I was pretty green when I began searching our Clayton roots. Added to that, early eastern records were mostly destroyed during the Revolutionary War and before. The only Clayton genealogies on library shelves (including Salt Lake City) were based on junk written by Henry Hepborn in 1904/5 who claimed they descended from Robert Clayton who fought at Hastings & received land in Lancashire from William the Conqueror. The fake line included Mainwaring and some (better) Claytons of Thelwall. His timeline was a century or so incorrect.

However, there was an early Robert Clayton ca 1160 AD — That is, I discovered a Robert de Hickling (Hikeling) who came from Nottingham, descended from William or Henry de Helon + Helen of Normandy. He came to marry the daughter of Warrin & Matilda Bussel who gave him half the land at Clayton-le-Wood in Leyland Hundred in Lancashire. The line was followed quite a while, but not as Henborn claimed. One reason for credibility is that in time those folk had the same coat of arms as our Claytons did!

I was not able to discover such early Yorkshire Clayton families. William, John & Simon are there in 1379 but that did not help. Then I found this literature proving Henborn's claim that Quakers William Clayton of PA and Joshua Clayton of Delaware (which he claimed to be part of our Yorkshire line) were absolutely no kin ① also see ② those very confused Clayton genealogies by Bellotts and Clayton

The Genealogist Vol 4 (1983)

THE PARENTAGE OF WILLIAM CLAYTON, QUAKER IMMIGRANT TO PENNSYLVANIA: A CORRECTION

Col. Charles M. Hansen, U.S.A. (ret.)

This proves part of Hepburn's book is wrong! (6) Note 7 here shows a McCracken proved the Delaware Claytons are not related to ours. (7) This present article proves the Pennsylvania Claytons came from Chichester.

William Clayton, a Quaker, immigrated with his family in 1677 on the *Kent* and settled in Pennsylvania.[1] He participated actively in the colony's affairs, serving as a judge and a member of the Governor's Council.[2] The decree granting letters of administration on his estate, filed in 1689, describes him as a carpenter of Chichester, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was survived by his wife Prudence, and four of his children are known to have left descendants in America.[3] These are: • William, married in 1682 to Elizabeth Bezer; • Prudence, married in 1678 to Henry Reynolds; • Honor, married in 1679 to James Browne; and • Mary, married in 1682 to John Beals.[4]

In 1904 Henry F. Hepburn of Philadelphia published an account of the Clayton family. He listed William Clayton as a son of Thomas Clayton of London and grandson of William Clayton of Oakenshaw, a member of a Yorkshire gentry family which had intermarried with such prominent families as the Cholmleys and Thornhills.[5] The Clayton line itself was carried back to the time of the Norman Conquest.

Together with the family of William Clayton, Hepburn included an account of a Clayton family which had immigrated to Delaware. He also connected this family to the Yorkshire Claytons and considered them to be related to William Clayton; however, from his own account this belief can be seen to be based only on tradition and conjecture.[6] Dr. McCracken has proved that Hepburn was wrong in attaching the Delaware Claytons to the Yorkshire gentry family and has established their descent from one James Clayton, a blacksmith of Middlewich, co. Chester, born about 1632, of whose parentage nothing is known.[7] ✓

Virkus includes an entry on the ancestry of the noted Quaker genealogist William Wade Hinshaw showing the latter's descent from William Clayton the immigrant, who is given as the son of Thomas, the son of William of Oakenshaw, a descendant of Charlemagne.[8] This account is obviously based on that of Hepburn, as are a number of other published works on the descendants of William Clayton which include the lineage.[9] Hinshaw's evident acceptance of this line has enhanced its credibility.

William Clayton and his wife Prudence were from Chichester, co. Sussex, and the births of their children are recorded by the Quaker Monthly Meeting of Lewes and Chichester:

i. William, b. 11 May 1655, Pancras Parish.[10]

ii. Prudence, b. 20 Oct. 1657, Rumbolds Wyke Parish.

(PA)

William Clayton 3rd Gr. Gfather

iii. Joseph, b. 12 Sept. 1659, Rumbolds Wyke Parish.[11]

iv. Honor, b. 18 March 1662/3, Rumbolds Wyke Parish.

v. Mary [twin], b. 29 Aug. 1665, Rumbolds Wyke Parish.[12]

vi. Elizabeth [twin], b. 29 Aug. 1665, Rumbolds Wyke Parish, bur. 30 Sept. 1665.[13]

vii. Hannah, b. 12 Dec. 1667, Pancras Parish, bur. 12 Oct. 1668.[14]

It appears from the various published works on the Pennsylvania Claytons that previous research on the family in primary English sources did not penetrate beyond these Quaker records.

As a first step in the attempt to verify or disprove Hepburn's account of William Clayton's ancestry, the International Genealogical Index for the county of Sussex was examined. This revealed that on 7 November 1653 in St. Pancras Parish, Chichester, William Clayton had married Prudence Lanckford. An extract from the register of St. Pancras Parish provided much more information; on 7 November 1653 William Clayton, son of William Clayton of St. Pancras Parish, and Prudence Lanckford of St. Peter the Less Parish, daughter of William Lanckford of Broughton Parish, co. Hampshire, married after the purpose was thrice published in Chichester Market on 19 October, 26 October and 2 October [*sic*], by Richard Boughton, esq., J.P.[15] This marriage record is unusual for this period in its detail, revealing the names and parishes of residence of the fathers of both bride and groom. The maiden surname of Prudence, as well as her father's name and parish of origin, was previously unknown.[16] It can also be seen that the name of the father of William Clayton was William, and not Thomas as reported by Hepburn.

The parish registers of St. Pancras go back to 1559, but no other reference to the Clayton or Lanckford (Langford) families appears. The registers of St. Peter the Less have been lost before 1679, and those of the nearby parish of Rumbolds Wyke before 1670. The registers of Broughton Parish, Hampshire, commence in 1639.[17]

The search for a will of William Clayton, father of the immigrant, in the courts having immediate jurisdiction over the city of Chichester (the Dean's Peculiar and the Consistory Court for the Archdeaconry of Chichester) was negative. But since the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.) had jurisdiction over the whole of England, and as all wills were required to be proved in London during the Commonwealth period (1653-60) and these wills have been filed with the records of the P.C.C., the index of P.C.C. wills was searched. The will of one William Claiton, timberman, of St. Pancras, Chichester, Sussex, was recorded there under the year 1659. An examination of the registered will proved it to be that of the father of the immigrant to Pennsylvania.

Joshua [illegible] Proves [illegible]

Packet regarding William Clayton of Penna & Joshua (Jones) of Delaware

(Used in Chapter One, "Ancestors of Martha Clayton")

The Genealogist Vol (9)

WILLIAM CLAYTON'S PARENTAGE: AN ADDITION

Col. Charles M. Hansen, U.S.A. (ret.), F.A.S.G.

In a prior article in this journal on the parentage of the Quaker immigrant, William Clayton, I identified as his mother Elizabeth, who was named as wife in the will of his father, William Clayton, a timberman of Chichester, co. Sussex.[1] After this article was published, Mrs. J. V. Nicholson of Belmont, Massachusetts called to my attention an issue of the newsletter *The Quaker Yeomen*, which showed that Elizabeth, the wife named in the will, was the second wife of William Clayton and that the immigrant was the son of William Clayton by his first wife, Joan Smith.[2] William Clayton married (1) at Boxgrove, co. Sussex, 30 October 1631, Joan Smith. She was buried there 27 April 1644. Her widower married (2) there 6 January 1644/5 Elizabeth Simmons. No baptisms for children of the second marriage are recorded at Boxgrove. Children of William and Joan (Smith) Clayton baptized at Boxgrove were:[3]

- i. William, bapt. 9 Dec. 1632 [the Quaker immigrant to Pennsylvania].
- ii. Joan, bapt. 23 Aug. 1635, bur. 20 July 1644.
- iii. Elizabeth, bapt. 11 Feb. 1637/8.
- iv. Richard, bapt. 13 Sept. 1640.
- v. Thomas, bapt. 26 Feb. 1642/3.

Mary, the youngest daughter of William Clayton, whose care was left to his widow Elizabeth in his will, was probably by the second wife.[4] The parish of Boxgrove is just east of Chichester, where the children of the immigrant William Clayton were baptized.

The Quaker Yeomen article also identifies the timberman William Clayton with the William Clayton named as a son in the will of a Thomas Clayton of Rudgwick, co. Sussex, dated 10 September 1630 and proved in the Consistory Court of Chichester 28 April 1631.[5] The parish of Rudgwick is about twenty miles northeast of Boxgrove. This proposed identification cannot be considered certain, for there are indications of earlier Clayton families at Boxgrove. When Joan (Smith) Clayton was buried, her husband was called "William Claiton jr.".[6] A "William Claiton sen." was buried at Boxgrove 8 April 1644 and Elizabeth, wife of "William Claiton the elder", was buried there 16 October 1638.[6] William Clayton, father of the immigrant, was not baptized at Boxgrove or at Rudgwick, nor is any baptism recorded for a William Clayton of appropriate age in the 1988 International Genealogical Index for co. Sussex. No probate has been located in any appropriate jurisdiction for William Clayton, Sr. (died 1644).[7] Similarity of name alone is not sufficient evidence to confirm the parentage of the timberman William Clayton and further research is required.

NOTES

[1] Charles M. Hansen, "The Parentage of William Clayton, Quaker Immigrant to Pennsylvania: A Correction", *The Genealogist* 4:169-73 (1983). This article disproved the claim that the immigrant was a son of Thomas Clayton of the Yorkshire gentry family. In addition to the various secondary sources supporting this claim cited in the article, the error was also repeated in *Burke's Landed Gentry* (16th ed., London, 1939), p. 2554 [Beals entry] and in an extract from this volume, *Burke's American Families with British Ancestry* (repr. Baltimore, 1983), p. 2554

[2] James E. Bellarts, ed., *The Quaker Yeomen* 11, no. 4 (1985).

[3] W. D. Peckham, comp., "A Calendar of the Parish Register of Boxgrove, Sussex, 1560-1812" (typescript, Sussex CRO, 1946), pp. 40-43 (baptisms), 109, 112 (marriages), 152 (burials).

[4] Hansen, *supra* note 1, based upon the version of the William Clayton will approved for probate [PCC 178 Pell]. Edward A. Fry, *Calendar of Wills in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Chichester, 1484-1800* (Index Library, 49, London, 1915), does not index an entire volume of Archdeaconry Court of Chichester wills (Volume 21B) which includes a number of probate documents filed during the period that all wills had to be proved at Canterbury, including, as it happens, another copy of the will of William Clayton, timberman, without probate data (21B:58-59). *The Quaker Yeomen, supra* note 2, reports this will copy (albeit with the wrong folio number) and names Mary as a daughter by the second wife, Elizabeth, although the will does not specifically state this. As his first wife died 14 months after the birth of her fifth child and as the normal interval of births between children surviving infancy is two years, the conclusion that Mary was by the second wife seems correct. See Robert Charles Anderson, "Abijah Brainerd's Wives and Children", *The American Genealogist* 59:139-46 (1983) at pp. 143-45, for an interesting discussion of birth intervals. In my earlier research for the prior article I relied on the completeness of the published calendar of Chichester wills; in that case the reliance was misplaced although the end result was the same.

[5] Consistory Court of Chichester, Recorded Wills 18:76.

[6] Peckham, *supra* note 3, p. 152.

[7] Thomas, son of William Clayton, baptized at Boxgrove 21 April 1616, and Joan Claiton who married Edward Frost there 26 July 1631 (Peckham, *supra* note 3, pp. 35, 109), may have been a brother or sister of William Clayton the timberman. The Editor is thanked for conducting a search for a will or administration of William Clayton.

The index for Volume 7-8 (1985-86) is separately published and mailed with this issue. Please do not confuse it with the index for Volume 9, to appear later. An every name consolidated index for Volumes 1-10 is contemplated.

no known connection, but save in case

Quaker Clayton data has been placed in the overflow file — nothing in it has been found to connect to us — though many Quakers "fell away" for various reasons.

Hinshaw's Encyclopaedia of American Quaker Genealog dates the death of Griffith^2 Owen as given above, and of another Griffith Owen, presumably the father, 9 7th mo. 1741, but these dates have probably been transposed since when the second wife, Sarah (Songhurst)(Whitpaine)(Sanders) Owen died on 4 6th mo. 1733, she is called widow, not wife. Persons interested in this family would do well to search the probate and land records of Philadelphia County which have not been examined in this connection.

J. Joshua Clayton of Delaware

The evidence for this man appears in both the log of the Submission and the Pemberton list, the two being entirely in harmony with each other, but they were both misread by the transcribers and the printed versions conceal the name of Joshua Clayton under the error of Joseph Clayton. The result is that the true origin of Joshua Clayton has remained unknown until now.

In the log of the Submission there is a group of passengers bracketed as "of Cheshire," among whom are the following:

✓ James Clayton	50	Jane Clayton	48 - 2 - 0
James Clayton	16	Sarah Clayton	14 - 2 - 0
John Clayton	11	Mary Clayton	8 - 1 - 0
✓ Josuah Clayton	5	Lydia Cleaton	5 - 1 - 0

Similarly, in the Pemberton list we have the following:

James Clayton of
middle witch in
the County of Chester
black Smith & Jane
his wife Came in ye
Said Ship Submission
at the time aforesaid
[i.e. in 1682]

with these
Children
James
Sarah
John
Mary
Josuah
Lydia
} Clayton

The list is identical and the order of children in the second document is that which the ages given in the first would suggest. As stated, both printed versions read "Joseph" instead of "Josuah."

The origin of the family in Middlewich, Cheshire, has led to consultation of George Ormerod's History of the County Palatine and City of Chester (London 1882), a huge work in three folio volumes. Mr. Ormerod speaks [1:747] of the Manor of Thelwall in the Hundred of Bucklow, which, from the time of Edward III to that of Queen Elizabeth, was held by a family named Clayton. Our James Clayton, blacksmith, is, of course, not mentioned, but persons interested in the earlier history of James Clayton now for the first time have a sound clue for further research.

The earliest Joshua Clayton now appears as a man born 1677, who came to America at the age of five, on the Submission and not, as often claimed, on the Welcome, who ought to be described as Joshua^2 Clayton (James^1). Most writers have assumed that he arrived as an adult and he appears to have been frequently confused with his father, James, who has hitherto been ignored. An elaborate account of a Clayton family of Yorkshire was published by Henry F. Hepburn of Philadelphia in the Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware No. 41 (1904). How accurate Mr. Hepburn's account of the Yorkshire family is I do not know, nor whether his claim that it was ancestral to a family of Claytons in Virginia and another stemming from William^1 Clayton of Chichester Township (now Delaware County, Pennsylvania) is acceptable. He more than once asserts that the said William^1 Clayton was a cousin of the man he calls "Joshua (1) Clayton," that is, apparently, a confusion of James^1 Clayton with his son Joshua^2. The name James is found in the Yorkshire family borne only by a son of a John and a grandson of a William, etc., born 1620, but this man is claimed to have become a doctor of divinity! It hardly seems possible that a doctor of divinity would have turned Quaker, learned the trade of blacksmith, and come to America in 1682.

What seems certain is that Joshua^2 Clayton removed at some time from Pennsylvania to Delaware. Leon de Valinger Jr.'s Calendar of Kent County Wills 1682-1800 contains a body of information about Kent County Claytons belonging to this family. While no exhaustive study of the family has been made, the following seems certain. A James Clayton, who may have been James^1 (born ca. 1632) or James^2 (born ca. 1666), died intestate in Kent County in 1696/7, administration to Mary Clayton and Thomas Bedwell [p. 19]. A Joshua Clayton died intestate in that county, administration granted on 17 May 1720 to Abraham Brooks [p. 38]. Another Joshua Clayton died testate in 1761 [p. 193], leaving a will which shows that he had several granddaughters who were already married, one of whom was married to a man mature enough to serve as executor. A man born ca. 1677 would have been in his mid-eighties, not too old in 1761 to fit the chronological details of the will. It may therefore be tentatively suggested that the intestate of 1720 was the son of the testator of 1761 whose will mentions no son, specifically none named Joshua, rather than the reverse.

What happened to John^2 Clayton is not clear. We find two administrations granted in the estate of men

Joshua of James Clayton to Delaware (from Middlewich Cheshire)
Proves Hepburn wrong.
(James "later" doctor of divinity)

named John Clayton, one, 5 Jan. 1718, to Mary Clayton [p. 35], and another, 27 Jan. 1724 [p. 46], which calls the deceased yeoman, to Moses Freeman. I suspect that the same estate is involved in both instances. The problems surviving might well in some cases be solved in the land records of Kent County which have not been examined. But the *Calendar*, had it been available for Mr. Hepbrrn in 1904, would have prevented him from saying that he found no records of "Joshua (1) Clayton" in Delaware. He did cite a 1698 land purchase in Kent County by John and Joshua Clayton from Book C, p. 211 (of what records?), which, if genuine, doubtless pertains to two of the three sons of James^1 Clayton, for Joshua^2 Clayton would then have just reached his majority. Where John Clayton Sr., yeoman, who made his will 24 Dec. 1754, probated 9 May 1759 [p. 180], mentioning wife Grace, sons James and John, daughter Sarah Caldwell, granddaughter Sarah Caldwell, and grandson John Caldwell, fits into the picture is a problem which lies outside our present scope.

J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Delaware 1609-1888* (Philadelphia 1888), 1:479, says that Dr. Joshua Clayton, another of the incorporators of the Delaware Medical Society, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1744. "He was son of John Clayton who, with his brother Paul, came to this country with William Penn." Scharf then goes on to place Paul at Pennsbury in Bucks County. No record of a Paul Clayton was found anywhere in my search, and Scharf must have left out one or more generations between our Joshua Clayton and the physician of the name born in 1744. The connection between the Yorkshire family described by Hepburn and our Joshua Clayton was accepted by Dr. Jordan [*Colonial and Revolutionary Families*, 1:305] in his discussion of the Cowgill family which intermarried with the Delaware Claytons.

K. James Claypoole

Neither James Claypoole nor any member of his family has ever been listed on any of the Welcome passenger lists, and it is certain that none of them was aboard the ship. There is, however, in W. H. H. Davis's *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania* (Doylestown, 1st ed. 1876), page 67, a paragraph in which Joseph Kirkbride is wrongly claimed as a Welcome passenger, after which Davis goes on to say that there was a Jane [sic: corrected to James in the second edition, 1905] Claypoole, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell through his daughter [this is also not quite right], but doubt is expressed as to whether he ever came to Bucks County. By some this may be interpreted to mean that James Claypoole was also a Welcome passenger, else why should he have been mentioned at all? For the truth about the Claypooles, see Milton Rubincam [TAG, *supra*, 18:201-206; also *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* 17:39, 18:141 f.; *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 14:86-88]. John, eldest son of James and Helena (Mercer) Claypoole, sailed on the Amity, 23 April 1682, and his parents and their other children arrived on the Concord 8 8th mo. 1683.

L. Robert Hall

For this claim, which seems certainly false, see *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 11:314. Robert Hall of St. Margaret's Parish, City of Westminster, and wife Elizabeth White (daughter of George and Elizabeth), brought with them a daughter Elizabeth and a son George, both of whom died in childhood. "Tradition credits him with having been a passenger on the 'Welcome,' or on one of the vessels of Penn's fleet," etc. The son George is stated to have been born on 18 April 1682, according to the Middletown Monthly Meeting Minutes, while the family was yet in England, but it is stated also in the reference given that the birth was recorded in England as having occurred on 18 Sept.1682. If the former date is correct, then the family might have crossed on the Welcome, but if the latter is correct, the Welcome was then sailing the Atlantic and the Halls were still in Westminster. A number of discrepancies have been noticed in other instances between dates found in England and dates given for the same event in Middletown records. The latter were doubtless set down many years after the event; the former, about the time of the event, and thus the English dates are more likely to be reliable.

M. John Gilbert

This false claim was first advanced, so far as known, by W. H. H. Davis, *History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania* (Doylestown, 1st ed., 1876), p. 67, where John Gilbert is called a settler at Bensalem and given a wife named Mary Cowgill. Efforts to find any Mary in the Cowgill family of Bucks County have resulted in failure, but the late Dr. Joseph C. Martindale, in a small book entitled *The Gilbert Family, the Carver Family, and the Duffield Family* (Frankford, Philadelphia, 1911), p. 1, says that "John Gilbert who came on the ship 'Welcome' from England, in 1682," died in Philadelphia 13 8th mo. 1711, and had married, in England, a wife named Florence

929.3 B791B

{To PA + Del 1641–1825}

1682 – Ship "Submission"

As Captain Settle was bound for another port, and the weather being overcast, it is highly probable that upon the twenty-first day of the seventh month he did not know where he was, and therefore did not complete the log.

Many of the passengers remained in Maryland for a considerable time (some of them married there), and then walked to Appoquinimink, the lowest section of New Castle County, about forty miles from the place of landing, and twenty miles south of the established town of New Castle....

The Log of the "Submission."

Voyage of the
Submission
from Liverpool to
Pennsylvania
1682.

An acct of our passage towards Pensylvania——the passengers Subscribers, went Abord the vessel Submission from the port of Liverpoole $5\frac{\text{th}\ 7}{\text{mo}}$ 1682. The master's name James Settle, the mate Samuel Rigg——Brian ffleetwood the Carpenter, Anthony Busshell the cooper, Ellijah Cobham, Thomas Bullock, Peter Travis, John Royle, Thomas Hateley, servants. Henry Blivin, Michael Colon, apprentices. Heads ii.

The Passengers names & ages & number as——near as cold be well taken.

					Passengers
Of Lancashire.	[ffree Passengers.				
	[James Harrison	54 years	Anna Harrison	58 years	2 -0
	[Agnes Harrison	80 --	Richard Radclif	21 --	2 -0
	[Robert Bond	14 --	Joseph Steward	$14\frac{1}{2}$ --	2 -0
	[Phineas Pemberton	$33\frac{1}{2}$ -	Phebe Pemberton	$22\frac{1}{2}$ --	2 -0
	[Abigail Pemberton	$2\frac{1}{2}$ --	Ralph Pemberton	70 --	1 -0
	[Joseph Mather	18 --	Joseph Pemberton	(16 weeks age)	-0
	[Lydia Wharmsby		Elizabeth Bradbury	16 --	2 -0
	[Allis Dickinson		Jane Lyon	$16\frac{1}{2}$ --	2 -0
Of Cheshire.	[James Clayton	50	Jane Clayton	48 --	2 -0
	[James Clayton	16	Sarah Clayton	14 --	2 -0
	[John Clayton	11	Mary Clayton	8 --	1 -0
	[Joseph Clayton	5	Lydia Cleaton	5 --	1 -0
	[Randulph Blackshaw	60	Allis Blackshaw	43 --	2 -0
	[Phebe Blackshaw	16	Sarah Blackshaw	14 --	2 -0
	[Abraham Blackshaw	10	Jacob Blackshaw	8 --	1 -0
	[Mary Blackshaw	6	Nehemiah Blackshaw	3 --	1 -0
	[Martha Blackshaw	i	freight free		
	[His servants.				
	[Roger Bradbury	49	Ellenor Bradbury	46 --	2 -0
	[Jacob Bradbury	18	Martha Bradbury	14 --	2 -0
	[Joseph Bradbury	10	Sarah Bradbury	8 --	1 -0
	[Roger Bradbury	2			

Coming from Lancashire, James Clayton & family were probably distant relatives

From Wales.	[Ellis Jones	45	Jane Jones	40 --	1 -0
	[Barbary Jones	13	Dorothy Jones	10 --	1 -0
	[Mary Jones	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Isaac Jones	(4 months)	0 -i
	[Rebeckah Winn	20	Jane Mede	15 --	2 -i
	[Marjory Mede	$11\frac{1}{2}$			

whole passengers 37

heads 49
hed the owners servants for sale
Janeclif Hodges & Ellen Holland.

1682 about 4 afternoon set sails & came to an anker black Rock about 6 from whence & sent 3 letters by boat one Roger Longworth one for Henry Haydock one for Thomas Jonjois....

2— 2. the sea very rough the wind high about 4 in the [——?]

[2 Oct.] dyed Abraham the son of Randulph Blackshaw about 6 in the morning A great head sea broke over the ship & staved the boat & took the most part of it away, broke up the main hatches that were both nailed & corked & took them away that they were not seen where they went, broke the boat's mast & hyst that were lashed in the midship, broke of the gunnell head in the midship & broke the forre shet & took severall things of the decks & severall things that were in the boat it cast betwix decks. At 9 in the morning the boy was put overboard, about 4 in the afternoon A great sea fell on our Rudder & broke it about 1 yard or Something more from the head, was again pieced as well as it cold that night——not being discovered until about 10 at night & was made pretty firm the next day....

"List of the Pilgrims of the 'Welcome'," *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, 1 (1864), 467-471 [Lancour No. 119].

Bibliographical entries in Lancour, numbered 117 through 122 and 124 are superseded by two volumes published in Baltimore by the Welcome Society in 1970, the first being *Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684*, edited by Walter L. Sheppard, and the second being George E. McCracken's *The Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved and Doubtful, with an Account of Some of Their Descendants*, the first with 245 pages, maps, charts and indexed, and the second with 660 pages, frontispiece and index. Sheppard's volume includes reprints of articles by Balderston, Roach, Sheppard, Dallett, Bunting and Dickson with corrections, additions and new material. McCracken's book is described as an "exhaustive study of 304 claimants, along with the genealogies of the descendants to the third generation," with a forty-six page index. Dr. McCracken wrote to this compiler on 15 September 1977: "Only one change need be made and that is that Caleb Pusey and his family should be removed from the probable column to the proved."

(Clayton)

Emigrants to Pennsylvania 1641-1819 by Tepper

Mentions the following —

(1684) - James (Clayton), blacksmith from Middlewitch, Cheshire
Jane — wife
James, Sarah, John, Mary, ~~Joseph~~ Joshua, Lydia — children   See TAG

came to Pennsylvania on ship "Submission" from Liverpool
others in the ship were from Cheshire, Wales & Lancashire ★

(1746) Joseph (Clayton) with consent of his mother, Esther Harris (of Chester Co) indentures himself as apprentice to Philadelphia taylor & this family, to learn the trade & to go to school (4yrs, 10mo).
(Don't know if he was a new immigrant but presume so because of book title.)

Names (esp. Esther Harris) sound Welsh but probably both Claytons from Chester, England area, which is near Wales.

★ There was foul play by the "Submission" ship's master, who took them to Choptank, in Maryland for dishonest reasons, before they arrived at Philadelphia. 3 youths evidently died as a result - did not get the whole story.

This does not indicate that these people were Quakers, but many from that part of England (& nearby parts of Wales) were.
Hinshaw (Clayton) Quaker information have been put in the Overflow file)

Ref. 9293 T314

Tepper
1641–1819

dulph sold in Maryland. Martha Bradbury arrived with his wife, to serve 4 years, and to have 50 acres of land.

JAMES HARRISON, of Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, aged about 57 years, Shoemaker, and ANN, his wife, aged about 61 years. Sailed from Liverpool for this province in the ship the "Submission," of Liverpool, the Mr., James Settle, the 5th of the 7th Mo., 1682, and arrived at Choptank, in Maryland, the 21st 9th Mo., following, being brought thither through the dishonesty of the Master, and arrived at Apoquinemene, in this province, the 15th of the 11th Mo. following. ROBERT BOND, came at the same time. AGNES HARRISON, his Mother, came at the same time, aged 81 years. *Children*, Phebe, his daughter, wife of Phineas Pemberton. *Servants*, Alice Dickerson and Jane Lyon, each to serve 4 years, and to have 50 acres of land.

PHINEAS PEMBERTON, aged 33 years, of Bolton aforesaid, Grocer. Came at the same time with PHEBE, his wife, aged 23 years, and arrived at the same time as above, in Maryland. Phebe, his wife, arrived at Apoquinimene, in this province, the 9th of the 3d Mo. following, 1683. *Children*, Abigail, born the 13th 11th Mo., 1679; Joseph, born the 11th 3d Mo., 1681. *Servants*, Joseph Stew, William Smith. Came in the "Friend's Adventure." Arrived the 28th 7th Mo., 1682. To serve 4 years, and to have 50 acres of land, being the Governor's allowance. Joseph Mather and Elizabeth Bradbury, to serve 4 years, and to have 50 acres of land each.

RALPH PEMBERTON, Father of the said Phineas, aged 72 years. Arrived at the same time abovesaid, in Maryland and in this province 9th 3d Mo., 1683.

ROBERT BOND, Son of Thomas Bond, of Waddicar Hall, near Garstang, in Lancashire. Came aboard the ship "Submission," of Liverpool, at the time aforementioned. Aged about 16 years, being left by his father to the tuition of James Harrison. The said Robert Bond died, and was buried at a place betwixt Jon. Clows & Wm. Yardley. The time will appear in the record of burials.

ELLIS JONES, of Wales, in the County of Denby, or Flint, and JANE, his wife. Came in the said ship "Submission," and arrived at the time aforesaid. *Children*, Barbara, Dorothy, Mary, and Isaac. *Servants* to the Governor these came.

Clayton

(Welsh)

JANE MODE and MARGERY MODE, daughters to Thomas Winn, of Walley. His wife came and arrived at the time aforesaid. Harriet Hodges, servant to the said Thomas Winn.

LYDIA WHARNBY, of Bolton aforesaid. Came in the said ship "Submission," at the time aforesaid. Aged about 42 years.

✓ 1684?

JAMES CLAYTON, of Middlewitch, in the County of Chester, blacksmith, and JANE, his wife. Came in the said ship "Submission" at the time aforesaid. *Children*, James, Sarah, John, Mary, Joseph, & Lydia.

DAVID HALL, of Maxfield, in the County of Chester, shoemaker, and MARY, his wife, arrived in Maryland the 3d day of the 12th Mo., 1684, in the "Friendship," of Liverpool, the Mr., Edmund Croston, and afterwards transported to this river, where his family arrived the 28th 3d Mo., 1685. *Children*, Jacob, born the 8th 12th Mo., 1679, Sarah, and Joseph. *Servants*, Ephraim Jackson, to serve 4 years, and to have meat, drink, washing, & lodging, and £6 per annum. John Reynolds, to serve 4 years, and to have meat, drink, washing, & lodging, and 2£ 10*s.* per annum. Joseph Hollinshead, to serve 4 years, and to have necessaries as above & 4£ per annum. Jno. Evans, to serve 2 years, and to have necessaries as above and 6£ per annum. William Fowler, to serve 4 years, to have for 3 of the last years 5£ 6*s.* 8*d.* per Ann., and otherwise necessaries as above during the term. Isaac Hill, to serve 4 years, to have necessaries during the time. Jon. Jackson, to serve 7 years, to have necessaries during the time. Jane Gibbons, to serve 4 years, to have meat and drink, washing & lodging, and 35*s.* per annum. *Servants of Jacob Hall aforesaid & Thomas Hudson*, John Bolshaw, to serve 4 years, died, and was buried at Oxford, in Maryland, the 2d Mo., 1685. Thomas Rylands, to serve 4 years, died, and was buried at Oxford aforesaid the 1st Mo., 1685. *Servants to the said Thomas Hudson and Jacob Hall*, which arrived in the ship the "Amity," of London, Richd.

Phila. County, shipwright, for five years from Nov. 29th, 1745; to be taught the trade of a shipwright and to be found in shoes by his master, but no freedom dues.

George Doblewart, with consent of his uncle Jacob Maux, indents himself a servant to John Gibhart of Phila., turner, for twelve years from this date to be taught the trade of a turner and to read and write in the German language and at the expiration of his term to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones. Consideration £10:15/, paid Jacob Maux.

Elizabeth Keplery, in consideration of five pounds paid to Jacob Maux, by Peter Hindworker of Phila., with consent of Jacob Maux, indents herself a servant to Peter Hindworker for ten years from this date, to have customary dues.

Joseph Clayton with consent of his mother Esther Harris (1746) of Chester County, indents himself an apprentice to Joseph Govett of Phila., taylor, and Esther his wife, for four years and ten months from this date to be taught the trade of a taylor, to have two quarters schooling at an evening school and at the end of his time to have one new suit of apparel besides his old ones.

Dec. 14th.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Lawrence Mahoney* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Ephraim Daten, of West Jersey, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Dec. 16th.

Hugh Carberry of his own free will and accord and in consideration of £13: paid by Thomas Noorington to Anthony Whitely for his passage from Ireland, indents himself a servant to Noorington for six years from May 11th 1745, to be taught the trade of a loaf bread baker, and have customary dues.

Dec. 19th.

William Cuzzins assigns *Maria Furnery* his servant to Mathias Young, of the Borough of Lancaster, for the remainder of her time five years from Feb. 14th 1744/5 Consideration £16: customary dues.

Abraham Wood, late of Burlington with the consent of his mother Ursula Rose indents himself apprentice to Jacob Lewis of Phila. house carpenter for five years seven months and a half, to be taught the trade of a house-carpenter, to have six months schooling at an evening school at reading and writing and at the end of his time to have one complete suit of new apparel besides his old ones.

Dec. 23rd.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Michael Hogan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to John Paul, of Phila. County, for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Daniel Jappie assigns *John Byrn* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to Joshua Jones of Phila. County for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £14: customary dues.

Dec. 24th.

Daniel Jappie assigns *Joan Sullivan* (a servant from Ireland in the snow City of Cork) to William Craig of Bucks County for four years from Nov. 5th 1745. Consideration £12: customary dues.

Dec. 27th.

George Moore late of Ireland but now of Penna., indents himself an apprentice to Samuel Howell of Phila., hatter for one year from this date, to be taught the trade of a hatter, is to be allowed by his master during his apprenticeship three new shirts, three new pair of stockings, and three new pair of shoes, as the same shall become necessary for him, to work one month in wool if required by his master.

Dec. 30th.

Antonio Vosia, (a free negro man from Jamaica) indents himself an apprentice to Peter Allrick, of Phila. baker, for

(Note: The attached The Genealogist Vol 4 (1983) article proves the English ancestry stated here is in error)

As shown, Jasper^{2} (John^{1}) Clayton was ~~fr~~ from Middlesex Cheshire, NOT related to our Yorkshire line!

(THE CLAYTON LINE).

Clayton is an old and illustrious surname. It is of locality derivation and is said to have come from the manor of Clayton, in Lancashire, given by William the Conqueror to the English ancestor of the family. Robert Clayton, a Norman, born in Candebec and called "Robert de Clayton," accompanied William the Conqueror to England and for his services at the battle of Hastings was granted the manor of Clayton. Another and later Robert de Clayton went with King John to Normandy in 1200, and in 1356 a John de Clayton, with John of Gaunt, assisted the King of Navarre against the French, and also accompanied King Edward in most of his expeditions.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." H. F. Hepburn: "The Clayton Family," p. 4.)

I. Joshua Clayton, probably the grandson of William and Margaret (Cholmley) Clayton, was the cousin of William Clayton and of Sir John Clayton of London. Joshua Clayton came to America with William Penn in 1699, on Penn's second visit to this country, according to one authority. According to Hepburn, Joshua Clayton came to America with Penn on his first visit, shortly after his cousin William Clayton had settled in Pennsylvania.

Some historians have called Joshua Clayton a minister of the Gospel, and it has also been said that he visited or settled finally in Virginia. No records have been discovered in Delaware showing any will or letters of administration on his estate. Family tradition in both the Delaware and Pennsylvania branches of the Clayton family has always held that Joshua and William Clayton were first cousins. The Hon. John M. Clayton, while Secretary of State, conferred with the Virginia Claytons on the relationship of the Delaware and Virginia branches and after examining the evidence decided that the progenitors of these lines came from the same family in England. Since there is definite documentary evidence that the founders of the Pennsylvania and Virginia branches were grandson and great-grandson of William Clayton of Oakenshaw, and since the given names common to the family in England have appeared in the progeny of Joshua Clayton, there seems little room for doubt that one of the sons of William Clayton of Oakenshaw (other than Thomas or Jasper) was the father of Joshua Clayton. ???

Joshua Clayton married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Joshua, probably born about 1677, since he and his brother purchased lands jointly in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, as early as 1698; died probably about the first of January, 1761, his will being dated September 2, 1760, probated at Dover, Delaware, January 6, 1761. He was a large landowner in Kent County, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, taking active part in all their meetings from 1716 to his death in 1761. The name of his wife is not known. Children:
   - i. Lydia, married December 16, 1720, John Cowgill.
   - ii. Sarah, married Thomas Cowgill.
   - iii. Elizabeth, married August 19, 1730, Mark Manlove, Jr.

(H. F. Hepburn: "The Clayton Family," pp. 20-23. T. J. Clayton: "Rambles and Reflections," pp. 396-97.)

II. John Clayton, son of Joshua Clayton, was probably born about 1675, and like his brother must have been a very old man at his death in 1758-59. His will, dated December 4, 1754, probated May 9, 1759, at Dover, Delaware, named his son James

note: The chronology does not make sense!

as executor and devised his estate to his two grandchildren John and Sarah Caldw two sons John and James, and his widow Grace. He was a prominent man in County, Delaware, a large landowner, and purchased lands there jointly with his b as early as 1698.

John Clayton married Grace, whose surname is not known.

Children:

1. John, was returned High Sheriff of Kent County, Delaware, in 1752-53, when he was called John Clayton, Jr.; was a lieutenant (and perhaps a captain) in the army in 1757; his name appears in a Caveat in the land office in 1760, and he was administrator of the estate of his brother James in 1761; he was the first Clayton to hold public office in Del child:
   i. John Edmund, died without issu
2. James (1), of whom further.
3. A daughter, who married a Mr. Caldwel dren:
   i. John.
   ii. Sarah.

(H. F. Hepburn: "The Clayton Family," pp. 23-25, 29.)

III. James (1) Clayton, son of John and Grace Clayton, married Grace, w surname is not known and who died about May 10, 1761.

Children:

1. Joshua, M. D., born in 1744, died in 1798 of the yellow fever at his home in Bohemia Manor; a practicing physician, a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army; elected major of the Bohemia Battalion, January 6, 1776, and commissioned a colonel by General Washington just before the battle of Brandywine; was the last President of the State of Delaware, and the first Governor under the new constitution; elected to the United States Senate in 1798; was largely interested in the ownership of Bohemia Manor, and he and Richard Bassett owned nearly all of that ancient manor of 20,000 acres in New Castle County, Delaware, and Cecil County, Maryland. He married Mrs. Rachel McCleary, adopted daughter of Richard Bassett, an early Governor of Delaware; children:
   i. James Lawson.
   ii. Richard.
   iii. Thomas, born in July, 1777, died August 31, 1854; Secretary of the State of Delaware in 1808; Attorney-General in 1811; elected to Congress in 1814; served in the Senate in 1824 and 1841, Chief Justice of Delaware in 1828.
2. John, born in 1749, died in 1802; his will, dated April 1, 1794, probated at Dover, provided that in the event of the death of his two sons James and Edward Clayton in their minority, his estate should be divided among James Lawson Clayton, Richard Clayton and Thomas Clayton, sons of his brother, Dr. Joshua Clayton; John Clayton and Thomas Clayton, sons of his brother Thomas; and James Hanson, son sister, Lydia (Clayton) Hanson. He w pointed a Judge in Admiralty under the stitution of 1776, and also appointed Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for County, February 15, 1788; appointed Justice of the same court February 8, about 1792 he was High Sheriff of County, and in that capacity he compell Legislature of the State, then in session (1792) to vacate the Court House, and adjourned to Duck Creek Cross Roads Smyrna); he took a deep interest in Co politics, in the Revolution, and in the go ment afterwards; appointed one of the ciate Judges of the Court of Common of the State of Delaware, September 16, which position he occupied until his dea 1802; was a large landowner in Kent C and resided in Murderkill Hundred; m Mary Mason Manlove; children:
   i. James.
   ii. Edward Manlove.
3. James, died in infancy.
4. Thomas, died in 1785; married Elizabeth V ton of Philadelphia; children:
   i. John.
   ii. Thomas.
5. Lydia, married Joseph Hanson.
6. Grace.
7. Miriam.
8. Amelia.
9. *George*, renamed *James (2)*, of whom fur

(*Ibid.*, pp. 25-26, 29.)

IV. James (2) Clayton, first called George, son of James (1) and Grace Clayton, was born 3-24-1761, and died 11-24-1820. He married, 8-18-1791, Sarah Middleton, daughter of Ignatius Middleton, of Annapolis, Maryland, descended from a Virginia family.

Children:

1. Lydia, born 9-18-1794, married John Kellam of Accomac County, Virginia, died without issue.
2. John Middleton, born July 24, 1796, at Dagsboro, Sussex County, Delaware, died November 9, 1856; and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Governor's Avenue and North Street, in Dover, Delaware; he studied law in the office of his cousin, the Hon. Thomas Clayton, after graduating from Yale College, was admitted to the bar of Delaware in 1819; was Secretary of State in the administration of President Zachary Taylor, during which time he negotiated the celebrated Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; entered the United States Senate at the age of thirty-two, and became a prominent figure in national politics in the day of such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton; reelected to the Senate in 1835, twice afterwards elected in 1845 and 1853; was Chief Justice of the State of Delaware for three years; was greatly interested in developing American commerce, and his program for opening trade relations with the Orient was put into effect by Admiral Perry on his visit to Japan; erected a monument in the family graveyard of the Thomas plantation in Milford, Delaware, to the memory of his parents, who are buried there; built "Buena Vista," several miles south of New Castle, in 1846, and named it in honor of Taylor's victory in the Mexican War battle of Buena Vista in 1847; statues of him and of Cæsar Rodney were unveiled in 1934 in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, Washington, District of Columbia, as two of Delaware's greatest sons; married, 9-12-1822, at Middletown, Delaware, Sallie Ann Fisher, daughter of Dr. James Fisher.
3. *Harriet M.,* of whom further.
4. Henry, born 3-2-1800, died 6-17-1800.
5. Elizabeth, born 9-12-1801, died without issue, 3-5-1822.
6. Mary Ann, born 12-8-1803; married George T. Fisher.
7. James Henry, born 9-12-1809, died without issue, 6-7-1836.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 27-31. "Historical and Biographical Encyclopædia of Delaware," p. 214. "Delaware, a Guide to the First State," pp. 331-32, 191, 213, 398, by The Federal Writers Project of the W. P. A. for the State of Delaware. Family data.)

V. Harriet M. Clayton, daughter of James (2) and Sarah (Middleton) Clayton, was born 5-8-1798. According to one authority her brother, John Middleton Clayton, was born at Dagsboro, Essex County, Delaware, but when he was still an infant the family moved to Milford, Kent County, Delaware, where James (2) Clayton engaged in the milling and tanning business as well as in farming. This makes it likely that Milford was the birthplace of Harriet Clayton, who of all the children of James (2) and Sarah (Middleton) Clayton is the only one with descendants now living.

Harriet M. Clayton married (first) Walter Douglass. (Douglass I.) She married (second) Henry W. Peterson, of Canada.

(H. F. Clayton: "The Clayton Family," pp. 27-32. "Historical and Biographical Encyclopædia of Delaware," p. 214. Family data.)

(SECOND DU PONT LINE).

For introduction, French ancestry, and the first generation in America, see the First du Pont Line.

II. Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours, eldest son of Pierre Samuel and Nicole-Charlotte Marie Louise (Le Dée de Roccourt) du Pont de Nemours, was born in Paris,

CS61 A5 Vol 1

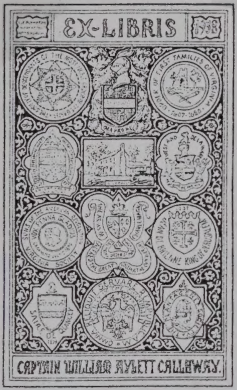
Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America

A COLLECTION OF GENEALOGICAL STUDIES, COMPLETELY DOCUMENTED, AND APPROPRIATELY ILLUSTRATED, BEARING UPON NOTABLE EARLY AMERICAN LINES AND THEIR COLLATERAL CONNECTIONS.

The American Historical Company, Inc.
NEW YORK
1939

Vol. 1

Virkus periodicals were quite popular during the mid-20th century. Problem is – about a third of their entries were incorrect! I pity those who still rely on what they say. Below are examples.



Virkus vol 7 P.517

1-**CALLAWAY, William Aylett,** *b* Nelson Co., Va., Dec. 9, 1894.
10-Maj. Robert **Beverley** (*d* 1687), from Eng.; clk. House of Burgesses, 1670; mem. Council, 1676;
✓ 9-Col. Peter (ca. 1668-1728), clk. Va. Ho. Burgesses, 1691-96; speaker, 1700-14; mem. Council, 1719-28; treas. of Va. Colony, 1719-23; *m* Elizabeth Peyton (Maj. Robt.^{10}, from Eng. ante 1679, settled in New Kent and Gloucester cos., Va., lawyer, maj. Gloucester Co. militia);
8-Anne, *m* Henry **Whiting** (*b* 1680), sheriff, justice (Col. Hy.^{9}, mem. Council, 1691, treas. of Va., *m* 1st, Apphia-, widow of Rich. Bushrod; James^{10}, from Eng. in the "George" 1617);
7-Elizabeth, *m* 1723, Dr. John **Clayton** (1693-1773), botanist; from Eng. to Va., 1705; clk. Gloucester Co., 50 yrs. (John^{8}, qv); ✓
6-John, *m* Elizabeth Willis;
✓ 5-Lucy, *m* Peter **Manson,** of Dinwiddie Co.;
4-Nathaniel, of Bedford Co., Va.; *m* Sarah Alexander (g.dau. Robt. Alexander, founder of Washington Coll.; g.g.dau. of Col. Wm. Callaway, of Bedford Co.);
3-Addisonia (*d* 1892), *m* 1842, Dr. Paul Carrington **Callaway** (1815-76), A.B., Hampden-Sydney Coll.; M.D., U. Va.; of "Glenmore"; practiced medicine in Nelson Co., 1835-76 (see Vol. VI);

skip — Peter was Ann's brother

wrong Manson

Vol 7 | p 215

Vol 1 FIRST FAMILIES OF AMERICA

✓ 9-William **Clayton** (son of Thomas; g.son of Wm. of Oakenshaw; desc. of Charlemagne); from Chichester, Eng., in the "Kent," to N.J., 1677, settled at Burlington; one of several commrs. from London sent out by proprs. of N.J. to purchase land from the Indians; moved to Pa. nr. Chester; mem. Provincial Council, presided at 1st meeting under govt. of William Penn; actg. gov. of Pa., 1684-85; mem. Gov.'s Council during drafting of Great Charter; he and Daniel Francis Pastorious were first two judges of Phila.; *m* Prudence—;
8-Mary, *m* 1682, John **Beals,** from Eng.; in Pa. ante 1677;
7-John (*b* 1685), removed to the "verge" of Nottingham Mtg., Md.; later to Frederick Co., Va.; *m* 1711, Sarah Bowater (Thos.^{8} *m* Sarah, dau. John Edge, *m* Jane—; John^{9}, Eng. to Phila., 1685, *m* Frances—);
6-Sarah (1713-1800), *m* 1732, John **Mills** (1712-94), Frederick Co., Va., to Orange (now Guilford) Co., N.C.; Am.Rev. (John^{7}, Prince Georges Co., Md.);
5-Sarah (1734-78), *m* William **Hunt** (5 above).
10-Dea. John **Doane** (1591-1686), from Eng. to Plymouth, Mass., 1630; removed to Eastham, 1644; gov.'s asst., 1632, 33, 39; mem. Plymouth mil. company, 1643; dep. Gen. Ct., 1639-42, and 1649, et seq.; *m* Ann—;
9-Daniel (ca.1636-1712), from Plymouth to Eastham with his parents, 1644; selectman, 1691-96; juryman, 1677, 86, 87, 89; surveyor of highways, 1667,73, 99, 1700, 04; dea. First Ch.; an extensive landholder; *m* 1st—;
8-Daniel (*d* 1743), landholder; to Pa.; mem. Soc. of Friends; *m* 1st, 1686, Mehetabel Twining (Wm.^{9}, *m* 1650, Elizabeth, dau. Step. Deane, *m*

MMIGRANT ANCESTORS (Virkus Series) 841

settled finally nr. Jamestown, Va.; *m* Anne –, who came in the "Ann," 1623.

~~**CLAYPOOLE, James** (1634-87; desc. of Edward I; son of Sir John, *m* Marie Angell; g.son Sir Adam, *m* Dorothy Wingfield; g.g.son James, *m* Joan Hansen; g.g.g.son John, of King's Cliffe, *m* a dau. of Thomas Metcalf), from Eng. in the "Concord," 1683; had previously bought 5,000 acres from William Penn; settled a colony at Germantown, Pa.; treas. Free Soc. of Traders of Pa.; judge Provincial Ct.; mem. Gov.'s Council, and of the Assembly; *m* 1657/58, Helena Merces, of Bremen, Germany.~~

CLAYTON, John (1665-1737; son of Sir John); from Eng. to Va., 1705; was atty. gen., recorder, burgess, etc.; *m* Anne Page.

no Anne Page
wrong father

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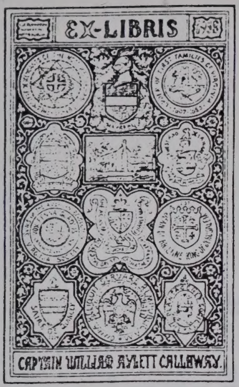

Virkus
vol 7

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5-Lucy, *m* Peter **Manson,** of Dinwiddie Co.;
4-Nathaniel, of Bedford Co., Va.; *m* Sarah Alexander (g.dau. Robt. Alexander, founder of Washington Coll.; g.g.dau. of Col. Wm. Callaway, of Bedford Co.);

Johnston Pedigree Story. 1329

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7-Joseph (1697-ca.1783), settled at Wrightstown, Pa.; to Orange Co., N.C., 1752; resided in what later became Chatham Co.; charter mem. ne Creek Friends Meeting; *m* 1726, Mary ter (*d* 1740-44; John[8], Chester Co., Pa., *m* ace—);
6-John (1731-1811), to Orange (now Chatham) Co., N.C., 1753; *m* 1st, 1752, Hannah Davis;
5-Thomas (*b* ca. 1754), farmer and writer, Chatham Co., N.C.; to Greene Co., Tenn., 1793; author: "Barney, the Beggar"; *m* 1776, Anna—;
4-John (*b* ca.1777), Jefferson Co., Tenn.; *m* ca. 1803, Matilda Bewley;
3-Matilda B. (1804-40), *m* William **Hinshaw** (3

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into 2 counties:—New Kent & Hanover. These Johnstons thus were automatically domiciled thereafter in Hanover Co.). Of the three, the one concerned here was.

Immigrants

settled finally nr. Jamestown, Va.; *m* Anne –, who came in the "Ann," 1623.

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CLEEVE, George (ca. 1575-ca. 1667), from Eng.; first settler at Casco (now Portland), Me.; gov. Province of Lygonia, Me., 15 yrs.; *m* Joan –.

CLEMENTS, Geoffry (*d* 1609), Oxford, Eng.; shareholder in the London Virginia Co. which colonized Jamestown; *m* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Cuthbert Fuller; as Widow Clements, came to Va. in the "George," 1611; settled at Jamestown (she *m* 2d, 1623/24, Capt. Ralph Hamor).

CLEVELAND, Moses (1624-1701/02), from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, Eng., with his master, a joiner; settled at Woburn, 1641; freeman, 1643; served in King Philip's War; *m* 1648, Ann (ca. 1626-ante 1682), dau. Edward Winn.

CLINTON, Charles (1690-1773), from Ireland to Mass., 1729; settled at New Britain, N.Y., ca. 1732, *m* Elizabeth Denniston.

CLOPTON, William (*b* ca. 1655-*d* ante 1733), from Eng. to York Co., Va.; was clerk of vestry, St. Peter's Church, New Kent Co., 1697-1704, mem. vestry until 1728; constable, Hampton Parish; mem. Council; *m* 1679, Ann (Booth) Dennett (1647-1716), dau. of Robert Booth (*m* Frances—), and widow of Capt. Thomas Dennett, of York Co., Va.

COALE, William (*b* Bristol, Eng., 1592-*d* 1669), Quaker minister, from Eng., 1618, settled in Va., later in Anne Arundel Co., Md.; *m* Hester –; *m* 2d, Hannah – (*d* 1669); *m* 3d, Elizabeth, dau. Philip Thomas.

COATES, Thomas (1659-1719), from Eng. to Phila., Pa., 1683; *m* 1696, Beulah Jacques.

COBB, Henry (1596-1679), from Eng. to Plymouth, Mass., ca. 1629; at Scituate, 1633; a founder of Barnstable, 1639; a deacon; rep. Gen. Ct., 1645-51; *m* 1631, Patience Hurst (*d* 1648); *m* 2d, 1649, Sarah, dau. Samuel Hinckley.

COBURN, Edward, see Colburn.

COCKE (Cox), Richard (1600-65), from Eng. to Henrico Co., Va., ca. 1627; lt. col., Henrico Co., 1632; sheriff; burgess from Weyanoke, 1632, from Henrico Co., 1644-54; patented 3,000 acres on James River, Henrico Co., 1636; *m* 1st, an English lady; *m* 2d, ca. 1647, Mary, dau. of Walter Aston (qv).

Possibly connected with Vests?

CODD, Col. St. Leger (g.son of Sir Warham of royal descent); mem. Va. Company; came to Va., thence to Md.; *m* Anna, dau. of Richard Bennett, colonial gov. of Md., and widow of Governor Bland.

CODDINGTON, William (1601-78), from Eng. with Winthrop's fleet, 1630; returned to Eng. but came again to Boston, 1633; removed to Newport, R.I., 1636; asst. Mass. Bay Colony, 1630-37; treas., 1634-36; dep. from Boston, 1636-37; chief exec. of Adquidneck, 1638, of Newport, 1639-40; gov. of Portsmouth and Newport, 1640-47; gov.'s asst., 1647; pres. of four united towns, 1648-49; commr., 1656-63; dep., 1666; gov.'s asst., 1666-67; dep. gov., 1673-74; gov., 1674-76, 78; *m* Anne Brinley.

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A GENEALOGY OF

CLAYTON, REYNOLDS, BEALS, BROWN

AND

DESCENDED AND RELATED LINES

"THE QUAKER YEOMEN"

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

JAMES E. BELLARTS

7030 S.W. CANYON ROAD
PORTLAND, OREGON 97225

1973

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PART I

THE NORMANS

CHAPTER 1

CLAYTON

1 ROBERT, born in Caudebec, Normandy, France, ca 1030. He was a Companion of William The Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, and had the Manor of Clayton, in Lancashire, given to him by William The Conqueror, for his laudable services in battle. He was thereafter known as ROBERT DE CLAYTON. [1]

11 John de Clayton, ca 1060. Eldest son. Accompanied William Rufus in his war against Malcolm, King of Scotland. Slain near Penrith, Cumberland. Died without issue.

12 WILLIAM DE CLAYTON, ca 1060. Second son. Below.

13 Robert de Clayton, ca 1060. Third son.

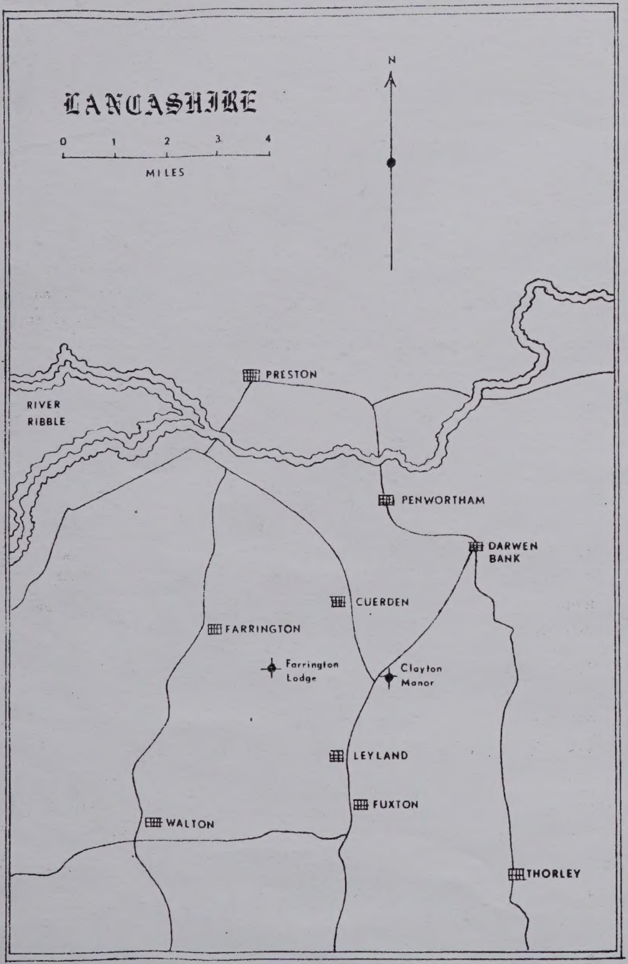
12 WILLIAM DE CLAYTON, ca 1060. Second son of Robert de Clayton. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Mary Hyde. [2] Served King Stephen in all his troubles. Slain on Candlemass day, 1141.

121 ROBERT DE CLAYTON, ca 1090. Only son of William de Clayton and Mary Hyde. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Margaret Cabaldeston. [2]

1211 WILLIAM DE CLAYTON, ca 1120. Only son of Robert de Clayton and Margaret Cabaldeston. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Elizabeth Farrington of Farrington. Died 1152. Buried at Leyland, Lancashire. His sons:

12111 Richard de Clayton, ca 1150. Eldest son. Became a Priest and died in Normandy.

12112 Thomas de Clayton, ca 1150. Second son. Died without issue.



12113 ROBERT DE CLAYTON, ca 1150. Third son. Below.

12113 ROBERT DE CLAYTON, ca 1150. Third son of William de Clayton and Elizabeth Farrington of Farrington. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married 1169, Elizabeth Parker.[2] Their sons:

121131 William de Clayton, ca 1180. Eldest son. Accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200, where he died without issue.

121132 Robert de Clayton, ca 1180. Second son. Accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200, where he died without issue.

121133 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1180. Third son. Below.

121134 Thomas de Clayton, ca 1180. Fourth son. Accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200, where he died without issue.

121133 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1180. Third son of Robert de Clayton and Elizabeth Parker. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Cicely Peel.[2] Died 1209. Their sons:

1211331 William de Clayton, ca 1210. Eldest son.

1211332 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1210. Second son. Below.

1211332 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1210. Second son of John de Clayton and Cicely Peel. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Ruth Latham.[2] Their sons:

12113321 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1240. Eldest son. Below.

12113322 Robert de Clayton, ca 1240. Second son.

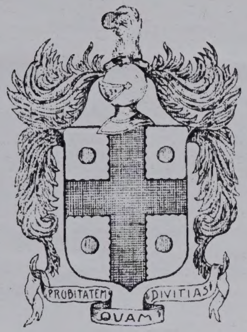
12113323 William de Clayton, ca 1240. Third son.

12113321 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1240. Eldest son of Thomas de Clayton and Ruth Latham. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married 1263, his first cousin, another Ruth Latham.[3] Died 1280. Their sons:

121133211 Thomas de Clayton, ca 1270. Eldest son.

121133212 RALPH DE CLAYTON, ca 1270. Second son. Below.

THE CLAYTON COAT OF ARMS



ARMS: "Argent, a cross engrailed sable between four totteaux".

CREST: "A dexter arm embowed, the hand grasping a dagger, the point to the dexter, all argent".

MOTTO: "Probitatem quam devities".

121133212 RALPH DE CLAYTON, ca 1270. Second son of John de Clayton and Ruth Latham. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. His sons:

1211332121 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1300. Eldest son. Below.

1211332122 Giles de Clayton, ca 1300. Second son.

1211332123 Nicholas de Clayton, ca 1300. Third son.

1211332121 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1300. Eldest son of Ralph de Clayton. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married, 1307, Mary de Langtown.[2] Accompanied John of Gaunt to assist the King of Navarre against the French in 1356. He also accompanied King Edward on most of his expeditions. Died 1399. His sons:

12113321211 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1330. Eldest son. Below.

12113321212 Richard de Clayton, ca 1330. Second son.

12113321213 Robert de Clayton, ca 1330. Third son.

12113321211 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1330.[2] Eldest son of John de Clayton and Mary de Langtown. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. His sons:

121133212111 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1360. Eldest son. Below.

121133212112 William de Clayton, ca 1360. Second son.

121133212113 Ralph de Clayton, ca 1360. Third son.

121133212114 Robert de Clayton, ca 1360. Fourth son.

121133212111 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1360. Eldest son of John de Clayton. Married Dame Mary Fereby.[2] Died 1404. Buried at Leyland, Lancashire. Their sons:

1211332121111 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1390. Eldest son. Below.

1211332121112 Robert de Clayton, ca 1390. Second son.

1211332121113 William de Clayton, ca 1390. Third son.

1211332121111 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1390. Eldest son of John de Clayton and Dame Mary Fereby. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Dorothy Thelwell, daughter of Henry de Dutton, Lord of Thelwell in Cheshire, with whom he received that township and Manor as a Marriage Portion.[4] Died 1426. Dorothy Thelwell is number (2)8, Chapter 2. Their sons:

12113321211111 JOHN DE CLAYTON, 1419. Eldest son. Below.

12113321211112 William de Clayton, 1420. Died without issue in 1471.

12113321211111 JOHN DE CLAYTON, 1419. Eldest son of Thomas de Clayton and Dorothy Thelwell. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire, and of Thelwell Manor, Cheshire. Married 1440, Mary Mainwaring, daughter of William Mainwaring and Amicia de Leycester. Mary Mainwaring is number (3)12, Chapter 3. Their children:

.1 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1440. Eldest son. Part III, Chapter 1.

.2 William de Clayton, ca 1440. Second son.

.3, .4, .5, three daughters.

Mary Mainwaring died in 1445. JOHN DE CLAYTON married as his second wife, Jane Clifton. Their sons:

.6 Robert de Clayton, ca 1445. Third son. Died in Paris 1471, without issue.

.7 Richard de Clayton, ca 1445. Fourth son. Succeeded to his fathers estates, but died without issue.

CHAPTER 2

DUTTON

THE ANCESTRY OF DOROTHY THELWELL, WHO MARRIED THOMAS DE CLAYTON 1211332121111, CHAPTER 1, PART I.[4]

(2)1 SAIER DE QUINCEY, born before 1154. Earl of Winchester, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY. Son of Robert de Quincey and Orabilis. Married Margaret de Beaumont, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, "Blanchmains", Third Earl of Leicester. A descendant of the Emperor Charlemagne. Robert de Beaumont married Petronella de Grantmesnil. Saier de Quincey died November 3, 1219, on the way to Jerusalem. His son:

(2)2 ROBERT DE QUINCEY, ca 1160. Crusader. Married Hawise of Chester, Countess of Lincoln, daughter and heiress of Hugh Kevelioc de Meschines, Earl of Chester, ((5)14, Chapter 5, Part I), who married Bertrade d'Montfort. Their daughter and heiress:

(2)3 MARGARET DE QUINCEY, ca 1190. Married JOHN DE LACIE, (born 1192, died July 22, 1240), son of Roger de Lacie, 7th Baron of Halton Castle, Hereditary Constable of Chester, MAGNA CHARTA SURETY. Margaret de Quincey died before March 30, 1266. Their daughter:

(2)4 IDONEA (ALICE) DE LACIE, ca 1230. Married Geoffrey de Dutton, Third Feudal Baron of Nether-Tabley and Warburton Manors, Cheshire, who was born ca 1240. Their second son:

(2)5 THOMAS DE DUTTON, ca 1280. Lord of Thelwell. He was the father of:

(2)6 RANDLE DE DUTTON, ca 1310. Lord of Thelwell. His son:

(2)7 HENRY DE DUTTON, ca 1350. Lord of Thelwell. Died after 1438. His daughter:

(2)8 DOROTHY THELWELL, ca 1390. Only child and heiress. Married THOMAS DE CLAYTON, 1211332121111, Chapter 1, Part I. She took with her as a marriage portion, the Lordship, Manor and Township of Thelwell.

CHAPTER 3

MAINWARING

THE PATERNAL LINE OF MARY MAINWARING, WHO MARRIED JOHN DE CLAYTON, 12113321211111, CHAPTER 1, PART I. [5]

(3)1 SIR WARIN MAINWARING, ca 1090. A descendant of "Ranulphus", a Companion of William The Conqueror, at the Battle of Hastings. His son:

(3)2 SIR THOMAS MAINWARING, ca 1120. The father of:

(3)3 SIR ROGER MAINWARING, ca 1150. His son:

(3)4 SIR RALPH MAINWARING, ca 1180. Married Amice (Alice) de Meschines, daughter of Hugh Kevelioc de Meschines, Earl of Chester ((5)14, Chapter 5, Part I), and Bertrade d'Evreux de Montfort. Their son:

(3)5 RANDAL MAINWARING, ca 1210. The father of:

(3)6 WILLIAM MAINWARING, ca 1240. His son:

(3)7 WILLIAM MAINWARING, ca 1270, was the father of:

(3)8 WILLIAM MAINWARING, ca 1300, who was the father of:

(3)9 ROGER MAINWARING, ca 1330. His son:

(3)10 WILLIAM MAINWARING, ca 1360. Married Mary Davenport. Their son:

(3)11 WILLIAM MAINWARING, ca 1390. Married Amicia de Leycester ((4)4, Chapter 4, Part I), daughter of Nicholas de Leycester, Baron by tenure of Nether-Tabley, Westhale, Heile, and other Manors, and his wife, Mary de Mobberley. Their daughter:

(3)12 MARY MAINWARING, ca 1240. Married 1440, as his first wife, JOHN DE CLAYTON, 12113321211111, Lord of Clayton and Thelwell Manors. She died in 1445.

CHAPTER 4

LEYCESTER

THE PATERNAL LINE OF AMICIA DE LEYCESTER, WHO MARRIED WILLIAM MAINWARING, (3)11, CHAPTER 3, PART I. [6]

(4)1 NICHOLAS DE LEYCESTER, ca 1280. Knight. Steward to Henry, Third Earl of Lincoln. Married, as her second husband, Margaret Dutton, daughter of Geoffrey de Dutton, (2)4, Chapter 2, Part I, and of Idonea (Alice) de Lacie, (2)4, Chapter 2, Part I, in 1227. With her he received as a marriage portion, Nether-Tabley and Westhale Manors. He died ca 1295. Their son:

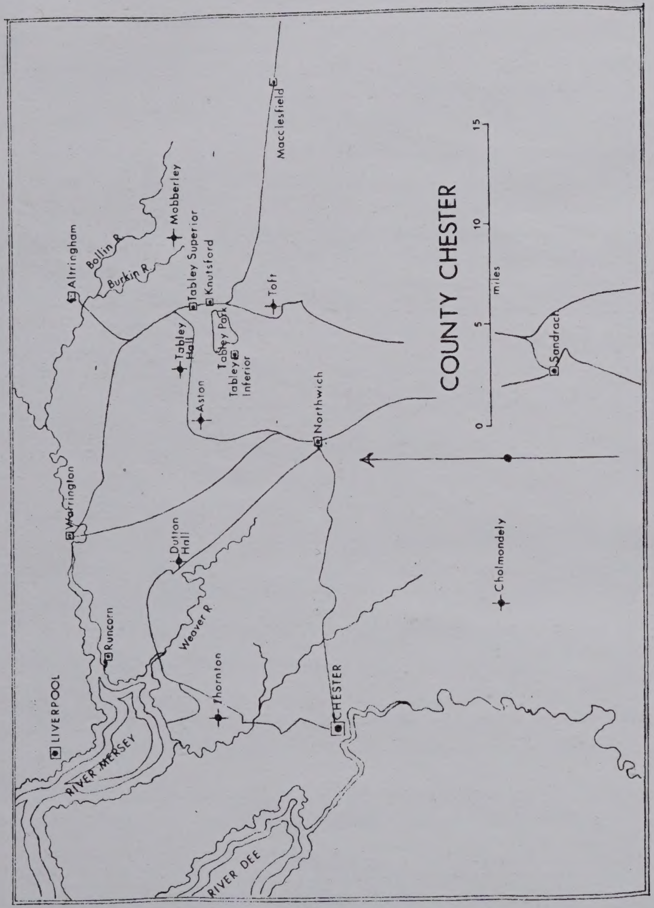
(4)2 ROGER DE LEYCESTER, ca 1320. Lord of Nether-Tabley and Westhale Manors. Died 1349-50. His son:

(4)3 NICHOLAS DE LEYCESTER, ca 1360. Baron by tenure of Nether-Tabley, Westhale, Heile, and other manors. Married, ca 1322, Mary de Mobberley, daughter of William de Mobberley of Cheshire. Died ca 1352. His daughter:

(4)4 AMICIA DE LEYCESTER, ca 1390. Married WILLIAM MAINWARING, (3)11, Chapter 3

Leycester (Nether Tabley Bucklow Hundred 457 pg)
Calls this Amicia #464
Elizabeth - widow 1364

Ormerod pg 457 - Bucklow Hundred Leycester
+ pg 369 Mainwaring


COUNTY CHESTER
miles
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5
10
15
Macclesfield
Mobberley
Altringham
Bollin R.
Burkin R.
Tabley Superior
Knutsford
Toft
Tabley Hall
Tabley Park
Tabley Inferior
Aston
Northwich
Sandrach
Warrington
Dutton Hall
Cholmondely
Runcorn
Weaver R.
Thornton
LIVERPOOL
RIVER MERSEY
CHESTER
RIVER DEE

CHAPTER 5

DE MESCHINES

THE DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE OF HAWISE OF CHESTER, COUNTESS OF LINCOLN, WHO MARRIED ROBERT DE QUINCEY ((2)2, CHAPTER 2, PART I): AND OF HER SISTER AMICE (ALICE) DE MESCHINES, WHO MARRIED SIR RALPH MAINWARING, ((3)4, CHAPTER 3, PART I).

(5)1 CHARLEMAGNE (CHARLES THE GREAT), King of the Franks, Emperor of the West. Born April 2, 742, Aix-la-Chapelle, France. Son of Pepin le bref "the short", King of France, and Bertha of Laon. Charlemagne died January 28, 814. Married HILDEGARDE OF SUABIA, who was born in 758, the daughter of Gerold, Count in the Anglachau, and his wife Emma. Hildegarde died April 30, 783. [7]

(5)2 PEPIN, Born 776 (April 773?). Died, Milan, July 8, 810. Married Bertha of Toulouse, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse. [7] Their son:

(5)3 BERNHARD, King of Lombardy. Born 797, died April 17, 818. Married Cunegonde, who died after 835. Their son: [7]

(5)4 PEPIN DE PERONNE, died after 840. [7] Father of:

(5)5 HERBERT I, Count of Vermandois. Born ca 840, murdered 902. Married Berthe de Morvois, daughter of Guerri I, Count of Morvois, and Eve de Rousillion. Their daughter: [7]

(5)6 BEATRIX DE VERMANDOIS, ca 870. Married Robert, Duke of France, who was born ca 810, and died June 15, 923. Their son: [8]

(5)7 HUGH LE GRAND, Duke of France, Count of Paris. Born ca 900, died 956. Married Hedwige, daughter of Henry I, "The Fowler", Emperor of Germany, and of Matilda of Ringleheim. Hedwige died 956. [9]

(5)8 HUGH CAPET, King of France. Born 938, died October 24, 996. Married Adelaide de Poitiers. Their son: [9]

(5)9 ROBERT II, "The Pious", King of France. Born, Orleans, 970-971, died Melun, July 20, 1031. Married in 998, Constance of Toulouse, who was born ca 970, died 1033. She was the daughter of William Taillefer, Count of Toulouse, and Blanche d'Anjou. Their daughter:[10]

(5)10 ADELHEID, ca 1030. Married Richard III, Fifth Duke of Normandy. Their daughter:[10]

(5)11 ALICE OF NORMANDY, ca 1060. Married RANULPH DE MESCHINES, Viscount de Bayeux, who was born ca 1057.[11] Their son:

(5)12 RANULPH DE BRISQUESSART DE MESCHINES, Viscount de Bayeux. Born ca 1087, died 1129. Married Lucia Tailboys. Their son:[11]

(5)13 RANULPH DE GERNON DE MESCHINES, Viscount de Avranches, First Earl of Chester. Born ca 1117, died 1153. Married Maud (Fitz Robert) of Gloucester, daughter of Robert of Caen, Earl of Gloucester, who was the natural son of Henry I, King of England, and of Maud Fitz Robert, daughter of Robert Fitz Hamon, Lord of Crelly in Calverdos, and Sybil, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury.[11] Their son:

(5)14 HUGH KYVELIOC DE MESCHINES, Third Earl of Chester. Born 1147, died 1181. Married Bertrand de Montfort, daughter of Simon de Montfort, 1168. She died 1227.[5, 11, 12, 13] Their daughters:

(5)14A AMICE (ALICE) DE MESCHINES, ca 1180. Married SIR RALPH MAINWARING ((3)4, Chapter 3, Part I).[1, 5]

(5)14B HAWISE OF CHESTER, Countess of Lincoln. Born 1180, died 1242-1243. Married ROBERT DE QUINCEY ((2)2, Chapter 2, Part I).

PART II

THE ENGLISH GENTRY

CHAPTER 1

CLAYTONS OF LANCASHIRE[1, 2]

.1 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1440. Eldest son of John de Clayton, 12113321211111, Chapter 1, Part 1. Disinherited for disobeying his parents. His third son:

.13 ROBERT DE CLAYTON, ca 1470.[14] Succeeded to his grandfather's estates after his uncles Richard de Clayton and William de Clayton, both of whom died without issue. Married Jane Farrington. Died, 1510. Buried in Leyland, Lancashire. Their children:

.131 Thomas de Clayton, 1498. Eldest son, below.
.132 JOHN CLAYTON, 1499. Second son, below.
.133 Edward Clayton, 1505. Third son.
.134 Richard Clayton, 1506. Fourth son.
And three daughters.

.131 Thomas de Clayton, 1498. Eldest son of Robert de Clayton and Jane Farrington. Married, 1563, Anne Jackson of Bocking, Essex. He died 1580. Their sons:

.1311 Robert de Clayton, ca 1570. Eldest son, below.
.1312 William Clayton, ca 1570. Second son, below.

.1311 Robert de Clayton, ca 1570. Eldest son of Thomas de Clayton and Anne Jackson. Of St. John's College, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. His son:

.13111 John Clayton, 1596. Died December 20, 1623, age 27 years. His children:

.131111 Richard Clayton, 1620. Eldest son. Died by a fall from a horse, without issue.

.131112 Dorothy Clayton, ca 1620. Married George Leycester, Esq., of Tofts, Chashire. The Lordship of Clayton went with her as a marriage portion, and was sold 1650-60.

.131113 Elizabeth Clayton, ca 1620.

.1312 William Clayton, 1570. Second son of Thomas de Clayton and Anne Jackson. Married Elizabeth Rigby.[2] Their sons:

.13121 Thomas Clayton, ca 1585. Eldest son, below.
.13122 William Clayton, 1587. Second son.
.13123 John Clayton, 1588. Third son.
.13124 Ralph Clayton, 1589. Fourth son.
.13125 Richard Clayton, 1592. Fifth son.

.13121 Thomas Clayton, ca 1585. Of Fulwood, Lancashire. Eldest son of William Clayton and Elizabeth Rigby. Married Anne Blondell.[2] Their children:

.131211 Robert Clayton, ca 1630. Eldest son, below.
.131212 Thomas Clayton, ca 1640. Second son, below.
.131213 Annie Clayton, ca 1640.
And four other children, whose names are unknown.

.131211 Robert Clayton, ca 1630. Eldest son of Thomas Clayton of Fulwood, Lancashire, and Elizabeth Rigby. Married Eleanor Atherton, daughter of John Atherton of Busie. Purchased the Lordships of Worthington and Adlington. Their children:

.1312111 Thomas Clayton (1), ca 1660. Died as a child.
.1312112 John Clayton, ca 1660. Second son, below.
.1312113 Thomas Clayton (2), 1667. Third son, below.
.1312114 Robert Clayton, ca 1670. Fourth son.
.1312115 Richard Clayton, 1706. Fifth son. Kings Counsel, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Resigned and died in 1774, age 68.
And seven daughters.

.1312112 John Clayton, ca 1660. Second son of Robert Clayton and Eleanor Atherton. Married Ann Atherton. Their son:

.13121121 Robert Clayton, 1695. Bishop of Clogher, Ireland. Died February 26, 1758.

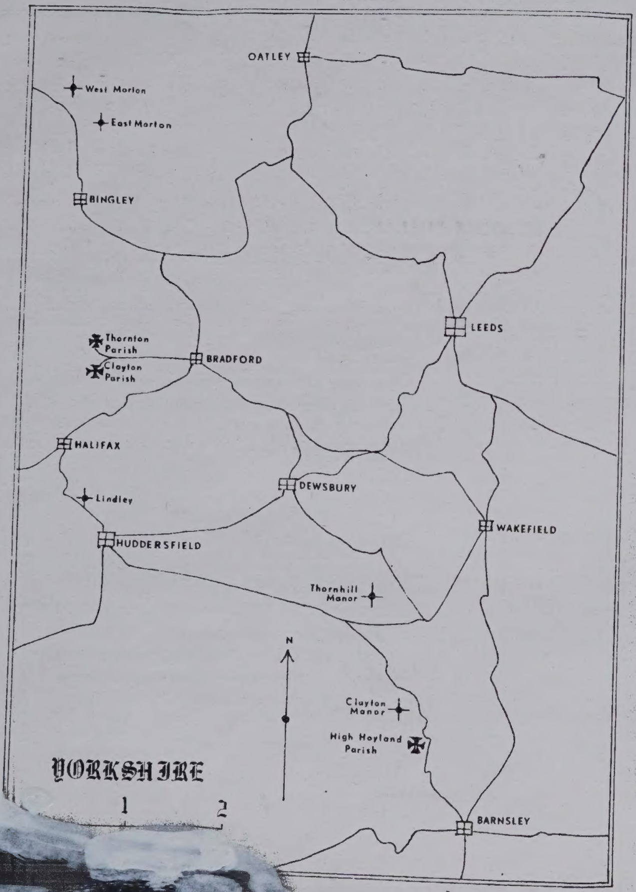
.1312113 Thomas Clayton (2), 1667. Third son of Thomas Clayton and Eleanor Atherton.

.131212 Thomas Clayton, ca 1640. Second son of Thomas Clayton and Anne Blondell. Married, 1697, Martha Horton, daughter of Joshua Horton of Chaderstown. Died 1728, Adlington. Their children:

.1312121 Thomas Clayton, ca 1700. Eldest son. Died 1735, unmarried.
.1312122 William Clayton, ca 1700. Second son. Died without heirs.
.1312123 Richard Clayton, ca 1706. Third son. Died 1774, without heirs.
.1312124 Edward Clayton, ca 1700. Fourth son.
.1312125 John Clayton, ca 1700. Fifth son, below.
And four daughters.

.1312125 John Clayton, ca 1700. Fifth son of Thomas Clayton and Martha Horton. Their sons:

.13121251 Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., Of the Inner Temple in 1762, called 1771, a Reader in 1811. Created a Baronet May 3, 1774. Died 1828.
.13121252 Robert Clayton, ca 1760. Second son.
.13121253 William Clayton, ca 1760. Third son.
.13121254 John Clayton, ca 1760. Fourth son.


OATLEY
West Morton
East Morton
BINGLEY
Thornton Parish
Clayton Parish
BRADFORD
LEEDS
HALIFAX
Lindley
DEWSBURY
WAKEFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD
Thornhill Manor
N
Clayton Manor
High Hoyland Parish
YORKSHIRE
1
2
BARNSLEY

CHAPTER 2

CLAYTONS OF YORKSHIRE [1] [2]

.132 JOHN CLAYTON, 1499. Second son of Robert de Clayton and Jane Farrington. [14] [15] Born Clayton Hall, Lancashire. Founder of Clayton Hall, High Hoyland Parish, Yorkshire. Died after 1500. His sons:

.1321 THOMAS CLAYTON, ca 1540. Eldest son, below.
.1322 Richard Clayton, ca 1565. Second son, below.

.1321 THOMAS CLAYTON, ca 1540. [14] [16] Eldest son of John Clayton. Born at Clayton Hall, Lancashire, he was referred to as "of Clayton Hall, Lancashire", although he resided at Clayton Hall, High Hoyland Parish, Yorkshire, which manor had been established by his father. Married Anguis Thornhill of Fixby, Yorkshire. Died 1585. Their sons:

.13211 John Clayton, ca 1530. Eldest son, below.
.13212 WILLIAM CLAYTON, ca 1570. Second son, below.

.1322 Richard Clayton, ca 1565. Second son of John Clayton. Resided Wakefield, Yorkshire. Married Joan Bentley, daughter of Henry Bentley. His son:

.13221 Daniel Clayton, ca 1595. Resided Wakefield, Yorkshire. Married (1) Dorothy Methwold, daughter of Thomas Methwold, Esq. (2) Jane Leghe, daughter of Thomas Leghe. Children by first marriage:

.132211 Richard Clayton, D.D., ca 1625. Master of University College.

Children by second marriage:

.132212 Thomas Clayton, ca 1630. Second son.
.132213 Robert Clayton, ca 1630. Third son.
.132214 Ferdinando Clayton, ca 1630. Fourth son.
.132215 John Clayton, ca 1630. Fifth son.

.13211 John Clayton, ca 1530. Eldest son of Thomas Clayton and Anguis Thornhill. Resided Clayton Hall, High Hoyland Parish, Yorkshire. Married - - Barnaby of Barnaby Hall. Sold Clayton Manor to Sir George Cook of Wheatley. (This John is mistakenly called "Richard" in some works). Died 1618. Will registered April 13, 1618. His son:

.132111 Thomas Clayton, ca 1560. Married Alice Burdette of Dunley.

✓ .13212 *WILLIAM CLAYTON*, ca 1570. Second son of Thomas Clayton and Anguis Thornhill. Resided Oakenshaw, Yorkshire. Of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Married Margaret Cholmley, daughter of Jasper Cholmley of East Riding, Yorkshire. Died 1627.[14] [16] His children:

.132121 John Clayton, April 15, 1592. Eldest son, Chapter 3.

.132122 William Clayton, ca 1595. Second son, Chapter 3.

.132123 *THOMAS CLAYTON*, 1598. Third son, below.

✓ .132124 Sir Jasper Clayton, ca 1600. Fourth son, Chapter 4.

.132125 Edward Clayton, ca 1600. Fifth son, a clerk of Norwich.

.132126 Daniel Clayton, ca 1600. Sixth son.

.132127 George Clayton, ca 1600. Seventh son. Slain at Bois le Duc.

.132128 Nathaniel Clayton, ca 1600. Seventh son.

And three daughters.

.132123 *THOMAS CLAYTON*, 1598. Third son of William Clayton and Margaret Cholmley. Resided in London, where he died in 1666.[17] He had five sons and two daughters. His third son:

.1321233 *WILLIAM CLAYTON OF CHICHESTER*, 1625, Part III, Chapter 1.

CHAPTER 3

THE CLAYTONS OF DELAWARE

.132121 John Clayton, April 15, 1592. Eldest son of William Clayton of Oakenshaw and Margaret Cholmley. Died IV-1671. His sons:

.1321211 John Clayton, 1620. Of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Died without issue.

.1321212 James Clayton, 1624. A Doctor of Divinity.

.132122 William Clayton, ca 1595. Second son of William Clayton of Oakenshaw and Margaret Cholmley.[18] [19] His son:

.1321221 James Clayton, ca 1615, Middlewich, Chester, England. A Blacksmith. Married Jane - - . Came to Pennsylvania on the *Submission*, one of Penn's Fleet, in 1682.[23] Their children:

.1321221 James Clayton, ca 1632. Eldest son.

.1321222 Sarah Clayton, ca 1635. Eldest daughter.

.1321223 John Clayton, ca 1638. Second son, below.

.1321224 Mary Clayton, ca 1641. Second daughter.

.1321225 Lydia Clayton, ca 1644. Third daughter, a twin of:

.1321226 Joshua Clayton, ca 1644. Third son, below.

.1321223 John Clayton, ca 1638, England. Second son of James Clayton and Jane - - . Married Alice - - .[19] [24] Their Children:

.13212231 Leah Clayton, 1668.[20] [21] [22] Married, as his first wife, Abraham Brown II, son of Abraham Brown and Mary Potter. Abraham Brown, Sr., was the son of Nicholas Brown of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He resided at Shrewsbury and Mansfield, Burlington County, New Jersey. Leah Clayton died young, and Abraham Brown II married as his second wife, Hannah Adams. Their children:

.1 Abram Brown, ca 1710.

.2 Alice Brown, ca 1710.

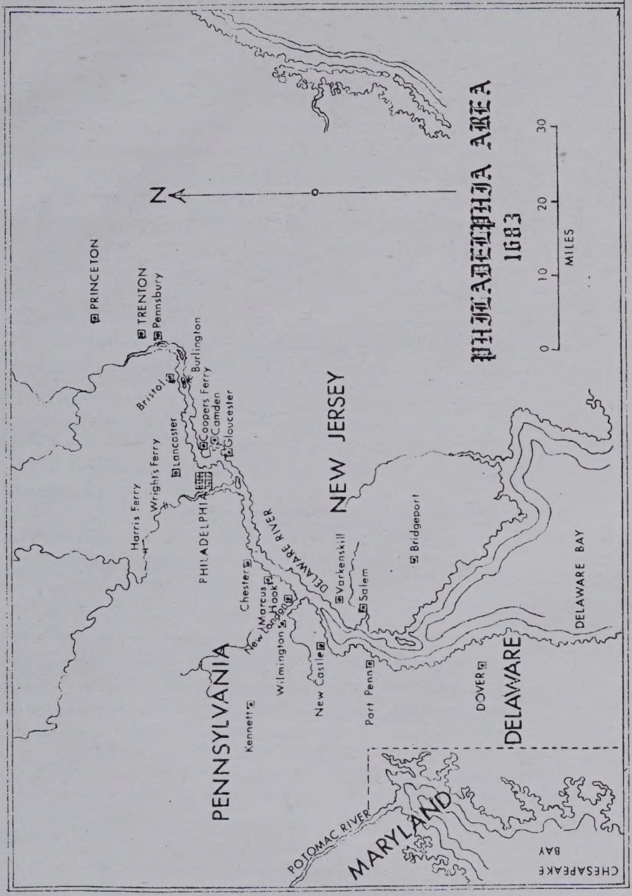
.3 John Brown, ca 1710.

.4 Rachel Brown, ca 1710.

.5 Zebulon Brown, ca 1710.

.13212232 Wesse (Sarah) Clayton, ca 1672. Second daughter.

.13212233 Rachel Clayton, ca 1676. Third daughter.


PHILADELPHIA AREA
1683
N
0 10 20 30
MILES
PRINCETON
TRENTON
Pennsbury
Burlington
Bristol
Coopers Ferry
Camden
Gloucester
Lancaster
Wrights Ferry
Harris Ferry
PHILADELPHIA
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE RIVER
Chester
Marcus Hook
New London
Wilmington
Kennett
New Castle
Varkenskill
Salem
Bridgeport
Port Penn
DOVER
DELAWARE
DELAWARE BAY
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
POTOMAC RIVER
CHESAPEAKE BAY

(Also see Appendix "B").

.13212234 Asher Clayton, ca 1680. Eldest son.

.13212235 Yellen (Zebulon) Clayton, ca 1684. Second son.

.13212236 John Clayton, ca 1688. Third son. His son:

.132122361 John Clayton, ca 1710. [21] Married Grace - - . Their son:

.1321223611 Joshua Clayton, July 20, 1744, Dover, Delaware, below.

.13122362 James Clayton, ca 1715, below.

.1321223611 Joshua Clayton, July 20, 1744, Dover, Delaware. Son of John Clayton and Grace - - . A Physician and Officer of the American Revolution. First Governor of the State of Delaware. Married Rachel Mc Cleary, adopted daughter of Richard Bassett. Their children:

.13212236111 Richard Clayton, ca 1770. Eldest son.

.13212236112 Dr. James Clayton, ca 1770. Second son.

.13212236113 Thomas Clayton, March 9, 1778, New Castle Delaware. United States Representative from Delaware, 1814-1817. United States Senator from Delaware, 1824-1827. Died New Castle, Delaware, August 21, 1854.

.132122362 James Clayton, ca 1715. Second son of John Clayton and Grace - - . Married Sarah Middleton of Virginia ancestry. Their son:

.1321223621 John Middleton Clayton, July 24, 1796, Dagsborough, Delaware. Married 1822, Sarah Fisher, daughter of Dr. James Fisher of Camden, Delaware. She died in 1825, and he never remarried. Served in the United States Senate as a National Republican from Delaware from 1829 until 1836. Was Chief Justice of Delaware from 1837 until 1839. Served again in the United States Senate as a Whig from Delaware, from 1845 until 1849. Was Secretary of State of the United States under President Zachary Taylor. Negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which assured British neutrality in Latin America. Died Dover, Delaware, November 9, 1856.

.1321226 Joshua Clayton, ca 1644. Third son of James Clayton and Jane - - . Married Sarah Needham (who was born V-27,1674), daughter of Ezekiel Needham (who was born last day V-1644), the son of Edmund Needham. (Ezekiel Needham married X-27, 1669, Sarah King). Joshua Clayton married Sarah Needham after VI-14, 1698.[18] Their children:

.13212261 Lydia Clayton, ca 1700. Eldest daughter, below.
.13212262 Sarah Clayton, ca 1703. Second daughter, below.
.13212263 Elizabeth Clayton, ca 1705. Third daughter, below.

.13212261 Lydia Clayton, ca 1700. Eldest daughter of Joshua Clayton and Sarah Needham. Married XII-16, 1720, John Cowgill, (who was born V-8, 1698) the son of John Cowgill and Bridget Croatsdale. Their children:

.1 John Cowgill, ca 1730. Eldest son. Married Mary Worrell.

.2 Clayton Cowgill, ca 1730. Second son.

.3 Sarah Cowgill, ca 1730. Eldest daughter. Married John Register.

.4 Elizabeth Cowgill, ca 1730. Second daughter. Married Francis Neal.

.5 Henry Cowgill, ca 1730. Third son. Married Elizabeth Osborne.

.6 Lydia Cowgill, ca 1730. Third daughter. Married - - Durborow.

.13212262 Sarah Clayton, ca 1703. Second daughter of Joshua Clayton and Sarah Needham. Married XI-2, 1727, Thomas Cowgill, son of John Cowgill and Bridget Croatsdale. Died August 16, 1750. Their children:

.1 Ezekiel Cowgill, ca 1730. Eldest son.

.2 Thomas Cowgill, ca 1730. Second son.

.3 Sarah Cowgill, ca 1730. Eldest daughter. Married XII-22, 1756, Samuel Hand.

.4 Eleanor (Ellen) Cowgill, ca 1730. Second daughter.

.5 Rachel Cowgill, ca 1730. Third daughter. Married Jonathan Gregwell

.6 Jane Cowgill, ca 1730. Fourth daughter. Married V-21, 1747, Little Creek Meeting, Daniel Smith (who was born XI-11, 1722, Kent County, Maryland, and died II-27, 1769). Their children:

.1a Sarah Smith, V-11, 1752. Married Joseph Nock (who was born VI-15, 1750), son of Daniel Nock and Bertha Hales. Joseph Nock died 1793, Sarah Smith died X-17, 1790.

.1b Jane Smith, ca 1755. Married XI-17, 1796, John Woodall, who died II-17, 1847. Their son:

.1b(1) John Woodall, Jr., II-27, 1810. Married VI-16, 1836, Anna Mathilda Calley (who was born 1818, and died 1911). John Woodall, Jr. died X-18, 1886. Their daughter:

.1b(1a) Mary Woodall, ca 1840. Married George Valentine Massey I.

.13212263 Elizabeth Clayton, ca 1705. Third daughter of Joshua Clayton and Sarah Needham. Married IX-3, 1730, Mark Manlove, Jr. Their daughter:

.1 Eunice Manlove, ca 1730. Married 1750, Jonathan Osborne.

CHAPTER 4

THE CLAYTONS OF VIRGINIA [1] [2]

.132124 Sir Jasper Clayton, ca 1600. Fourth son of William Clayton of Oakenshaw and Margaret Cholmley. Alderman of London. Knighted at the Guild Hall, July 5, 1660. Married at St. Faith's Church, London, May 1, 1624, Mary Thompson, daughter of William Thompson of Tinmouth Castle, Northumberland. Their children:

.1321241 Sir John Clayton, ca 1630. Eldest son, below.

.1321242 George Clayton, December 24, 1639. Second son, below.

.1321242 Prudence Clayton, ca 1635. Eldest daughter.

.1321243 Mary Clayton, ca 1635. Second daughter. Married Peter Nourse of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.

.1321244 Rebecca Clayton, ca 1635. Third daughter. Married Robert Paston, Earl of Yarmouth.

✓ .1321241 Sir John Clayton, ca 1630. Eldest son of Sir Jasper Clayton and Mary Thompson. Married Alice Bowyer (North Crey), daughter of Sir William Bowyer (North Crey), Esq. Resided at London and at Parson's Green, Fulham, Middlesex. His children:

.13212411 John Clayton, 1665. Eldest son, below.

.13212412 Jasper Clayton, ca 1670. Second son, below.

.13212411 John Clayton, 1665. Eldest son of Sir John Clayton and Alice Bowyer. Came to Virginia in 1705. Was Attorney-General for the Colony from 1714 until his death, November 18, 1737. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, Presiding Justice of James City County, and Recorder of Williamsburg.

no Married - - Page.[26] His children:

.132124111 John Clayton, 1685, Fulham, Lancashire. A Botanist of note. Came to Virginia with his father. Died December 15, 1773. (did not come until later)

No- Not Son .132124112 Samuel Clayton, 1705, Caroline County, Virginia. Married Elizabeth Pendleton. Their son:

.1321241121 Philip Clayton, ca 1725. Married Anne Coleman. Died 1786. Their son:

These were not members of this family!

.13212411211 Samuel Clayton, ca 1745. Married another Anne Coleman (possibly a first cousin). Their son:

.132124112111 Philip Clayton, 1780. Married Mary Ann Brewer. Died 1868.

.13212412 Jasper Clayton, ca 1670. Second son of Sir John Clayton and Alice Bowyer. Resided at Fern Hill, County Bucks. Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot. Lieutenant Governor of Gibralter. Lieutenant General in the British Army. Killed at the Battle of Dettingen, Bavaria, in 1743. Buried at Wingfield, County Bucks. His children:

.132124121 Jasper Clayton, ca 1700. Eldest son.

.132124122 Charlotte Clayton, ca 1700. Married Colonel John Laforey.

.132124123 John Clayton, ca 1700. Second son.

.132124124 Juliana Clayton, ca 1700. Second daughter. Disinherited for marrying Peter Hooper, a former servant of her father.

.132124125 Alice Clayton, ca 1700. Third daughter. Married John, Lord Lovelace.

.132124126 Mary Clayton, ca 1700. Fourth daughter.

.132124127 Elizabeth Clayton, ca 1700. Married Thomas Strickland.

.1321242 George Clayton, December 24, 1639, St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, London. Second son of Sir Jasper Clayton and Mary Thompson. A Haberdasher of London. Married Hester Palmer, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham, Kent, Bart. Their sons:

.13212421 Jasper Clayton, July 1665. Eldest son.

.13212422 George Clayton, ca 1665. Second son.

PART III

PENN'S COLONY

CHAPTER 1

WILLIAM CLAYTON OF CHICHESTER

.1321233 WILLIAM CLAYTON OF CHICHESTER, 1625. Third son of Thomas Clayton. Married Prudence Miller [27], daughter of Robert Miller and Margaret Broithwaite, and widow of - - Mickels, who died ca 1660.

Edward Byllrnge and John Fenwick were partners in the proprietorship of West Jersey. In 1676 Byllrnge was forced by financial difficulties to sign his West Jersey land over to William Penn and two other Quaker creditors. [34] These lands, lying to the north of the town of Salem, which had been established by Fenwick, were then sold off to several proprietors, including a group of Quakers from Lancashire and London. These proprietors decided to send a group of Commissioners ahead to "purchase from the Indians" or "to extinguish the Indian title to" these lands. One of these Commissioners was William Clayton, who has been referred to as both a "cousin" and a "friend" to William Penn.

The Commissioners loaded aboard the ship Kent, of which Gregory Marlow was Master, in London, between March 19th and 31st, 1677. The Kent arrived in New York between the 4th and 16th of August, 1677, where the Commissioners met with the local government. It then sailed south to the Delaware River, arriving at Chygoes Island where the 40 Commissioners, and their parties disembarked, and established their settlements. The Yorkshire party adjacent to the London Quakers. [35]

It would appear that the family of William Clayton did not accompany him on the Kent, but rather that they followed later, since their names do not appear as passengers on the Kent.

Chygoes Island was named Burlington by the Quakers. The settlement grew and prospered, with five or six ships arriving during the following four years, bringing more than fourteen hundred new people to Burlington and the other new towns of West Jersey. The 1699 Freeholder Census shows that about one third of the landowners of the province were Quakers, and the largest percentage of them in Burlington County [34].

In 1671 William Clayton received a Patent for five hundred acres of land at Chichester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, from the British Government, and moved his family there from Burlington, New Jersey.

On September 13, 1681 he presided over the first court held under the proprietary government, at Upland, Chester County. He and Samuel Pastorious were the first two Judges for the City of Philadelphia [16]. He was a member of Penn's Council 1683-84, Acting Governor of Pennsylvania 1684-85, and assisted in the drafting of the laws for Pennsylvania during this period.

William Clayton died in 1689. His Will-Bond, number 189 for the year 1689 is filed in the office of the Registrar of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia. His Will-Bond reads as below, with a copy of the original document following.

Administration William Clayton Upon Wm Clayton his father's estate #119 1689	John Blackwell, Esq. Governor of the province of Pennslylvania,under the Honorable William Penn, Lord proprietor and Chief Governor of the same, to all whom these presents shall come Sendeth Greetings

Whereas William Clayton of Chichester
in the county of Chester, in the said province yoeman hath
and is known to me that he is eldest son to William Clayton
of the said place Carpenter deceased, and that his father dyed
Intestate, & by a writting made in the hand of Prudence Clayton
his mother he hath instructed to me that she is contented if her
said son Wm Clayton do adminster any estate of her husband.
And therefore the said William Clayton Craved administration upon
the estate of the said Wm Clayton his said father deceased.
And I having caused search the office of Register General and
finding no will therin exhibited nor proven, nor any administration
granted unto any other person, Nor no Caveat in the said office
Know you therefor that I do by these presents give and Committ
unto the same Wm Clayton full power & lawful authority well and truly
according to Law to administer upon and take into his custody
and posession all and singular the goods, rights and credits in
any manner of ways to the said Wm Clayton deceased in his lifetime
and at the time of his decease belonging, Lying Being & remaining
within this province and counties annexed, Hereby impowering the

(From Ormerod) pg 359-70

Mainwaring

(Compare to Abbott's pg 8 etc)

for earlier g-t (Warmincham) — Ormerod's tome

Re pg 8

History of Cheshire pgs 368/9
Over-Peover in Bucklow Hundred

According to Sir Peter Leycester -

(Only two [illegible] Randle) ① Roger Mainwaring of ~~Over Peover had~~ Warmincham had younger son

✓ ② William of Over Peover by gift of his father temp Hen III (1216-72)
m(——) and had ① Wm. s+h ② Thomas who had Foden in O-P, ③ Benedict ④ Guy ⑤ Roger

✓ ③ William of O-P m ——— had ① Roger ② William ③ Reginald ④ Maude

(3)9 ✓ ④ Roger m Christian de Birtles dau of ——— & had
① William ② Joan m Robert de Fallybroome
He died during father's lifetime Christian m② John de Bygres
③ Robert de Vernon living (1334)

(3)10 ⑤ - William (d 12 or 13 Edw III) of O-P m Mary Davenport, dau Henry living 10 Edw II
① William s+h, ② Roger ③ Margery ④ Millicent
all living 1334

(3)11 ⑥ William of OP m×2 — ① Joan Praers
② Elizabeth Leycester dau Nicholas widow living 1364 1404
he had ① John OP → ② Randle OP ③ Thomas, ④ Allan ⑤ ~~[illegible]~~ Richard living 35 Edw III
⑤ Anne m. Richard Wynnington (m 1357) ⑥ Ellen m Raufe Vernon
⑦ Joan m Sir William Legh of Baggiley 1359 age 5 years.

(list of children page 457)

His ~~[illegible]~~ line extinct or — (heir William was of first wife born)
But absolutely no mention of Mary Mainwaring!

d 1350

~~This is not the [illegible] Leycester!~~

This is a list of all the children — 7 children but
NO MARY

#28 Ann Clayton — shown as bca 1749 was really bca (1768) — she was under 21 in 1777 when her father willed her a slave Phyllis. She could not have married Henry L. Davis when she was a young baby.

#31 Thomas Lewis Clayton bca 1764
m Elizabeth Wright 1st Feb 1794 Elizabeth Wright
in Bedford Co VA — OK?

30 John Willis Clayton m Mary (   )
Pettus?;? — He did not marry Mary Holland in 1773
Isle of Wight Co. That was a much older unrelated
John Clayton!

LANCASHIRE BRANCH (ENGLAND)

1/ Descent	2/ Period
3/ Robert^{1}	(1070)
4/ William^{2}	-1141
Robert^{3}	(1141)
5/ William^{4}	-1152
6/ Robert^{5}	(1152)
7/ John^{6}	-1209
Thomas^{7}	(1209)
8/ John^{8}	-1280
Ralph^{9}	(1280)
9/ John^{10}	(1307)
10/ John^{11}	-1399
11/ John^{12}	-1404
12/ Thomas^{13}	-1426
13/ John^{14}	1419-
14/ Richard^{15}	(1471)

THE

MANOR

OF

CLAYTON

Granted by William the Conqueror to Robert^{1}, who founded the Lordship of Clayton and is the first of this name spoken of in English history

1/ Descent	2/ Period
13/ John^{14}	1419-
15/ Thomas^{15}	
16/ William^{16}	

1/ Descent	2/ Period
15/ Thomas^{15}	
17/ Robert^{16}	-1510
Thomas^{17}	1498-1580
18/ Robert^{18}	(1595)
John^{19}	1596-1623
19/ Richard^{20}	(1623)

(See footnotes, pages 40-43)

[illegible] Lancashire Branch and

LANCASHIRE BRANCH (ENGLAND)

1/ Descent	2/ Period
Thomas^{17}	1498-1580
20/ William^{18}	(1584)
21/ Thomas^{19}	1585-
Robert^{20}	(1630)
Thomas^{21}	(1694)
22/ Robert^{22}	1695-1756

1/ Descent	2/ Period
21/ Thomas^{19}	1585-
23/ Thomas^{20}	1630-
24/ Thomas^{21}	1667-1728
25/ Richard^{22}	1706-1774

Following sale of the Manor of Clayton circa 1650 or 1660

1/ Descent	2/ Period
24/ Thomas^{21}	1667-1728
John^{22}	
26/ Richard^{23}	-1828

YORKSHIRE BRANCH (ENGLAND)

Clayton Hall

Founded by John^{17} Clayton, younger brother of Thomas^{17}, heir to the Manor of Clayton; and sold by Thomas^{20} Clayton

1/ Descent	2/ Period
17/ Robert^{16}	-1510
27/ John^{17}	1499-
Thomas^{18}	-1585
John^{19}	-1618
28/ Thomas^{20}	(1666)

Wakefield

1/ Descent	2/ Period
27/ John^{17}	1499-
29/ Richard^{18}	
Daniel^{19}	
30/ Richard^{20}	

London

(See page 34)

1/ Descent	2/ Period
Thomas^{18}	-1585
31/ William^{19}	-1627
John^{20}	1592-1671
32/ John^{21}	1620-

YORKSHIRE BRANCH (ENGLAND)

London -Continued

At the time that the Manor of Clayton in Lancashire and Clayton Hall in Yorkshire were being sold, younger members of the Yorkshire branch had settled in London and had become established as influential citizens. Descendants of the same branch were founders of prominent lines of the family in America.

1/ Descent	2/ Period
31/ William^{19}	-1627
33/ Jasper^{20}	(1660)
34/ John^{21}	(1664)
35/ Jasper^{22}	-1743
Jasper^{23}	(1743)

1/ Descent	2/ Period
31/ William^{19}	-1627
33/ Jasper^{20}	(1660)
George^{21}	1639-
36/ Jasper^{22}	1665-

1/ Descent	2/Period
31/ William^{19}	-1627
37/ Thomas^{20}	

THE CLAYTON FAMILY

FOOTNOTES

1/ Each column shows father to son (but not necessarily eldest son) descent. When that succession is broken, the line of lineal descent is continued by carrying the column to the right. Each line indicates one generation, father to son.

2/ Dates in parentheses mean that the individual was living at that time.

3/ Fought at Hastings (1066); granted the Manor of Clayton by William I.

4/ Faithfully served King Stephen; killed in battle.

5/ Buried at Leyland, Lancashire.

6/ Married (1151) Elizabeth Parker.

7/ His three brothers went with King John (1200) to Normandy; d.s.p.

8/ Married (1263) Ruth Latham; died 1280.

9/ Married (1307) Mary de Langtown.

10/ With John of Gaunt (1356); King Edward III (1327 - 1360).

11/ Buried in Leyland, Lancashire.

12/ Received the township and village of Thellwell in Cheshire as a marriage portion.

13/ Married (1440) (1) Mary Mainwaring (d. 1445), great granddaughter of Henry I; married (2) Jane Clifton.

14/ Son of John[14] and (2) Jane Clifton; d.s.p.

15/ Son of John[14] and (1) Mary Mainwaring; disinherited for disobeying his parents.

16/ Sons died without issue.

17/ Third son of Thomas[15] (who was disinherited); grandson of John[14] de Clayton and Mary Mainwaring; and brother of William[16]. This Robert[16] was buried in Leyland, Lancashire.

18/ Of St. John's College and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

19/ Died by a fall from his horse, without issue. Whereupon, the Lordship of Clayton, granted by William the Conqueror, went with his sister, Dorothy[20], to her husband, George Leycester, of Taft, in Cheshire, and was afterwards sold. This must have occurred about 1650 or 1660.

AMERICAN BRANCH

Pennsylvania

1/ Descent	2/ Period
31/ William^{19}	-1627
37/ Thomas^{20}	
56/ William^{21}	-1691
William^{22}	
William^{23}	

1/ Descent	2/ Period
31/ William^{19}	-1627
38/ ——^{20}	
39/ Joshua^{21}	(1682)
John^{22}	1675-1758
John^{23}	(1761)
40/ John^{24}	

AMERICAN BRANCH

Delaware

1/ Descent	2/ Period
John^{22}	1675-1758
James^{23}	-1761
41/ Joshua^{24}	1744-1798
James^{25}	1769-1833
John^{26}	1788-
Julius^{27}	

1/ Descent	2/ Period
James^{23}	-1761
42/ John^{24}	1749-1802
James^{25}	1780-1825
Henry^{26}	1810-1888
James^{27}	1837-

AMERICAN BRANCH

Delaware -Continued

1/ Descent	2/ Period
James^{23}	-1761
James^{24}	1761-1820
43/ John^{25}	1796-1856
James^{26}	1823-1851

1/ Descent	2/ Period
41/ Joshua^{24}	1744-1798
Richard^{25}	1774-1836
44/ Joshua^{26}	1794-1854
Charles^{27}	

1/ Descent	2/ Period
41/ Joshua^{24}	1744-1798
45/ Thomas^{25}	1777-185
Joshua^{26}	1802-188
Thomas^{27}	1833-189
46/ Joshua^{28}	1871-

AMERICAN BRANCH

Virginia

1/ Descent	2/ Period
31/ William^{19}	-1627
33/ Jasper^{20}	(1660)
34/ John^{21}	(1664)
47/ John^{22}	1665-1737
48/ John^{23}	1685-1773
John^{24}	

1/ Descent	2/ Period
47/ John^{22}	1665-1737
49/ Samuel^{23}	(1734)
50/ Philip^{24}	-1785
51/ Samuel^{25}	(1791)
Philip^{26}	

1/ Descent	2/ Period
48/ John^{23}	1685-1773
52/ Jasper^{24}	(1774)
Baylor^{25}	(1800)

AMERICAN BRANCH

Virginia -Continued

1/ Descent	2/ Period
49/ Samuel^{23}	(1734)
George^{24}	1720-1765
George^{25}	1754-1783

1/ Descent	2/ Period
49/ Samuel^{23}	(1734)
Samuel^{24}	-1783
53/ Philip^{25}	1746-1807
54/ George^{26}	1779-1840

1/ Descent	2/ Period
53/ Philip^{25}	1746-1807
55/ Augustin^{26}	1783-1839
George^{27}	

FOOTNOTES -CONTINUED

20/ Continued the line, but not the succession.

21/ The estates in Fulwood in Lancashire were settled upon him and his issue.

22/ Bishop of Clogher. Bequeathed in 1756 his Lancashire (Fulwood) estate to his third cousin and nearest male heir, "The Right Honorable Richard^{22} Clayton, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland".

23/ Descendants of Thomas^{20}, born in 1630, second son of Thomas^{19}, on the death of the Bishop of Clogher (Robert^{22}) in 1756, became the representative of the family.

24/ Eldest son of Thomas^{20}; died at Adlington in the sixty-first year of his age.

25/ Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Devised his Manors of Adlington and Worthington to his nephew, Richard^{23} Clayton.

26/ See footnote 25. "This ancient family produced soldiers of valor and skill, preachers and monks of great learning, and lawyers and jurists of great ability" (37).

27/ John^{17}, born in 1499, second son of Robert^{16} de Clayton of the Manor of Clayton and great grandson of John^{14} de Clayton and Mary Mainwaring, settled in Yorkshire and was the founder of Clayton Hall in the parish of High Hoyland. He was living about 1550.

28/ Sold Clayton Hall (founded by his great grandfather, John^{17} Clayton) to Sir George Cook of Wheatly. Thomas^{20} was in possession as heir in 1666.

29/ Younger brother of Thomas^{18} and known as Richard^{18} of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

30/ D.D., Master of University College.

31/ Known as William^{19} of Oakenshaw, County York; younger brother of John^{19} of Clayton Hall. William^{19} married Margaret, daughter of Jasper Cholmley of East Riding, and it is apparently from this connection that the Clayton family received the given name, Jasper. A son of William^{19} was named Jasper^{20} (footnote 33) and the name has since been frequent in this branch of the family in England and America.

32/ Like his father (John^{20}) and grandfather (William^{19} of Oakenshaw), John^{21} was of the Inner Temple and a Barrister at Law. He died without issue. But his younger brother, James^{21} (born 1624) became a D.D., and it is said that the issue of that branch of the family produced many ministers and lawyers.

33/ Sir Jasper^{20} Clayton was an alderman of London and knighted at Guild Hall, July 5, 1660.

FOOTNOTES -CONTINUED

34/ Sir John^{21} Clayton of London and Parson's Green, Middlesex, was admitted to Inner Temple, July 22, 1650; knighted 1664. He was a cousin of Joshua^{21} Clayton (footnote 39) of Pennsylvania and Delaware. — Not true!

35/ General Jasper^{22} Clayton, of Fernhill in County Bucks, second son of Sir John^{21} Clayton of London and brother of John^{22}, Attorney General of the Colony of Virginia, was Lieutenant-Governor of Gilbralter and a Lieutenant-General in the British Army. He was killed at the battle of Dettingen, 1743. ok

36/ Admitted to Inner Temple, July 12, 1682.

37/ Third son of William^{19} Clayton of Oakenshaw and brother of Sir Jasper^{20} of London. He is known as Thomas^{20} of London. His third son, William^{21} of Chichester, was the founder of the Pennsylvania line of the family in America. no.

38/ One of the sons^{20} of William^{19} of Oakenshaw and a brother of Sir Jasper^{20} and Thomas^{20} of London, was the father of Joshua^{21} Clayton, first of the name to settle in Delaware.

39/ Joshua^{21} Clayton was the first Clayton to settle in Delaware. He is said to have come to this country with William Penn on his first voyage (1682). Joshua^{21} was a first cousin of Sir John^{21} Clayton, of London (father of John^{22}, the Attorney General of Virginia), and also a first cousin of William^{21} of Chichester, founder of the family in Pennsylvania.

40/ John^{24} Edmund Clayton; d.s.p.

41/ Governor Joshua^{24} Clayton was a practicing physician; surgeon Revolutionary Army; elected Major Bohemia Batallion, 1776; commissioned Colonel by General George Washington; last President of State of Delaware and first Governor under the new Constitution; U. S. Senator, 1798. Died of yellow fever, 1798.

42/ Judge John^{24} Clayton was appointed Judge in Admiralty under the Constitution of 1776; also fourth Justice for the Court of C. P., Kent County Delaware, 1788; third Justice, 1790; High Sheriff of Kent County.

43/ Hon. John^{25} M. Clayton was graduated from Yale; Chief Justice of Delaware; U. S. Secretary of State (1826-28); elected U. S. Senator, 1828, 1835, 1845, 1853. His eldest son James^{26} Fisher Clayton (1823-1851) was unmarried and his second son, and only other child, Charles^{26} McClymont Clayton (1835-1849) d.s.p.

44/ Married his first cousin, Anna^{26} (1805-1891), daughter of James^{25} Lawson Clayton.

45/ Senator Thomas^{25} Clayton was Secretary of State (1808), Attorney-General (1811), and Chief Justice (1828), State of Delaware; appointed

My Clayton Ancestors and Related Families

as
researched
by

James Ronald Clayton

The Lancashire

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THE CLAYTON FAMILY

As presented by Henry Hepburn to the State of Delaware in 1904

It is well to start with the family history at the foundation, and then follow it up through its various changes to the present time. We will start about 912, when Rollo made peace with the King of France, and the Dukedom Normandy was confirmed. In that settlement after a thirty years war, the King of France agreed to confirm Rollo's title as Duke of Normandy, and give him his daughter in marriage; the Duke agreeing to do homage to the King, to become a Christian and marry the King's daughter. But when the time came for the Duke to do homage, he refused to kiss the King's foot, and no persuasion or entreaty could induce him to perform that part of the ceremony. It was finally compromised by permitting Rollo to kiss the King's foot by proxy, but when the courtier lifted up the King's foot, he raised it so high that it tumbled the King out of his chair, which created great laughter among those present. Yet the King bore this indignity, well knowing that Rollo's army was too strong to meet in battle.

From that time Normandy began to flourish, and during the time of its first six dukes, it was one of the richest provinces in the world, notwithstanding its many wars. When "William the Conqueror", who was the seventh Duke, came upon the stage of action, Normandy was divided into two classes, the nobility, who were the descendants of Rollo's followers, and the peasants who were the descendants of the French; so that we find a class of cultured people, who had much of the polish of Paris, and who were far in advance of the Saxons in England.

During the time of the quarrel between William the Conqueror and King Harold, William called together his chieftains in council. Some were willing to go to war while others refused; but one of his brainy men "Fitzosborne" advised the Duke to call upon the nobility separately, which was done, and in a short time sufficient men and means were ready for his enterprise. A man by NO' ① the name of Robert, born in Caudebec Normandy, France, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He was a soldier well skilled in arms, and after the battle of Hastings, had the Manor of Clayton given him by William the Conqueror for his laudable services in battle. He was afterwards know as "Robert de Clayton" and was Lord of the Manor of Clayton, and the first Clayton spoken of in the history of England.

He had three sons: John, William and Robert. John accompanied William Rufus in his war against "Malcolm" King of Scotland, and fell nobly in battle near Penrith, in Cumberland. William (2) de Clayton, the second son, succeeded his father. He faithfully served King Stephen in all his troubles, and on Candlemas Day, 1114, he lost his life in battle, and was succeeded by his son Robert.

③ Robert had one son ④ William de Clayton. He married Elizabeth Farrington, of Farrington. He had three sons and died in 1152 and was buried at Leyland, Lancashire. The eldest son, Richard, was a priest of a very benevolent character and died in Normandy. Thomas, the second son, died without issue and ~~(5)~~ Robert de Clayton, the third son, succeeded his father. He married in 1151 and had four sons:- William, Robert, John and Thomas. Three of the sons accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200 and died without issue. ⑤ John the third son succeeded his father He had two sons William and Thomas, died in 1209 and was succeeded by his second son Thomas de Clayton. ⑥ Thomas de Clayton had three sons, John, Robert and William. ⑦ John, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He married in 1263 and died in 1280, having had issue two sons, Thomas and Ralph. He was succeeded by his second son (8) Ralph de Clayton who left three sons, John, Giles and Nicholas, and he was succeeded by his eldest son, (9) John de "Clayton. This John accompanied John of Gaunt in 1356 to assist the King of Navarre against the French. He also accompanied King Edward in most of his expeditions. He left four sons: John, William, Ralph and Robert and died in 1399 and was succeeded by his eldest son (10) John de Clayton, who had three sons, Thomas, Robert and William, he died in 1404, and was buried at Leyland, and was succeeded by his eldest son. (11) Thomas de Clayton married Dorothy Thellwell of Thellwell in Cheshire with whom he received that township and village as a marriage portion and by whom he had two sons, John born in 1419, and William born in 1420. (William died without issue in 1471.) (12) Thomas de Clayton died in 1426 and was succeeded by his eldest son, (13) John de Clayton, who married, in 1440, Mary Mainwaring.

PLEASE BE CAREFUL! When writing this, Mr Clayton accepted as "gospel" what earlier writers had said about Mrs. Amicia Mainwaring. The following ancestry charts (Mainwaring section) correct some misconceptions about her lineage.

ANCESTRY OF MARY MAINWARING.

The Mainwarings are the descendants of "Ranulphus, one of the companions of William the Conqueror in the Norman Invasion and also one of those thirty-two persons, to whom that fortunate monarch gave all or most of Cheshire, of which he obtained fifteen lordships in Peure (now Overpever) which remained in the family until 1700." His grandson, Roger, had a son named William, who was the father of Sir Ralph Mainwaring, Knt., who was a Judge of Chester in the reign of Richard (1) He is the first Mainwaring spoken of in history. He married Amicia, daughter of Hugh Kyviliok, Earl of Chester, whose ancestors were as follows:-

After the conquest, William the Conqueror, gave to his nephew, Hugh Lupus, the Earldom of Chester about the year 1070. He died July 27, 1101, leaving a son, his heir.

II. Richard, Second Earl of Chester who married but died without issue, and the Earldom descended to the nephew of Hugh Lupus by his sister Maude.

III. Randal (1) Earl of Chester. He was Randal Meschines, V. C., of Bayeaux, Normandy, France, and married Lucy, a daughter of Algar, the Saxon Earl of Marcia and died 1128, leaving issue his son and heir.

IV. Randal (2) Earl of Chester, who became a great warrior and took King Stephen prisoner. He married Maude, daughter of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of King Henry (1) of England and died 1153 leaving two sons, Hugh and Richard and was succeeded by his eldest son.

V. Hugh (2) Earl of Chester. He married Bertred, daughter of Simon, Earl of Evereaux. Normandy, France, by whom he had (1) Randal, (2) Maude, who married David, Earl of Huntingdon, and was a brother of William, King of Scotland, (3) Mabil, who married William .... Albiny, Earl of Arundel, (4) Agnes, who married William Ferrars, Earl of Derby, (5) Hawaise, who married Robert Quincy, son and heir of Sabil de Quincy, Earl of Winchester.

He had another daughter not of this marriage named Amacia (Amice) over whom a great controversy was carried on between Sir Peter Leycester and Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Sir Peter claiming that she was an illegitimate daughter and Sir Thomas claiming that she was a legitimate daughter. Finally the question was referred to the Judges of Chester, who decided that Amacia was the legitimate daughter of Hugh (5) Earl of Chester and the heralds quartered the arms of the Earls of Chester with the Mainwarings. Amacia married Rause (Ralph) Mainwaring and it appears from the manuscripts that Bertred, the wife of Hugh Cyviliok, second, (5) Earl of Chester, witnessed a deed in frank marriage with said Amacia. By this marriage there were two children, one of whom, the daughter, was named after Bertred, the Countess of Chester, and a son named Randal, who became the head of the Mainwaring Family of Overpever in Cheshire about 1175, and from whom the Mainwaring Family descended.

(half of this is true?)

It will thus appear that this Amacia Mainwaring had in her the blood of William the Conqueror and the old Saxon Earls. She was the great granddaughter of Henry I, King of England, and great granddaughter of the Earl Garva of Marcia, also a descendant of the Earls of Normandy, and the early Saxon Kings. Her half sister Maude was the ancestor of Baloil, King of Scotland, also of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland and his descendants, making her related to the ancient Anglo-Saxon Kings, to the English Norman Kings, to the Scotch Kings, and the nobility of Normandy.

Robert Fitzroy, her grandfather, was a scholar and a soldier, and commanded the forces of Empress Maude against King Stephen. From the above recital it clearly shows that Mary Mainwaring who married John de Clayton was a lineal descendant of Hugh Cyviliok, Earl of Chester through his daughter Amacia, who married Ralph Mainwaring. The Mainwaring family is very old, and the founder Ranulf received fifteen manors or lordships in Cheshire for his services to William the Conqueror. (broken line!)

A long gap follows!

(14) John de Clayton, who married Mary Mainwaring of Cheshire, had by her two sons, first: Thomas, who was afterwards disinherited for disobeying his parents, (2) William and also three daughters. His first wife died in 1445 and he married secondly Jane Clifton, by whom he had two sons Robert and Richard. Robert the eldest son, by the second wife, died in Paris in 1471 without issue, and Richard Clayton, the youngest son by the second wife succeeded to the estate, but dying without issue, he was succeeded by William de Clayton, a son of Thomas de Clayton and he dying without issue was succeeded by Robert Clayton, third son of Thomas who was disinherited (15) Robert Clayton as above, married Jane Farrington, by whom he had four sons:- Thomas, born in 1498; John born in 1499; Edward born in 1505; and Richard born in 1506, and three daughters. He died 1510 and was buried at Leyland and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas Clayton who married, in 1561-3, Anne Jackson, of Bocking in Essex, and had two sons, Robert and William, and died in 1580. Robert, the eldest son, was of St. John's College and Vice chancellor of Cambridge. He married and had one son, John Clayton. This John Clayton had a son, Richard, and two daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth.

skip to York shire branch

(The Clayton part agrees with other sources seen so far.)

He died December 20, 1623, aged twenty-seven years and was succeeded by Richard Clayton, his eldest and only son, who died by a fall from his horse, without issue. The family estates of Clayton and Crook went by virtue of the settlement to Dorothy, his eldest sister, who was the wife of George Leycester, of Toft in Cheshire, Esquire. Whereupon the Lordship of Clayton, granted by William the Conqueror, went with this Dorothy Clayton, to her husband, and was afterward sold. This must have occurred about 1650 or 1660.

The line was continued by William Clayton, second son of Thomas Clayton and Anne Jackson. He had five sons (1) Thomas, born in 1585, (2) William, born in 1587, (3) John, born in 1588, (4) Ralph, born in 1589, (5) Richard, born in 1592 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Clayton, who had the estates in Fulwood in Lancashire settled upon him and his issue. He married and had issue: Robert; Thomas, born in 1630 and one daughter, Annie. Robert had four sons: Thomas, William, John and Richard. Thomas, the eldest son, had one son, Robert, born 1695, who became the Bishop of Clogher, and died Feb. 26, 1756. He bequeathed his Lancashire estate to his nearest male heir " The Right Honorable Richard Clayton, Lord Chief Justice of The

skip – cousins, NOT OURS

Common Pleas in Ireland." Thomas Clayton, the second son of Thomas, on the death of the Bishop , Became the representative of the family. He married a daughter of John Atherton by whom he had five sons: (1) Thomas, (2) John, (3) Richard, (4) Thomas, of whom hereafter, (5) Robert and seven daughters. This Thomas purchased the Lordships and estates of Worthington and Adlington and died in the ninety-second year of his age. Thomas, the eldest son of Thomas Clayton and Ann Atherton, married in 1697, Martha, daughter of Joshua Horton, of Chaderton, Esq., by whom he had five sons: Thomas, William, Richard, Edward and John and four daughters. He died in 1728 at Adlington in the sixty-first year of his age. Thomas, his eldest son, died in 1735 unmarried.

skip (cousins-not ours)

Richard, the third son, was brought up to the bar and became King's counsel, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, which office he resigned in 1774, and died the same year aged sixty-eight. By his will dated the sixteenth day of March, 1772, he devised his Manors of Adlington and Worthington to his nephew, Richard Clayton. The successor in line was John Clayton, the fifth son. He had four sons: Richard, Robert, William and John, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Clayton, Esq.:, who was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1762, called 1771, and made a reader in 1811. He was created a baronet May 3, 1774, and died in I828. This ancient family produced soldiers of valor and skill, preachers and monks of great learning, and lawyers and jurists of great ability.

OURS

The Yorkshire Branch

We will now take up the family in Yorkshire, a branch of the family of "The Manor of Clayton" as it is well known that from 1500 to 1660 the History of England met with so many disasters, it is next to impossible to get the family registry of the various branches during that period.

See p 8 ✓

We find in 1499 that Robert Clayton of the Manor of Clayton had a son born named John. It is ⑥ contended that this John settled in Yorkshire and was the founder of Clayton Hall. His eldest brother, Thomas, succeeded to the Manor of Clayton, but did not marry until he was over sixty years old. John married and had two Sons, Thomas, his heir, and Richard of Wakefield, Yorkshire. The names that follow are similar to the names of the family of the Manor of Clayton, the dates harmonize, but the strongest evidence of the relationship is the arms borne by the family. The arms of the descendants of the Manor of Clayton of Lancashire and the arms of the descendants of John Clayton of Clayton Hall are the same. It is claimed that John Clayton, second son of Robert Clayton, and great grandson of John de Clayton and Mary Mainwaring, was the founder of Clayton Hall, in the parish of High Hoyland, in the County of Yorkshire, England, and in proof of this assertion, we find that the dates, family names, marriages and coat of arms are the same. This similarity of names covers over eight hundred years and part of that time on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. But LeNeve in his ⑪ " Knights of England," pp. 186-7, appears to have settled this question as he has placed Thomas Clayton, son of John Clayton, of Clayton Hall in Yorkshire, as being born at Clayton Hall in Lancashire. There is another reason why it is probable that Thomas Clayton was born in Lancashire, namely: His uncle, Thomas Clayton, who was the oldest son and heir and successor to the estates in Lancashire did not marry until 1563, and it is more than probable that the younger brother, having married early, lived at the family mansion until after his children were born.

leve

John Clayton, of Clayton Hall in High Hoyland Parish County of Yorkshire, was living about

1550. He had two sons Thomas and Richard. Richard of Wakefield married Joan, daughter of Henry Bentley, by whom he had one son, Daniel of Wakefield. Daniel married (1) Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Methwold, Esq., and had issue Richard, D. D., Master of University College; (2) Jane, daughter of Thomas Leghe, by whom he had four sons: Thomas, Robert, Ferdinando and John/ Thomas Clayton, the eldest son of John Clayton of Clayton Hall, Lancashire (*), married Anguis, daughter of John Thornhill of Fixby, County York, and died about the year 1585 having had issue two sons:

skip (1) John Clayton of Clayton Hall, who died in 1618 His will is dated the 13th day of April, 1618. He married a daughter of . . . . . Barnby, of Barnby Hall, and had one son, Thomas, of Clayton Hall, who married Alice, daughter of . . . Burdette of Dunly, and sold Clayton Hall to Sir George Cook of Wheatly. This "John" is called Richard in some of the works, but it must be a mistake.

⑱ William Clayton, of Oakenshaw, County York, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, married Margaret, daughter of Jasper Cholmley of East Riding, and died 1627, having had issue eight sons and three daughters.

errors! 1. John Clayton, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law in 1626, born April 15, 1592, died April, 1671 . He married and had issue (1) John Clayton, of the Inner Temple and a Barrister at Law, born 1620; (2) James Clayton, born 1624. John the eldest son d. s. p, and James, the second son, became a D. D., and the issue of that branch of the family produced many ministers and lawyers .

2. William, the second son of William Clayton of Oakenshaw, has no record.

3. Thomas, the third son, settled in the City of London, and had issue five sons and two daughters.

*See LeNeve's Knights, pp. 1867.

⑲ 4. Sir Jasper Clayton married Mary Thompson. He was an Alderman of London and Knighted at Guild Hall, July 5, 1660. He married at St. Faith's, London, May 1, 1624, Mary, daughter of William Thompson of Timouth Castle Northumberland. The " issue of this family was as follows (1) "Sir John, of London and Parsoll's Green, Fulham," Middlesex, admitted to Inner Temple, July 22, 1650, "Knighted 1664; married Alice, daughter of Sir William" North Crey, Esq.; (2) George, of London, haberdasher "born in St. Edmunds, Lombard Street, December 24, 1639" was at Merchant Taylor's School, married Hester, "daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham, Kent", Baronets; (3) Mary, married Peter Nourse, of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire; (4) " Prudence; (5) Rebecca married Robert Paston, Earl of "Yarmouth". George and Hester (Palmer) Clayton had issue: (1) Jasper Clayton, admitted to the Inner Temple, July 12, 1682. He was probably the Jasper Clayton, born July, 1665, who was a scholar of Merchant Taylor's School ; (2) George/ ⑳ Sir John and Alice (Bowyer) Clayton had issue: (1) John, born 1665, ㉑ to died November 18, 1737, studied at one of the universities (probably cambridge) and was admitted to the Inner Temple, June 6, 1682; was called to the bar, and coming to Virginia in 1705, was appointed Attorney General of the Colony in 1714 and he held the office until his death. He was also judge of the Court of Admiralty, frequently a member of the House of Burgesses, presiding justice of James City County and Recorder of Williamsburg. One of his descendants has a large volume containing copies of many of his letters to his English correspondents These relate chiefly to the business affairs of himself and his clients, but .some notices of the family can be gathered from it. It appears that he had owned an estate called Hawkhurst, four miles from Cranbrooke, Kent, England, which he inherited at his mother's death (and which descended to his son, John). There are letters to ' my cousin,' Cecil Bowyer, Esq., of Denham, which contain messages to Mr. Bowyer's wife, to ' my uncle' and to 'my Lady Bowyer' There is frequent reference to his brother, General Jasper Clayton. He sends his customary annual present of a box of tobacco to his steward at Hawkhurst, orders plate with his arms on it, and frames for two portraits, gives directions in regard to his son, Thomas, while at Cambridge, and a medical student in London, acknowledges a present of 'arrack' from London 'which was last night drunk by some of the best company in Virginia,' refuses and returns a present of a very costly wig from an English client because he makes a rule only to receive his fees as a lawyer, and seems to have a very large practice. The name of his wife is not known*. (2) Jasper, of Fernhill, in County Bucks, was Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, and a "Lieutenant-General in the British Army". he was killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and buried at Wingfield, County Bucks. The following is an abstract of his will dated March 23, 1742, and proved in London, July 1743, by his son, Jasper: 'In the name of God, Amen I, Jasper Clayton,' of Fernhill, in County Bucks, Esq., Lieutenant General of his Majesties Forces, declare this my last will and testament. I give to my dearly beloved daughter, Charlotte Clayton, £3,500 over and above any other sum or sums of money which her late mother Juliana or myself at any time have given her. To her, my said daughter, Charlotte Clayton, the whole and entire furniture of her room at "my house at Fernhill". To my dearly beloved second son, 'John Clayton, £2,500. To my son-in-law, Colonel John Laforey, £100 for family mourning I give and bequeath to my very undutiful and lost daughter, Juliana, the "reputed wife of Peter Hooper, who was my servant," 1 shilling and no more. I give to Mrs. Hill, sister to the late Lady Marsham, £100 to buy her a ring. To my eldest son, Jasper Clayton, his heirs and assigns forever, all my capital, messuage and lands at Fernhill, in the Parish of Wingfield, Bucks, and I recommend him to sell the same. As to my burial, I desire it may be in the most frugal manner and most private, thinking everything otherwise vanity and ostentation. To the Right Hon. Samuel, Lord Marsham, one of my executors, £100 to buy a ring. My eldest son, Jasper Clayton, Lord Marsham, and said daughter, Charlotte Clayton, executors and executrix. dated 23rd March, 1742. Not long after the death of General Clayton, his nephew, John Clayton, of Virginia, writes to his London merchant (letter book referred to above) that he has shipped to him' a portrait of the late Attorney General, John Clayton, which he desired to be sent to 'Mrs. Charlotte Clayton, Fernhill,' 3, Alice; 4, Mary; 5, Elizabeth. One of these daughters married John, Lord Lovelace, and another, Thomas Strickland. William Clayton, of Oakenshaw, in addition to the above named, left four other sons: 5, Edward; 6, Daniel, of Norwich, clerk; 7, George, slain at Bois-leduc, and 8, Nathaniel, of London.

not ours

~~* Said to be Anne Page~~

* Lucy, as shown at christening of youngest son Thomas

THE VIRGINIA BRANCH OF THE CLAYTON FAMILY

John Clayton, Attorney General of Virginia, married ~~Anne Page~~ Lucy ( ), and had issue (1) John Clayton, born at Fulham, England, 1694, and died in Gloucester County, Virginia, 15 Sep 1773. He came to Virginia in 1715, was an eminent botanist, a physician, a member of some of the most learned societies of Europe, President of the Virginia Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge 1773 and author of 'Flora Virginica'. It appears that John Clayton married 21 Jan, 1723, Elizabeth Whiting of Gloucester County. Issue: Several sons and daughters. The eldest son was named John Whiting John, another named Jasper (who married a Mary Berkley) They had a son Jasper S. born 1754 who was clerk of the Gloucester Committee of Safety 1774-5. He served in the Cavalry of the ≠ No - a later desc. Revolutionary Army and married Courtney, daughter of General John Baylor of New Market, Caroline, and had issue (1) Baylor; (2) Arthur B., born 1800, in Gloucester County, and died March 31, 1845; (3) Caroline, (4) Courtney. A branch of this family was resident in New Kent, descendants of Attorney General John Clayton. Colonel William Clayton of New Kent, a grandson of Attorney General John Clayton. was a member of the House of Burgesses, from New Kent from 1769 (and perhaps earlier) to 1774; of the Convention of 1776; of the House of Delegates of 1776 and other years, and the Convention of 1788. Of the same branch was Colonel Wm. Beverly Clayton, clerk of New Kent, 1787 to 1803 and later.

Arthur Clayton was a member of the House of Delegates from Louisa from 1817-1818. Jasper S. Clayton was appointed Justice of Matthews in 1791, and James and Joseph Clayton were living in Gloucester in 1840.

From these references it appears that **John Clayton**, the Attorney General, had at least three sons, John, Thomas and Arthur, and in all probability a son named **Samuel**, for it appears by Slaughter's History of Culpepper County, that Samuel Clayton, of New Kent, is supposed to be a son of John Clayton, the Attorney General of Virginia.

There was a Samuel Clayton, but he was NOT our link

Skip - not really son

Samuel Clayton

(Probably a very nice man — but not our roots.)

The descendants of Samuel Clayton were at the forefront in the liberation of these great United States from the rule of England and in the creation of our great country. The entire 18th century of Culpeper County, Virginia history is filled with the struggles of the Clayton's leading and carving the path of it's development. They were active in the affairs of the Colony of Virginia, the church and the Government of Virginia. In the course of a century they went from having very little but dreams, to carving several thousand acres of plantations out of the Virginia wilderness and then back to nothing.

How grand life must have been in the height of their glory with over fourty slaves tending the rolling hills of tobacco. I can almost see Samuel Jr, on his horse Ladybug, overseeing the operation of his plantation before the Revolutionary War took it's toll on Virginia and it's citizens.

Listed in the Culpeper County Deed Books at the courthouse in Culpeper are one hundred omit

deeds that covers one hundred years of land, gift and mortgage transactions by the Clayton familys of Culpeper.

The following are various extracts are from the Culpeper County Court House Records:

book A, pp98
16 Jan 1749 Philip Clayton and Ann his wife, deed for 230 acres to John Parks.
book A, pp105
17 Jan 1749 Philip Clayton and Ann his wife, deed for 70 acres to John Favor.
book A, pp180
20 Jun 1750 Philip Clayton and Ann his wife, deed for 600 acres to William. Cowne, merchant
book A, pp456
19 Oct 1752 Philip Clayton and Ann his wife, deed for 600 acres to William Cowne.
book C, pp74
17 Nov 1757 Philip Clayton and Ann his wife, Robert Coleman and Sarah his wife, Nathaniel Pendleton and Elizabeth his wife and William Williams and Lucy his wife.
book C, pp360
19 Jun 1760 Philip Clayton to daughter Lucy Williams, 3 Negro children of Hannah: James, Aaron and Jane.
book C, pp361
19 Jun 1760 Philip Clayton to son Samuel Jr., 3 Negros: Will, Winney and Randel
book C, pp362
19 Jun 1760 Philip Clayton to daughter Susannah Slaughter, 2 Negros: Harry and Amey
book D, pp134
22 Oct 1762 John Clayton and Mary his wife deed for 60 acres to Ed Simms.
teste Samuel Clayton
book D, pp665
20 Jun 1765 Samuel Clayton Jr. to John Clayton and Mary his wife, deed for 200 acres.
book E, pp555
22 Jul 1768 Samuel Clayton to Roger Dixon, livestock.
book F, pp110
21 Jun 1770 Samuel Clayton Jr., Richard Pollard and William Williams executors of Ambrose Camp and Dickie Latham.
book F, pp326
21 Aug 1771 Samuel Clayton Sr. and Susannah his wife, deed for 42 acres to Samuel Henning
book F, pp658
Samuel Clayton deed for 200 acres to McCall and Smellie Company.
book G, pp245
18 Apr 1774 Samuel Clayton Jr., and Ann his wife, deed for 228 acres to Zachary Patty.
book G, pp446
19 Dec 1774 Samuel Clayton Jr. and Ann his wife, deed for 2087 acres to Hugh Crutcher.
book H, pp210
17 Aug 1776 Samuel Clayton Jr. and Ann his wife, deed for 140 acres to John Butler.
book H, pp369

Descendants of JOHN CLAYTON

Generation No. 1

1. JOHN¹ CLAYTON was born 1665 in LONDON, ENG, and died November 18, 1737 in VA. He married ~~ANNE PAGE~~ Abt. 1685 in ENG. NO
Lucy ( ) d. in England

Lucy ( ) 3 sons

Children of JOHN CLAYTON and ~~ANNE PAGE~~ are:

ok i. ARTHUR² CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1685; d. 1733; m. MARY.
NO 2. ii. ~~SAMUEL CLAYTON, b. September 30, 1689, CAROLINE, VA; d. 1735.~~
~~iii. JASPER CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1690; d. 1743, WINGFIELD, BUCKS.~~ uncle?
✓ 3. ok iv. JOHN CLAYTON, b. 1694, FULHAM, ENG; d. December 15, 1773, GLOUSTER, VA.
no 4. ~~v. JAMES CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1700.~~
5. ok vi. THOMAS CLAYTON, b. 1701; d. October 17, 1739, WARNER HALL, GLOUCESTER, VA.

Generation No. 2

no **2.** SAMUEL² CLAYTON *(JOHN¹)* was born September 30, 1689 in CAROLINE, VA, and died 1735. He married ELIZABETH PENDLETON 1702 in CATALPA, CULPEPER, VA.

Children of SAMUEL CLAYTON and ELIZABETH PENDLETON are:

6. i. SAMUEL³ CLAYTON, b. 1704, VA; d. 1784.
7. ii. JOHN CLAYTON, b. 1706; d. 1772.
8. iii. ELIZABETH ANNE CLAYTON, b. 1708, OF CULPEPER, VA.
iv. CLAYTON, b. 1709.
9. v. PHILIP CLAYTON, b. 1710, CULPEPER, VA; d. 1786.
vi. LUCY CLAYTON, b. 1710; d. Bef. May 16, 1763; m. JAMES JONES.
vii. NANCY CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1715; m. JEREMIAH STROTHER.
10. viii. GEORGE CLAYTON, b. October 05, 1720, VA; d. December 09, 1765.

✓ **3.** JOHN² CLAYTON *(JOHN¹)* was born 1694 in FULHAM, ENG, and died December 15, 1773 in GLOUSTER, VA. He married ELIZABETH WHITING January 21, 1722/23 in WARE PARISH, GLOUCESTER CO, VA.

Children of JOHN CLAYTON and ELIZABETH WHITING are: 8 ch ✓ 2 dy

11. ok i. CATHERINE WHITING³ CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1720.
no ii. SARAH CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1723.
✓ 12. ok iii. JOHN WHITING CLAYTON, b. 1724, GLOUCESTER, VA; d. Bef. June 21, 1803.
~~15~~ iv. ok THOMAS CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1725; d. 1742; ~~m. ISABELLA WARNER~~. – no – #5 d. in Rev war?
Singer, studied in Edinburgh
ok 13. ok v. JASPER CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1726; d. 1779.
yes vi. ANNE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1728, GLOUCESTER, VA.
ok dy vii. ROBIN CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1733; d. Bef. 1774. young Robert dy
14. ok viii. LUCY CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1734. m John Hughes
15. ok dy ix. MARY CLAYTON, b. September 04, 1734, NJ; d. ~~September 15, 1815, SHELBY, KY~~. no dy
yes 16. ok x. WILLIAM CLAYTON, b. 1739, GLOUCESTER, VA; d. 1797. m elvire Charlotte

No – **4.** JAMES² CLAYTON *(JOHN¹)* was born ~~Abt.~~ 1700. He married ANNE DAWSON.

Children of JAMES CLAYTON and ANNE DAWSON are:

✗ Jasper iii was brother not son. Samuel was not a son. See proof in my book.

omit!

- i. JAMES[3] CLAYTON, b. Abt. ~~1725~~.
- ii. WILLIAM DAWSON CLAYTON, ~~b. Abt. 1725~~.

ok **5.** THOMAS[2] CLAYTON *(JOHN[1])* was born 1701, and died October 17, 1739 in WARNER HALL, GLOUCESTER, VA. He married ISABELLA LEWIS 1728.

only this one correct

Children of THOMAS CLAYTON and ISABELLA LEWIS are:

- i. CLAYTON[3], b. 1730, GLOUCESTER, VA; d. INFANCY.
- ii. JULIANNA CLAYTON, b. June 1734. — died before father
- iii. SON CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1735; d. DIED IN INFANCY.

Generation No. 3

delete

no **6.** SAMUEL[3] CLAYTON *(SAMUEL[2], JOHN[1])* was born 1704 in VA, and died 1784. He married SUSANNAH.

Child of SAMUEL CLAYTON and SUSANNAH is:

17. i. SAMUEL[4] CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1723; d. Bef. August 10, 1783.

no **7.** JOHN[3] CLAYTON *(SAMUEL[2], JOHN[1])* was born 1706, and died 1772. He married MARY FARGESON Bef. March 25, 1740.

Children of JOHN CLAYTON and MARY FARGESON are:

- i. SAMUEL[4] CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1737.
- ii. GEORGE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1738.
- iii. PHILIP CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1739.

no **8.** ELIZABETH ANNE[3] CLAYTON *(SAMUEL[2], JOHN[1])* was born 1708 in OF CULPEPER, VA. She married (1) JOSEPH ANDERSON. She married (2) NATHANIEL PENDLETON 1740.

Child of ELIZABETH CLAYTON and JOSEPH ANDERSON is:

- i. ELIZABETH ANN[4] ANDERSON, b. Abt. 1730; m. NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

Children of ELIZABETH CLAYTON and NATHANIEL PENDLETON are:

- ii. MARY[4] PENDLETON, m. JOHN WILLIAMS.
- iii. SUSANNA PENDLETON, m. WILSON.
- iv. ELIZABETH PENDLETON, b. Abt. 1740; m. BENJAMIN TUTT.

18. v. NATHANEL PENDLETON, b. 1746; d. October 20, 1821, NY, NY.
no 19. vi. WILLIAM PENDLETON, b. 1748, OF BERKLEY CO; d. 1817, BERKLET, VA.
vii. HENRY PENDLETON, b. 1750; d. January 1789, SC; m. ANNE KNIGHT.
20. viii. PHILIP PENDLETON, b. 1752, MARTINSBURG, VA; d. 1802.

no **9.** PHILIP[3] CLAYTON *(SAMUEL[2], JOHN[1])* was born 1710 in CULPEPER, VA, and died 1786. He married ANN COLEMAN August 18, 1736.

Children of PHILIP CLAYTON and ANN COLEMAN are:

i. ELIZABETH ANN[4] CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1734.
21. ii. SAMUEL CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1735, CULPEPER, VA; d. Aft. 1799.
no 22. iii. LUCY CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1735, CULPEPER, VA.
23. iv. SUSAN CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1740, CULPEPER, VA.
24. v. GIRL CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1744.
25. vi. PHILIP CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1745, OF CULPEPER, VA; d. Bef. November 22, 1816.

no

delete

10. GEORGE³ CLAYTON *(SAMUEL², JOHN¹)* was born October 05, 1720 in VA, and died December 09, 1765. He married (1) BARBARA GASS July 12, 1750. He married (2) DELPHIA June 09, 1757 in CULPEPER, CULPEPER, VA.

Children of GEORGE CLAYTON and BARBARA GASS are:

i. RICHARD GASS⁴ CLAYTON, b. May 07, 1751, NEW KENT, VA; d. June 13, 1755.
ii. GEORGE CLAYTON, b. December 07, 1752, NEW KENT, VA; d. April 09, 1753.
? 26. iii. JOHN CLAYTON, b. January 20, 1754, NEW KENT, VA; d. May 29, 1783.
iv. MARY CLAYTON, b. November 11, 1755, NEW KENT, VA; m. THOMAS CLAIBORNE, January 19, 1772.

Child of GEORGE CLAYTON and DELPHIA is:

v. LUCY⁴ CLAYTON, b. September 29, 1758; d. December 29, 1767.

(~~compare to~~ Anne)
~~Ann~~?

11. CATHERINE WHITING³ CLAYTON *(JOHN², JOHN¹)* was born Abt. 172~~0~~5. She married NICHOLAS DAVIES.

ok

Child of CATHERINE CLAYTON and NICHOLAS DAVIES is:

27. i. HENRY LANDON⁴ DAVIS, b. 1728; d. March 01, 1808. his mother b. ca 1728!

ok ✓ **12.** JOHN WHITING³ CLAYTON *(JOHN², JOHN¹)* was born 1724 in GLOUCESTER, VA, and died Bef. June 21, 1803. He married ELIZABETH WILLIS. both alive 1777

really had 9 ch.

d ~~bef [illegible] 1777~~

Children of JOHN CLAYTON and ELIZABETH WILLIS are:

28. yes i. ANN⁴ CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1749; d. Aft. August 23, 1784.
yes — y ✓ ii. MILDRED CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1750, CHAROLETT, VA; m. JAMES OVERTON, September 14, 1775, CHARLOTTE, VA.
— no iii. ARTHUR W CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1750; m. ELIZA LONGWOOD. → 6 ch living John William Henry Jasper Mildred Anne
no iv. RICHARD CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1752.
29. no? v. LUCY WHITING CLAYTON, b. 1752.
Some of data shaky ok ✓ 30. — vi. JOHN WILLIS CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1753; d. 1826.
Jasper vii. DANIEL CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1756.
— no? viii. ELIZABETH CATHERINE CLAYTON, b. 1756; m. (1) WILLIAM WALKER; m. (2) ORLANDO JONES; m. (3) ARMISTED GORDEN, January 05, 1773.
— yes ix. WILLIAM WILLIS CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1758, CHARLOTTE, VA.
no x. CHARLES CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1759.
O xi. STEPHEN CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1762, VA.
xii. JESSEE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1763, VA.
31. no? xiii. THOMAS LEWIS CLAYTON, b. 1764, CHARLOTTE, VA.
yes xiv. HENRY CLAYTON, b. 1765, CHARLOTTE, VA.

13. JASPER³ CLAYTON *(JOHN², JOHN¹)* was born Abt. 1726, and died 1779. He married MARY BERKLEY. Compare to #64, page 93.

Children of JASPER CLAYTON and MARY BERKLEY are:

check out

i. JOHN⁴ CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1750; d. October 1774.
32. ii. JASPER S CLAYTON, b. 1754, WINDSOR, ~~ISLE OF WIGHT, VA.~~ ?) name of [illegible] - [illegible] C.
33. iii. THOMAS WHITING CLAYTON, b. 1756, WINDSOR, ~~ISLE OF WIGHT~~, VA; d. 1784, ~~EDENTON, CHOWAN, NC.~~ ?
34. iv. CATHERINE CLAYTON, b. 1758, WINDSOR, ~~ISLE OF WIGHT, VA.~~

ok? ✓ **14.** LUCY³ CLAYTON *(JOHN², JOHN¹)* was born Abt. 1734. She married (1) HENRY HUGHES. She married (2) LIVINGSTON.

Children of LUCY CLAYTON and HENRY HUGHES are:

ok?

- i. THOMAS H^4 HUGHES, b. Abt. 1750.
- ii. HENRY HUGHES, b. Abt. 1750.
- iii. WILLIAM CLAYTON HUGHES, b. Abt. 1752.
- iv. SUSANNA HUGHES, b. Abt. 1752.
- 35. v. JASPER HUGHES, b. 1757.

John the Botanist's dau Mary died young - buried in Gloucester VA beside his mother & brother Robert (Robin?)

NB ~~**15.** MARY^3 CLAYTON *(JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born September 04, 1734 in NJ, and died September 15, 1815 in SHELBY, KY. She married THOMAS MOUNT 1755.~~

~~Children of MARY CLAYTON and THOMAS MOUNT are:~~

- ~~i. ELIJAH^4 MOUNT, b. March 14, 1757, HUNTERDON, NJ, AMWELL TWP.~~
- ~~ii. EZEKIEL MOUNT, b. November 22, 1758, HUNTERDON, NJ, AMWELL TWP.~~
- ~~iii. HANNAH MOUNT, b. December 02, 1760, NJ.~~
- ~~iv. MARY (POLLY) MOUNT, b. March 17, 1763, VA.~~
- ~~v. JOHN MOUNT, b. March 10, 1765, LOUDOUN, VA.~~
- ~~36. vi. MATTHIAS MOUNT, b. March 11, 1767, OF HENRY KY, HUNTERDON, NJ, AMWELL TWP; d. January 24, 1845, WASHINGTON, IN.~~
- ~~vii. AMOS MOUNT, b. March 12, 1769, AMWELL, NJ.~~
- ~~viii. WILLIAM MOUNT, b. April 22, 1771, VA.~~
- ~~ix. JASPER MOUNT, b. March 21, 1773, VA.~~
- ~~x. THOMAS MOUNT, b. March 29, 1776, VA.~~
- ~~xi. LETICIA MOUNT, b. March 14, 1778, VA.~~
- ~~xii. RHODA MOUNT, b. July 29, 1780, FAQUIER, VA.~~

16. WILLIAM^3 CLAYTON *(JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1739 in GLOUCESTER, VA, and died 1797. He married ELVINA. ELVIRA

Yes

check children

Children of WILLIAM CLAYTON and ELVINA are:

- 37. i. WILLIAM BEVERLY^4 CLAYTON, b. 1756, NEW KENT, VA.
- 38. ii. ELVIRA CLAYTON, b. December 27, 1759.
- iii. JASPER CLAYTON, b. 1762, NEW KENT.
- 39. iv. MARY ANNE CLAYTON, b. 1764; d. March 1809.

Generation No. 4

no ~~**17.** SAMUEL^4 CLAYTON *(SAMUEL^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1723, and died Bef. August 10, 1783. He married SUSANNA.~~

~~Child of SAMUEL CLAYTON and SUSANNA is:~~

- ~~40. i. PHILIP^5 CLAYTON, b. 1746, FARNHAM, RICHMOND, VA; d. September 13, 1807, RICHMOND, GA.~~

no ~~**18.** NATHANEL^4 PENDLETON *(ELIZABETH ANNE^3 CLAYTON, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1746, and died October 20, 1821 in NY, NY. He married SUSAN BARD.~~

~~Children of NATHANEL PENDLETON and SUSAN BARD are:~~

- ~~i. EDMUND H^5 PENDLETON.~~
- ~~ii. JOHN BARD PENDLETON.~~
- ~~41. iii. JAMES M PENDLETON.~~
- ~~iv. ANNE PENDLETON, m. ARCHIBALD ROGERS.~~
- ~~42. v. NATHANEL GREENE PENDLETON, b. August 1793, SAVANNAH, GA; d. June 16, 1861.~~

whole page not ours

no **19.** WILLIAM^4 PENDLETON *(ELIZABETH ANNE^3 CLAYTON, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1748 in OF BERKLEY CO, and died 1817 in BERKLET, VA. He married ELIZABETH DANIEL.

Children of WILLIAM PENDLETON and ELIZABETH DANIEL are:

43. i. MARY^5 PENDLETON.
ii. ELIZABETH PENDLETON, m. CUNNINGHAM.
iii. SARAH PENDLETON, m. JAMES WIGGINTON.
44. iv. ELEANOR (ELLEN) PENDLETON.
v. FRANCES PENDLETON, m. JAMES CAMPBELL.
vi. NATHANEL PENDLETON.
vii. EMILY PENDLETON, m. DYER.
viii. ANNE F PENDLETON, m. JOHN PORTERFIELD.
ix. LULY C PENDLETON, m. FERGUSON.
45. x. BENJAMIN PENDLETON, b. 1781, BERKLEY; d. March 23, 1853, HANCOCK, MD.
46. xi. WILLIAM PENDLETON, b. 1789.

20. PHILIP^4 PENDLETON *(ELIZABETH ANNE^3 CLAYTON, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1752 in MARTINSBURG, VA, and died 1802. He married AGNES PATTERSON.

Children of PHILIP PENDLETON and AGNES PATTERSON are:

47. i. PHILIP C^5 PENDLETON.
ii. EDMUND PENDLETON.
iii. ANN PENDLETON, m. KENNEDY.
48. iv. SARAH PENDLETON.
49. v. MARIA PENDLETON.
vi. ELIZABETH PENDLETON, m. HUNTER.

21. SAMUEL^4 CLAYTON *(PHILIP^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1735 in CULPEPER, VA, and died Aft. 1799. He married ANN COLEMAN, daughter of ROBERT COLEMAN and SARAH SAUNDERS.

Children of SAMUEL CLAYTON and ANN COLEMAN are:

i. PHILIP^5 CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1758.
ii. GEORGE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1760, VA; m. ELIZABETH B GAINES, January 27, 1798, CULPEPER, CULPEPER, VA.
50. iii. SAMUEL CLAYTON, b. 1764, CATALPA, CULPEPER, VA.
iv. NANCY CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1767, OF CULPEPER, VA.
51. v. THOMAS CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1771, OF CULPEPER, VA; d. July 03, 1832, OH.
vi. ROBERT COLEMAN CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1774, CULPEPER; m. ELIZABETH WYATT, June 30, 1840, PENDLETON, KY.

22. LUCY^4 CLAYTON *(PHILIP^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1735 in CULPEPER, VA. She married WILLIAM WILLIAMS 1750.

Children of LUCY CLAYTON and WILLIAM WILLIAMS are:

52. i. JOHN^5 WILLIAMS, b. Abt. 1753.
ii. SUSANNAH WILLIAMS, b. Abt. 1755.
iii. ISABELLE WILLIAMS, b. Abt. 1757.
iv. WILLIAM CLAYTON WILLIAMS, b. 1759, OF CULPEPER, VA; m. (1) CROUTSON; m. (2) BURWELL.
v. MARY (POLLY) WILLIAMS, b. Abt. 1760; m. JOHN STEVENS.
53. vi. LUCY CLAYTON WILLIAMS, b. 1760, CULPEPER, VA.
vii. JAMES WILLIAMS, b. 1764, CULPEPER, VA; m. ELEANOR GREEN.
viii. PHILIP WILLIAMS, b. Abt. 1766, OF CULPEPPER, VA.

23. SUSAN^4 CLAYTON *(PHILIP^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1740 in CULPEPER, VA. She

Not ours down to 27 - check Davies & Davis

married JAMES SLAUGHTER.

Children of SUSAN CLAYTON and JAMES SLAUGHTER are:

54. i. PHILIP PENDLETON^5 SLAUGHTER, b. 1758, CATALPA, VA; d. December 04, 1849.
55. ii. SAMUEL SLAUGHTER, b. 1760, CULPEPER, VA.
56. iii. ROBERT SLAUGHTER, b. 1762, CULPEPER, VA.
iv. MARTHA SLAUGHTER, b. 1762, CULPEPER, VA; m. PRESLEY SLAUGHTER.
57. v. JAMES SLAUGHTER, b. 1764, CULPEPER, VA.
vi. GEORGE SLAUGHTER, b. 1764, CULPEPER, VA.
vii. MARY SLAUGHTER, b. 1766, CULPEPER, VA; m. WILLIAM BELL.
58. viii. SAMUEL SLAUGHTER, b. 1767, CULPEPER, VA.
ix. SALLY SLAUGHTER, b. 1768, CULPEPER, VA; m. JAMES H MCLAUGHLIN.
x. ANN CLAYTON SLAUGHTER, b. 1770, CULPEPER, VA; m. REUBEN FRY.
xi. MARY SLAUGHTER, b. 1772, CULPEPER, VA.
xii. SAMUEL SLAUGHTER, b. 1774, CULPEPER, VA.
xiii. THOMAS SMITH SLAUGHTER, b. 1778, CULPEPER, VA; m. LUCY BOOKER BIBB.
xiv. SUSAN CLAYTON SLAUGHTER, b. 1780, CULPEPER, VA; m. THOMAS SPEED.
xv. GEORGE CLAYTON SLAUGHTER, b. 1784, CULPEPER, VA; m. BOURNE.

24. GIRL^4 CLAYTON *(PHILIP^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1744. She married JOHN CRITTENDEN.

Child of GIRL CLAYTON and JOHN CRITTENDEN is:

i. JOHN J^5 CRITTENDEN, b. Abt. 1765, KY.

~~**25.** PHILIP^4 CLAYTON *(PHILIP^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1745 in OF CULPEPER, VA, and died Bef. November 22, 1816. He married ANN? CHURCHILL May 06, 1799 in FAUQUER, VA.~~

~~Children of PHILIP CLAYTON and ANN? CHURCHILL are:~~

~~i. SARAH ANN E^5 CLAYTON, b. 1798, OF CULPEPER, VA; m. JAMES B WALLACE.~~
~~ii. JAMES BELL CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1800, OF CULPEPER, VA.~~
~~iii. PHILIP CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1803, OF CULPEPER, VA; m. MARGARET CONWAY, November 03, 1827, ORANGE, VA.~~

~~**26.** JOHN^4 CLAYTON *(GEORGE^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born January 20, 1754 in NEW KENT, VA, and died May 29, 1783. He married TEMPERANCE HILL November 26, 1776 in BRUNSWICK CO, VA.~~

~~Children of JOHN CLAYTON and TEMPERANCE HILL are:~~

~~59. i. MARY^5 CLAYTON, b. May 15, 1779, CATALPA, CULPEPER, VA; d. March 18, 1817.~~
~~ii. SALLY CLAYTON, b. March 1782; d. October 01, 1805; m. JOHN CLAIBORNE, September 14, 1798, BRUNSWICK, VA.~~

heck
et

27. HENRY LANDON^4 DAVIS *(CATHERINE WHITING^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1728, and died March 01, 1808. He married (1) LUCY WHITING CLAYTON, daughter of JOHN CLAYTON and ELIZABETH WILLIS. He married (2) ANN CLAYTON January 15, 1767, daughter of JOHN CLAYTON and ELIZABETH ~~WILLIS.~~ ee He married (3) MRS DAVIES September 11, 1788.

— no, She was living 1797

OK ~~Whiting~~

Child of HENRY DAVIS and LUCY CLAYTON is:

60. i. HOWELL^5 DAVIS, b. 1795, VA; d. 1874, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Children of HENRY DAVIS and ANN CLAYTON are:

ii. NICHOLAS CLAYTON^5 DAVIES, b. February 27, 1769; m. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD.
61. iii. ARTHUR LANDON DAVIES, b. October 16, 1770; d. April 25, 1840.

(Check this sheet)

62. iv. CATHERINE ELIZABETH DAVIES, b. November 19, 1772.
v. SAMUEL BOYLE DAVIES, b. December 22, 1774; m. ELIZABETH McCULLOCH.
vi. EDITHA DAVIES, b. April 17, 1777; m. CHARLES CLAY.
vii. HENRIAN ANN DAVIES, b. January 27, 1780; d. 1843, LYNCHBURG; m. JOHN JORDAN CABELL.
viii. TAMERLAIN WHITING DAVIES, b. November 11, 1782; d. 1843; m. JAMES SMITH PAYNE.

Children of HENRY DAVIS and MRS DAVIES are:
ix. ADDISON^{5} DAVIES, b. 1789.
x. HOWELL DAVIES, b. 1795.

> **28.** ANN^{4} CLAYTON *(JOHN WHITING^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born Abt. 1749, and died Aft. August 23, 1784. She married HENRY LANDON DAVIS January 15, 1767, son of NICHOLAS DAVIES and CATHERINE CLAYTON.

Children of ANN CLAYTON and HENRY DAVIS are:
i. NICHOLAS CLAYTON^{5} DAVIES, b. February 27, 1769; m. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD.
61. ii. ARTHUR LANDON DAVIES, b. October 16, 1770; d. April 25, 1840.
62. iii. CATHERINE ELIZABETH DAVIES, b. November 19, 1772.
iv. SAMUEL BOYLE DAVIES, b. December 22, 1774; m. ELIZABETH McCULLOCH.
v. EDITHA DAVIES, b. April 17, 1777; m. CHARLES CLAY.
vi. HENRIAN ANN DAVIES, b. January 27, 1780; d. 1843, LYNCHBURG; m. JOHN JORDAN CABELL.
vii. TAMERLAIN WHITING DAVIES, b. November 11, 1782; d. 1843; m. JAMES SMITH PAYNE.

(b[illegible]) **29.** LUCY WHITING^{4} CLAYTON *(JOHN WHITING^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born 1752. She married ~~(1)~~ (2) HENRY LANDON DAVIS, son of NICHOLAS DAVIES and CATHERINE CLAYTON. She married ~~(2)~~ NATHANIEL MANSON August 18, 1775 in CHARLOTTE, VA. } Aunt Lucy (see deeds)

Child of LUCY CLAYTON and HENRY DAVIS is:
60. i. HOWELL^{5} DAVIS, b. 1795, VA; d. 1874, LYNCHBURG, VA.

NB! Yes ✓ m. Mary Pe

30. JOHN WILLIS^{4} CLAYTON *(JOHN WHITING^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born Abt. 1753, and died 1826. He married MARY HOLLAMAN Abt. 1773 in VA. (m. Hanover Co ?)
Pettus not Hollaman

Children of JOHN CLAYTON and MARY HOLLAMAN are:
63. i. JOHN WILLIS^{5} CLAYTON, b. Abt. ~~1774, VA.~~
64. ii. JASPER S CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1775, VA.
W GR ✓ iii. WILLIAM WILLIS CLAYTON, b. ~~Abt. 1~~776, m. PATSEY VEST, 1812, WASHINGTON, VA.
iv. THOMAS CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1778, VA.
v. CATHERINE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1780.
vi. SUSANNA PETTUS CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1790.
vii. REBECCA DABNEY CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1792, VA.
b 02 Jan 1793 in Charlotte Co. VA shortly before family moved to no. side Battery Cr., Bedford. Co.)

31. THOMAS LEWIS^{4} CLAYTON *(JOHN WHITING^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born 1764 in CHARLOTTE, VA. He married ELIZABETH WRIGHT February 18, 1796.

Children of THOMAS CLAYTON and ELIZABETH WRIGHT are:
i. JOHN^{5} CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1799.
ii. ELIZABETH LEWIS (BETSY) CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1800.

32. JASPER S^{4} CLAYTON *(JASPER^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born 1754 in WINDSOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, VA. He married COURTENAY BAYLOR.

Children of JASPER CLAYTON and COURTENAY BAYLOR are:

i. CAROLINE^5 CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1774.
ii. COURTENAY ELIZABETH CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1778; m. HARRIS.
iii. BAYLOR CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1783.
65. iv. ARTHUR B CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1785, GLOUCESTER, VA; d. March 31, 1845.

33. THOMAS WHITING^4 CLAYTON *(JASPER^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1756 in WINDSOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, VA, and died 1784 in EDENTON, CHOWAN, NC. He married SARAH COLEMAN Abt. 1767.

dea

Children of THOMAS CLAYTON and SARAH COLEMAN are:
66. i. DANIEL (COBRA)^5 CLAYTON, b. 1768, CHESTERFIELD, VA.
67. ii. WILLIAM CLAYTON, b. 1773, CHESTERFIELD, VA; d. Aft. 1860, LAWRENCE, TN.
iii. RICHARD CLAYTON, b. 1773, CHESTERFIELD, VA; m. ELIZABETH GILLESPIE.
iv. THOMAS CLAYTON, b. 1776, CHESTERFIELD, VA.

34. CATHERINE^4 CLAYTON *(JASPER^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1758 in WINDSOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, VA. She married CHRISTOPHER PRYOR in GLOUCESTER, VA.

Child of CATHERINE CLAYTON and CHRISTOPHER PRYOR is:
i. JOHN CLAYTON^5 PRYOR, b. Abt. 1781.

35. JASPER^4 HUGHES *(LUCY^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1757.

Child of JASPER HUGHES is:
i. JASPER CLAYTON^5 HUGHES, b. 1780; d. 1836.

36. MATTHIAS^4 MOUNT *(MARY^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born March 11, 1767 in OF HENRY KY, HUNTERDON, NJ, AMWELL TWP, and died January 24, 1845 in WASHINGTON, IN. He married (1) ELIZABETH STEVENSON January 11, 1791. He married (2) ANN ELLIOT September 17, 1805 in WOODFORD, KY.

Children of MATTHIAS MOUNT and ELIZABETH STEVENSON are:
i. JAMES^5 MOUNT, b. February 11, 1769.
ii. MARY STEVENSON MOUNT, b. December 15, 1791.
iii. THOMAS JOLLY MOUNT, b. May 18, 1794.
iv. WILLIAM MOUNT, b. January 21, 1799.
v. JOHN MOUNT, b. January 15, 1802.
vi. STEVENSON MOUNT, b. June 11, 1804.

Children of MATTHIAS MOUNT and ANN ELLIOT are:
68. vii. ROBERT ELLIOTT^5 MOUNT, b. September 04, 1806, KY.
viii. ELIZABETH MOUNT, b. February 17, 1807.
ix. MATTHIAS MOUNT, b. August 07, 1810.
x. ANN JANE MOUNT, b. February 07, 1812.
xi. COMMODORE CLAYTON MOUNT, b. October 24, 1814.
xii. MARTHA MOUNT, b. June 30, 1816.
xiii. ELIJAH McCLURE MOUNT, b. May 11, 1818.

37. WILLIAM BEVERLY^4 CLAYTON *(WILLIAM^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1756 in NEW KENT, VA. He married (1) LOCKEY WALKER. He married (2) FANNY C Abt. 1804.

Children of WILLIAM CLAYTON and LOCKEY WALKER are:
i. ELIZABETH^5 CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1800; m. BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE.
ii. CATHERINE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1800.

91. iv. LOUISA SLAUGHTER, b. Abt. 1798.
92. v. PHILIP CLAYTON SLAUGHTER, b. Abt. 1800.
93. vi. MARIA SLAUGHTER, b. Abt. 1802.
94. vii. ISABELLA SLAUGHTER, b. Abt. 1804.
95. viii. LAVINA SLAUGHTER, b. Abt. 1806.

no **59.** MARY^5 CLAYTON *(JOHN^4, GEORGE^3, SAMUEL^2, JOHN^1)* was born May 15, 1779 in CATALPA, CULPEPER, VA, and died March 18, 1817. She married WILLIS REEVES December 19, 1805.

Children of MARY CLAYTON and WILLIS REEVES are:
i. JAMES O'KELLY^6 REEVES, b. September 09, 1806.
ii. SALLY LEWIS REEVES, b. June 28, 1808; d. April 07, 1827.
iii. MARTHA ELIZA REEVES, b. August 16, 1810; d. July 20, 1855; m. JOHN LLEWELLYN SOUTHERLAND, September 21, 1833.
iv. JOHN CLAIBOURNE REEVES, b. May 17, 1812, BRUNSWICK, VA.
v. GEORGE WASHINGTON REEVES, b. April 06, 1814, BRUNSWICK, VA.
vi. WILLIS PENDLETON REEVES, b. February 03, 1816, BRUNSWICK, VA.
vii. SON REEVES, b. March 07, 1817, BRUNSWICK, VA.

?, **60.** HOWELL^5 DAVIS *(HENRY LANDON^4, CATHERINE WHITING^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1795 in VA, and died 1874 in LYNCHBURG, VA. He married ABIGAIL WILLING BYRD.

Child of HOWELL DAVIS and ABIGAIL BYRD is:
96. i. EVELYN BYRD^6 DAVIS, b. 1825; d. 1862.

check **61.** ARTHUR LANDON^5 DAVIES *(HENRY LANDON^4 DAVIS, CATHERINE WHITING^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born October 16, 1770, and died April 25, 1840. He married (1) PRIOR. He married (2) ELIZABETH WHITING. He married (3) LUCY CLAYTON May 31, 1814.

Catherine " Clayton
Children of ARTHUR DAVIES and ELIZABETH WHITING are:
i. ANN BOWYER CLAYTON^6 DAVIES, b. March 13, 1797.
ii. CATHERINE ELIZABETH DAVIES, b. November 04, 1798; d. February 18, 1813.
iii. EMILY NICOLAS DAVIES, b. November 22, 1800.
iv. WILLIAM HENRY DAVIES, b. November 06, 1803.
v. ALFRED BOYLE DAVIES, b. July 08, 1804; m. MARIA EMILY PRYOR.
vi. WALTER DAVIES, b. April 13, 1807.
vii. ALGERNON SIDNEY DAVIES, b. January 24, 1810.

Child of ARTHUR DAVIES and LUCY CLAYTON is:
viii. LUCY ELVIRA^6 DAVIES, b. October 30, 1819; d. August 20, 1822.

62. CATHERINE ELIZABETH^5 DAVIES *(HENRY LANDON^4 DAVIS, CATHERINE WHITING^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born November 19, 1772. She married FRANCIS THORNTON MERIWETHER June 02, 1793.

Child of CATHERINE DAVIES and FRANCIS MERIWETHER is:
i. MARY CATHERINE WHITING^6 MERIWETHER, b. Abt. 1795.

William's oldest bro. ✓ **63.** JOHN WILLIS^5 CLAYTON *(JOHN WILLIS^4, JOHN WHITING^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1774 in VA. He married LUCINDA DOUGLAS March 21, 1797 in BEDFORD, VA.

Child of JOHN CLAYTON and LUCINDA DOUGLAS is:
ok?, 97. i. ELIZA W^6 CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1798; d. December 1888.

Wm's bro.

id **64.** JASPER S^{5} CLAYTON *(JOHN WILLIS^{4}, JOHN WHITING^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born Abt. 1775 in VA. He married MARY BERKELEY January 29, 1806 in MIDDLESEX, VA.

Compare to #13, page 82. Did he really marry Frances LeSeur, as stated by Our Kin book?

Child of JASPER CLAYTON and MARY BERKELEY is:

98. i. ARTHUR B^{6} CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1806, VA.

65. ARTHUR B^{5} CLAYTON *(JASPER S^{4}, JASPER^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born Abt. 1785 in GLOUCESTER, VA, and died March 31, 1845. He married JANE HARTLEY BAYLOR 1823.

Child of ARTHUR CLAYTON and JANE BAYLOR is:

i. ARTHUR S^{6} CLAYTON, b. OF CHESTERFIELD.

66. DANIEL (COBRA)^{5} CLAYTON *(THOMAS WHITING^{4}, JASPER^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born 1768 in CHESTERFIELD, VA. He married ANN CREWS 1798 in CHESTERFIELD, VA.

Children of DANIEL CLAYTON and ANN CREWS are:

i. SUSANNAH (SUSAN)^{6} CLAYTON, b. December 22, 1798, PERSON, NC.
ii. JOHN CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1800, PERSON, NC.
iii. KISIA ANN CLAYTON, b. August 19, 1803, PERSON, NC.
iv. MEDIAN ANN CLAYTON, b. April 29, 1806, NC.
v. BENJAMIN CLAYTON, b. September 30, 1808, NC.
vi. SIMEON CLAYTON, b. December 07, 1810, NC; m. MARY PAINTER, February 09, 1833, PERSON, NC.
vii. ALEXANDER CLAYTON, b. July 07, 1814, NC.
viii. KISIA MARTHA CLAYTON, b. 1816, NC.
ix. WILLIAM DANIEL CLAYTON, b. April 23, 1822, NC.

67. WILLIAM^{5} CLAYTON *(THOMAS WHITING^{4}, JASPER^{3}, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born 1773 in CHESTERFIELD, VA. and died Aft. 1860 in LAWRENCE, TN. He married RACHEL CRUES October 21, 1793 in PERSON, NC.

Children of WILLIAM CLAYTON and RACHEL CRUES are:

99. i. HARDY^{6} CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1794, PERSON, TN.
100. ii. WILLIAM CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1795, PERSON, NC.
101. iii. THOMAS CLAYTON, b. 1797, PERSON, NC.
iv. DAUGHTER CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1799, PERSON, NC.
v. SON CLAYTON, b. 1800, PERSON, NC.
vi. JOHN D CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1803, PERSON, NC; m. ELIZABETH CLAYTON, November 04, 1828, PERSON, NC.
vii. SON CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1806, PERSON, NC.
viii. SARAH JANE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1810, PERSON, NC.

68. ROBERT ELLIOTT^{5} MOUNT *(MATTHIAS^{4}, MARY^{3} CLAYTON, JOHN^{2}, JOHN^{1})* was born September 04, 1806 in KY. He married MARY NEWBY April 15, 1838 in WASHINGTON, IN.

Children of ROBERT MOUNT and MARY NEWBY are:

102. i. MARTHA ANN^{6} MOUNT, b. August 04, 1840, WASHINGTON, IN; d. February 15, 1918, MONTMORENCI, IN.
ii. MIRINDA J MOUNT, b. Abt. 1844.
iii. MARGARET E MOUNT, b. Abt. 1845.
iv. SARAH E MOUNT, b. Abt. 1848.
v. ELIZABETH MOUNT, b. Abt. 1850.

93. iv. LOUISA SEAWRIGHT, b. Abt. 1798.
[illegible] v. [illegible] SEAWRIGHT, b. [illegible]
[illegible] vi. MARIA SEAWRIGHT, b. Abt. [illegible]
[illegible] vii. ISABELLA SEAWRIGHT, b. [illegible]
[illegible] viii. LAVINIA SEAWRIGHT, b. [illegible]

58. MARY CLAYTON (JOHN, GEORGE, SAMUEL, [illegible]) was born [illegible] in CULPEPER, VA, and died March 18, 1817. She married WILLIS REEVES December [illegible].

Children of MARY CLAYTON and WILLIS REEVES are:
i. JAMES O'KELLY REEVES, b. September 08, [illegible]
ii. SALLY LEWIS REEVES, b. June 18, [illegible], d. [illegible]
iii. MARTHA ELIZA REEVES, b. August [illegible]; m. [illegible] SOUTHERLAND, September 21, [illegible]
iv. JOHN CLAYTON REEVES, b. [illegible]
v. [illegible]
vi. WILLIS REEVES, b. [illegible]
vii. [illegible] REEVES, b. March 17, 1817, HALIFAX, VA.

59. HOWELL DAVIS (HENRY DAVIS, CATHERINE [illegible]) was born [illegible] 179[illegible] in VA, and died [illegible] NC.

Child of HOWELL DAVIS and ABIGAIL BYRD is:
i. SYLVESTER DAVIS, b. [illegible]

61. ARTHUR LANDON DAVIES (HENRY LANDON DAVIES, CATHERINE [illegible], JOHN) was born October [illegible], 17[illegible], and died April 25, 18[illegible]. He married (1) ELIZABETH WHITING. He married (2) LUCY CLAYTON May [illegible].

Children of ARTHUR DAVIES and ELIZABETH WHITING are:
i. ANN BOWYER CLAYTON DAVIES, b. May [illegible]
ii. CATHERINE ELIZABETH DAVIES, b. November [illegible], d. February [illegible]
iii. EMILY NICOLAS DAVIES, b. November [illegible]
iv. WILLIAM HENRY DAVIES, b. November [illegible]
v. ALFRED ROYLE DAVIES, b. July 05, 1804 [illegible]
vi. WALTER DAVIES, b. April 13, 1807.
vii. JEFFERSON SIDNEY DAVIES, b. January [illegible]

Child of ARTHUR DAVIES and LUCY CLAYTON is:
viii. LUCY [illegible] DAVIES, b. [illegible]

62. CATHERINE ELIZABETH DAVIES (HENRY LANDON, [illegible], JOHN, JOHN) was born November [illegible], 17[illegible]. She married FRANCIS THORNTON MERIWETHER June 20, 17[illegible].

Child of CATHERINE DAVIES and FRANCIS MERIWETHER is:
i. MARY CATHERINE WHITING MERIWETHER, b. [illegible], d. February 13, 18[illegible]

63. JOHN WILLIS CLAYTON ([illegible]) was born [illegible] VA. He married LUCINDA DOUGLAS March 28, 179[illegible]

Child of JOHN CLAYTON and LUCINDA DOUGLAS is:
i. ELIZA W. CLAYTON, b. Abt. [illegible], d. September [illegible]

Wm's bro.

id ✓ **64.** JASPER S^5 CLAYTON *(JOHN WILLIS^4, JOHN WHITING^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1775 in VA. He married MARY BERKELEY January 29, 1806 in MIDDLESEX, VA.

Compare to #13, page 82. Did he really marry Frances LeSeur, as stated by Our Kin book?

No

Child of JASPER CLAYTON and MARY BERKELEY is:

98. i. ARTHUR B^6 CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1806, VA.

65. ARTHUR B^5 CLAYTON *(JASPER S^4, JASPER^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born Abt. 1785 in GLOUCESTER, VA, and died March 31, 1845. He married JANE HARTLEY BAYLOR 1823.

Child of ARTHUR CLAYTON and JANE BAYLOR is:

i. ARTHUR S^6 CLAYTON, b. OF CHESTERFIELD.

66. DANIEL (COBRA)^5 CLAYTON *(THOMAS WHITING^4, JASPER^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1768 in CHESTERFIELD, VA. He married ANN CREWS 1798 in CHESTERFIELD, VA.

Children of DANIEL CLAYTON and ANN CREWS are:

i. SUSANNAH (SUSAN)^6 CLAYTON, b. December 22, 1798, PERSON, NC.
ii. JOHN CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1800, PERSON, NC.
iii. KISIA ANN CLAYTON, b. August 19, 1803, PERSON, NC.
iv. MEDIAN ANN CLAYTON, b. April 29, 1806, NC.
v. BENJAMIN CLAYTON, b. September 30, 1808, NC.
vi. SIMEON CLAYTON, b. December 07, 1810, NC; m. MARY PAINTER, February 09, 1833, PERSON, NC.
vii. ALEXANDER CLAYTON, b. July 07, 1814, NC.
viii. KISIA MARTHA CLAYTON, b. 1816, NC.
ix. WILLIAM DANIEL CLAYTON, b. April 23, 1822, NC.

67. WILLIAM^5 CLAYTON *(THOMAS WHITING^4, JASPER^3, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born 1773 in CHESTERFIELD, VA, and died Aft. 1860 in LAWRENCE, TN. He married RACHEL CRUES October 21, 1793 in PERSON, NC.

Children of WILLIAM CLAYTON and RACHEL CRUES are:

99. i. HARDY^6 CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1794, PERSON, TN.
100. ii. WILLIAM CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1795, PERSON, NC.
101. iii. THOMAS CLAYTON, b. 1797, PERSON, NC.
iv. DAUGHTER CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1799, PERSON, NC.
v. SON CLAYTON, b. 1800, PERSON, NC.
vi. JOHN D CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1803, PERSON, NC; m. ELIZABETH CLAYTON, November 04, 1828, PERSON, NC.
vii. SON CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1806, PERSON, NC.
viii. SARAH JANE CLAYTON, b. Abt. 1810, PERSON, NC.

68. ROBERT ELLIOTT^5 MOUNT *(MATTHIAS^4, MARY^3 CLAYTON, JOHN^2, JOHN^1)* was born September 04, 1806 in KY. He married MARY NEWBY April 15, 1838 in WASHINGTON, IN.

Children of ROBERT MOUNT and MARY NEWBY are:

102. i. MARTHA ANN^6 MOUNT, b. August 04, 1840, WASHINGTON, IN; d. February 15, 1918, MONTMORENCI, IN.
ii. MIRINDA J MOUNT, b. Abt. 1844.
iii. MARGARET E MOUNT, b. Abt. 1845.
iv. SARAH E MOUNT, b. Abt. 1848.
v. ELIZABETH MOUNT, b. Abt. 1850.

Proof of the pedigree for the period since they left Lancashire for High Hoyland Yorkshire is published in the "Landed Gentry" down thru John of Virginia's grandfather, Sir Jasper Clayton "of London," knight.

~~wife, dau. of William Clayton, Esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, adopted in 1849, the surname of CLAYTON on succeeding to the property of his uncle, Mr. Serjeant Ralph Clayton. He *d.* 16 Oct. 1892.~~

~~**Lineage.**—WILLIAM CLAYTON CLAYTON, Esq., M.A. of Bradford Abbas, co. Dorset, D.L., Barrister-at-Law, *b.* in 1799; *m.* 1834, Esther Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Chapman, Esq. of Whitby, co. York, and had issue.~~

~~*Seat*—Bradford Abbas, near Sherborne.~~

◆

CLAYTON OF CHESTERS.

CLAYTON, NATHANIEL GEORGE, Esq., M.A. of Chesters, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., and of Charlwood Park, Surrey, M.P. for Hexham Division (Northumberland), July, 1892: *b.* 20 Sept. 1833; *m.* 12 Dec. 1860, Isabel, 4th dau. of the late Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, and has issue,

I. JOHN BERTRAM, *b.* 9 Oct. 1861; *m.* 26 Jan. 1886, Florence Octavia, 4th dau. of Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan, Esq. of Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland, and has issue, Eleanor, and Diana Pauline.
II. Edward Francis, Lieut. Scots Guards, *b.* 21 Aug. 1864.
III. George Savile, *b.* 20 Oct. 1869.
I. Mary Sophia, *m.* 18 Jan. 1883, Mark, 2nd son of George John Fenwick, Esq. of Craghead, Bournemouth, and 93 Eaton Square.
II. Isabel Evelyn, *m.* 14 July, 1891, Robert Lancelot, eldest son of Rev. James Allgood, of Nunwick, Northumberland.
III. Alice Pauline.

✓ **Lineage.**—JOHN CLAYTON, of Clayton Hall, in the parish of High Hoyland, co. York, had issue,

THOMAS, of Clayton Hall.
Richard, of Wakefield, *m.* Joan, dau. of Henry Bentley, by whom he had a son, Daniel, of Wakefield, *m.* 1st, Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Methwold, Esq. of Langfirt, and had issue, Richard, D.D., Master of University Coll., Oxford; 2ndly, Jane, dau. of Thomas Leghe, of Middleton, co. York, by whom he had four sons, Thomas, Robert, Ferdinando, and John.

The elder son,

✓ THOMAS CLAYTON, Esq. of Clayton Hall, *m.* Anguis, dau. of John Thornhill, of Sixby, co. York, and *d.* about the year 1585, having had issue,

John, of Clayton, who *d.* 1618. His will is dated 13 April, 1618.
✓ WILLIAM, of whom presently.
Richard, *m.*, and had an only son, John, of Clayton Hall, who *m.* a dau. of — Barnby, of Barnby Hall, and had one son, Thomas, of Clayton Hall, *m.* Alice, dau. of — Burdett, of Dunley, and sold Clayton Hall to Sir George Cook, of Wheatley.
Elizabeth, wife of — Haslam.

The 2nd son,

✓ WILLIAM CLAYTON, Esq. of Oakenshaw, co. York, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, *m.* Margaret, dau. of Jasper Cholmley, of the East Riding, and *d.* about 1627, having had issue,

I. JOHN, of whom presently.
II. William.
III. Thomas, of London, *m.* Mary, dau. of Thoby Johnson, who in a MS. pedigree of the family is called, "William Thompson, of Tinmouth Castle, Esq." They had five sons and two daus., Mary, *m.* Peter Nourse, Esq. of Woodeaton, Oxford; and Rebecca, *m.* Robert Paston, Earl of Yarmouth.
ours to here ✓ IV. Jasper (Sir), of London, Knt.
V. Edward.
VI. Daniel, of Norwich, clerk.
VII. George, slain at Bois-le-Duc.
VIII. Nathaniel, of London.
I. Frances, *m.* William Greaves, of York.
II. Margaret, *m.* — Prior, of London.
III. Jane, *d. unm.*

The eldest son,

JOHN CLAYTON, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, in 1626, Recorder of Leeds, on Oct. 2, 1649, of "Oakenshaw, in the parish of Crofton, and the co. of York," party to the marriage settlement of his son James. He *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Gerard Fitzwilliam, Esq. of Bentley, co. York, and by her had issue.

John, of Oakenshaw, and of the Inner Temple, *m.* Thomasine, dau. of Sir S. Oldfield, Knt. of Elsham, co. Lincoln, and *d. s. p.*
JAMES, of whom presently.
Mary, *m.* 1st, Robert Hartley, of Canon Hall, who *d.* 1656, leaving issue; and 2ndly, John Spencer, also of Canon Hall, who *d.* 19 April, 1681.
Elizabeth, *m.* 1st, Nathaniel Hoskins, of Sedbury, co. Hereford; and 2ndly, Robert Ayleway, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Clayton *m.* 2ndly, Elizabeth, dau. of — Walthal, of London, and widow of John Eccleston, of Laundon Grange, Bucks, and *d.* April, 1671, aged 79. His 2nd son,

JAMES CLAYTON, described in the settlement on his marriage, dated 2 Oct. 1649, as of Dircar, parish of Sandal Magna, *m.* Prudence, dau. of Bartholomew Burdett, of Walton, co. York, and by her had issue, three daus., Elizabeth, Prudence, Mary, and a son,

REV. JAMES CLAYTON, D.D., Rector of Wensley, co. York, afterwards Rector of Sedgefield, co. Durham, at which place he *d.* 12 Aug. 1705; having *m.* (settlement dated 27 April, 1674) Catherine, dau. of Nathaniel James, Esq. of Langar, Notts, and by her (who was buried at Wensley, 28 Feb. 1721) had issue,

I. John (Rev.), M.A., Rector of Wensley, in 1702; *d. s. p.* 26 July, 1746.
II. NATHANIEL, of whom presently.
III. James. IV. Burdett, of Newcastle.
V. Cunningham. VI. Charles. VII. Daniel.
VIII. Alexias, of the Middle Temple, Deputy Steward of Westminster, *d.* 11 May, 1743, having had issue, Henrietta Elizabeth, *m.* 9 Feb. 1751, James Tillard, Esq.; Amelia Penelope, *m.* Rev. Thomas Hollingbury, D.D., Archdeacon of Chichester, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King; Bridget, *m.* 17 Feb. 1756, Charles Barnet, Esq. of Stratton Park, Beds, and had issue.
I. Mary, *m.* 1st, Thomas Bowser, of Bishop Auckland; and 2ndly, Thomas Purchas, of Wensley, co. York.

Dr. Clayton's will, dated 13 June, 1705, directed "Oakenshaw to be sold, with consent had of John (his eldest son) and all parties, because all my children are settled, or likely to be settled elsewhere." His 2nd son,

NATHANIEL CLAYTON, was the first of this family who settled at Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which town he was Sheriff in 1715, and Mayor in 1725. He *m.* 16 Sept. 1703, Anne, dau. of Cuthbert Snow, of Newcastle, and *d.* 22 May, 1755, having had issue,

William, Sheriff of Newcastle 1750, Mayor in 1755 and 1763; *m.* 1st, 1 May, 1749, Mary, dau. of Christopher Rutter, of Newcastle, who *d. s. p.* 19 May, 1749; 2ndly, 6 Nov. 1755, Dorothy, dau. of Ralph Bates, of Newbottle and Halliwell, and *d.* 5 Dec. 1765, having by her (who *m.* 2ndly, 30 March, 1769, James Brack, Esq. of Washington) had issue,
  Nathaniel, *b.* 1 Nov. 1756; *d.* 19 May, 1759.
  Ralph, *b.* 18 Nov. 1758; Serjeant-at-Law; *m.* 21 Aug. 1788, Ellen, dau. of William Loxham, of Langton, co. Lancaster, and *d. s. p.* 11 Oct. 1813.
  Isabella, *b.* 16 June, 1760; *m.* 20 Dec. 1788, Robert Walters, Esq. of Newcastle, and had issue.
  Anne, *b.* 26 Oct. 1762; *m.* 13 Feb. 1790, Henry Moorhouse, M.D., and *d.* 2 June, 1834. Dr. Moorhouse *d.* 17 Feb. 1794.
NATHANIEL (Rev.).

The younger son,

REV. NATHANIEL CLAYTON, B.D., Rector of Ingram, and Vicar of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland, *m.* 22 April, 1749, Grace (who *d.* 6 March, 1786), dau. of Nicholas Fenwick, of London, and *d.* 10 Aug. 1786, having had issue,

Nathaniel, *d.* an infant.
Robert, Sheriff of Newcastle 1777, Mayor in 1804, 1812, and 1817; *m.* 17 Oct. 1776, Sarah Harriet, dau. of Robert Bell, of Bedlington, and had issue, eight sons.
NATHANIEL, of Chesters.
Sarah, *m.* 5 May, 1787, Robert Hunter, Esq. of Medomsley, and had issue.

The 3rd son,

NATHANIEL CLAYTON, Esq. of Chesters (which estate he purchased in 1796), *m.* 23 Nov. 1786, Dorothy, dau. of George Atkinson, Esq. of Temple Sowerby, and *d.* 20 March, 1832, having had issue,

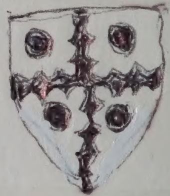
I. NATHANIEL, of Chesters, Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 19 Nov. 1787; *d. unm.* 2 July, 1856.
II. George, *b.* 30 June, 1789; of Oriel Coll. Oxford; *d.* of malignant fever in Jamaica, 11 April, 1816, *unm.*
III. JOHN, of Chesters, of whom presently.
IV. MICHAEL, *b.* 10 Oct. 1793; *m.* 10 June, 1821, Eliza, dau. of David Mitchell, Esq. of London; *d. s. p.* 11 July, 1847.
V. Matthew, *b.* 20 Oct. 1800; *d. unm.* 21 April, 1867.
VI. Richard (Rev.), M.A., Oxford, Master of the Hospital of

St. Mary Magdalene, Newcastle, *b.* 9 March, 1802; *m.*
1832, Mary Anne, dau. of Rev. Francis Laing, M.A.,
d. 3 Oct. 1856, having had issue.
1 NATHANIEL GEORGE, now of Chesters.
2 Francis Henry, Capt. 57th Foot, *b.* 28 June, 1
d. unm. 6 Feb. 1881.
3 Richard, late Capt. 68th Durham Light Infantry
Feb. 1840; *m.* Dec. 1870, Emily Elizabeth, eldest da
Col. Bull, of New Park, Kilkenny, and has i
Frederick George Hugh, *b.* 5 Jan. 1873; Richard
ford, *b.* 1 Jan. 1878: Arthur Bertram, *b.* 7 Aug. 18
1 Charlotte, *m.* Major Robert Bell, late of the 5th Dr
Guards, and has issue.
2 Elizabeth, *m.* Major-Gen. George Allgood, C.B., a
leaving issue.
I. Bridget, *d. unm.* II. Sarah Anne, *d. unm.*
III. Anne, *d. unm.*
IV. Jane, *m.* 21 April, 1840, Rev. William Rice Mark
of Morland, Westmorland, and *d.* leaving issue, a
Maria, *m.* to Francis Markham, Esq, of Morland, late
Rifle Brigade.
V. Elizabeth, *d. unm.*

The 3rd son,
JOHN CLAYTON, Esq. of Chesters, *b.* 10 June, 1792:
July, 1890, *unm.*, and was *s.* by his nephew, NATHANIEL C
CLAYTON, Esq., now of Chesters.

✓ *Arms*—Arg., a cross engrailed sa., between four tortea
Crest—A dexter arm, embowed, the hand grasping a d
the point to the dexter, all arg.
Seats—Chesters, Humshaugh, Northumberland; and
wood Park, Surrey.
Town Residence—2, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.

◆



Based on the above, this is what the Clayton coat of arms looks like.

"Argent (silver [or white
a cross engrailed
(⌒⌒⌒)
sable (black) betwe
four torteaux."

This was black + white as shown. Isn't it pretty?

Norma

Sorry to say, I have not uncovered the line between Mrs. Amicia Mainwaring and her descendant Mrs. Mary (Mainwaring) Clayton. A modern atlas shows that Mainwaring manor in Cheshire & Clayton Manor in Lancashire weren't too far apart. Here is a little sketch about the life of Earl (of Chester) Hugh Kevelioc showing his wives and children. This demonstrates that Hepburn (quoted by James R Clayton, our author) must have confused Amicia's ancestry with the de Montforts' — especially with her sister Maud's husband David of Huntingdon. David's ancestry included King Alfred the Great and Scots royalty. But his sister-in-law, our Amicia, had no such heritage. However, Amicia was, (as Hepburn said) great grand-daughter of King Henry I of England, son of William the Conqueror, as these charts show.

So, Billie and James, daughter & son of Ada, are royally descended from William the Conqueror.

MAINWARING ADDENDUM

Hugh of Kevelioc, (1147-1181), Vicomte d'Avranches, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Unknown**,
✓ ch. **Amicia of Chester**,
m. **Sir Ralph de Mainwaring**, [807-4] ✓
m.(2) 1169, **Bertrade de Montfort**,
dau. of **Simon de Montfort**, [844-4]
ch. **Maud of Chester**, m. **David of Huntingdon**, [277-26]
Sir Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Constance of Brittany**; [67-8]
m.(2) Clemence de Fougéres, [641-8]
Mabel of Chester, m. **William d'Aubigny**, [18-15]
15. **Agnes of Chester**,
Hawise of Chester, m. **Robert de Quincy**, [844-6]
mistresses, Unknown,
ch. Pagan, Lord of Milton,
Roger,
Daughter, m. R. Bacon, founder of Roucester.

Hugh, styled de Kevelioc, Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester, was born in 1147 at Kevelioc, county Merioneth, Wales. Hugh joined the great feudal revolt against Henry II in 1173. Aided by Ralph de Fougères, he utilized his great influence on the north-eastern marches of Brittany to excite the Bretons to revolt. Henry II despatched an army of Brabant mercenaries against them. The rebels were defeated in a battle, and on 20 August were shut up in the castle of Dol, which they had captured by fraud not long before. On 23 August Henry II arrived to conduct the siege in person. Hugh and his comrades had no provisions. They were therefore forced to surrender on 26 August on a promise that their lives and limbs would be saved. Eighty knights surrendered with them. Hugh was treated very leniently by Henry, and was confined at Falaise, where the Earl and Countess of Leicester were★ also soon brought as prisoners. After a short period of captivity Hugh was released, but was again taken prisoner at Alnwick 13 July 1174. Deprived of his earldom, he remained in revolt both in England and Normandy, but finally made peace with the King and was restored to his title in January 1177. Hugh died at Leek in Staffordshire on 30 June 1181, about 34 years of age. He was buried next to his father on the south side of the chapter-house of St. Werburgh's, Chester, now the cathedral.

Some historians believe that Hugh de Kevelioc was married twice, and that Amice was the daughter of the first wife. However, no record of the first wife has been found. His only legitimate son, Ranulph, succeeded him as Earl of Chester. His four daughters by Bertrade de Montfort became, on their brother's death, co-heiresses of the Chester earldom.

★ Sir Peter "Leycester"?

m.(2) Margaret de Quincy. [598-3]
Thomas de Ferrers, of Chartley,
Hugh de Ferrers, of Bugbrooke,
Robert de Ferrers,
Sibyl de Ferrers, m. John de Vipont. [1079-3]
Berta de Ferrers, m. Ralph Bigod.

On 22 Nov 1232 Agnes and her husband had livery of her share of her brother's lands, including the castle and manor of Chartley in Staffordshire, the castle and vill of West Derby in Lancashire, and all the lands which Earl Ranulph had held between Ribble and Mersey, the vills of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, and Navenby in Lincolnshire. After the death of her husband, on doing homage to the King, she had livery of her inheritance in the counties of Lancaster, Lincoln and Stafford, with the Castle of Chartley. Agnes died 2 Nov 1247.

(To Ferrers Line 598-6)

•◊•◊•◊•

EARLS OF CHESTER

CP V:295;
Anc.Bri.126:(8)131-38

Line 18

(From Line 17-14)

14. **Hugh** of Kevelioc, (1147-1181), Vicomte d'Avranches, Earl of Chester.
m.(1) **Unknown**,
ch. **Amicia** of Chester
m. Sir Ralph de Mainwaring. [865-4]
m.(2) 1169, **Bertrade de Montfort**,
dau. of Simon de Montfort. [858-4]
ch. **Maud** of Chester, m. David of Huntingdon. [277-26]
Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.
m.(1) Constance of Brittany. [63-8]
m.(2) Clemence de Fougères. [641-27]
15. **Mabel** of Chester,
Agnes of Chester, m. William de Ferrers. [11-15]
Hawise of Chester, m. Robert de Quincy. [644-6]
mistresses, Unknown,
ch. Pagan, Lord of Milton,

Gift: Author
Aug. 1959

(also tells of other American Branches)

DEC 11 1959

FAMILY NOTES

AND

RECOLLECTIONS

BY

CLAUD FRANKLIN CLAYTON

PART I

GENEALOGIES AND CORRESPONDENCE

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

61069

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pts 1-2

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

1959

When I read the book, the biography famous,
And is this then (said I) what the author
  calls a man's life?
And so will some one when I am dead and gone
  write my life?
(As if any man really knew aught of my life,
Why even I myself I often think know little
  or nothing of my real life,
Only a few hints, a few diffused faint clews
  and indirections
I seek for my own use to trace out here.)

-Whitman

THE CLAYTON FAMILY[1]

THE LANCASHIRE BRANCH

The Manor of Clayton

Robert^1 de Clayton (b. ; d.)

Birthplace: Caudebec, Normandy, France
Biography : Accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Following battle of Hastings was given the Manor of Clayton by William. He was Lord of the Manor of Clayton and the first Clayton spoken of in English history.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : John^2 (b. ; d.)
William^2 (b. / / ; d. 2/ 2/1141)
Robert^2 (b. ; d.)

2. William^2 de Clayton (Robert^1)

Birthplace: England
Biography : John^2 fought with William Rufus against Malcolm, King of Scotland, and was killed in battle near Penrith, in Cumberland. William^2 succeeded his father. Faithfully served King Stephen. Killed in battle, Candlemas Day, 1141.
Wife : Mary Hyde ✓ (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Robert^3 (b. ; d.)
William^3 (b. ; d.)

3. Robert^3 de Clayton (William^2, Robert^1)

Birthplace: England
Biography :
Wife : Margaret Osbaldeston (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : William^4 (b. / / ; d. / /1152)

William^4 de Clayton (Robert^3, William^2, Robert^1)

---

[1] Based largely on Hepburn (37).

4. William^{4} de Clayton -Continued

Birthplace: England
Biography : Buried at Leyland, Lancashire
Wife : Elizabeth Farrington ✓ (b. ; d.)
Birthplace: Farrington, England
Biography :
Married :
Children : Richard^{5} (b. ; d.)
Became a priest.
Thomas^{5} (b. ; d.)
Died without issue.
Robert^{5} (b. ; d.)

5. Robert^{5} de Clayton (William^{4}, Robert^{3}, William^{2}, Robert^{1})

Birthplace: England
Biography : Richard^{5} became a priest and died in Normandy. Thomas^{5} died without issue. Robert^{5} succeeded his father.
Wife : Elizabeth Parker (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married : 1151
Children : William^{6} (b. ; d.)
Robert^{6} (b. ; d.)
John^{6} (b. / / ; d. / /1209)
Thomas^{6} (b. ; d.)
Several daughters^{6}

6. John^{6} de Clayton (Robert^{5}, William^{4}, Robert^{3}, William^{2}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : William^{6}, Robert^{6}, and Thomas^{6} went with King John to Normandy in 1200 and died without issue. John^{6} succeeded his father.
Wife : Cicely Peel (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : William^{7} (b. ; d.)
Died young.
Thomas^{7} (b. ; d.)

7. Thomas^{7} de Clayton (John^{6}, Robert^{5}, William^{4}, Robert^{3}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : On the death of his father, Thomas^{7} succeeded to the title.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : John^{8} (b. / / ; d. / /1280)

Thomas^7 de Clayton -Continued

Children : Robert^8 (b. ; d.)
William^8 (b. ; d.)

John^8 de Clayton (Thomas^7, John^6, Robert^5, William^4, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography :
Wife : Ruth Latham (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married : 1263
Children : Thomas^9 (b. ; d.)
Ralph^9 (b. ; d.)

9. Ralph^9 de Clayton (John^8, Thomas^7, John^6, Robert^5, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Ralph^9 succeeded on the death of his father.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : John^{10} (b. ; d.)
Giles^{10} (b. ; d.)
Nicholas^{10} (b. ; d.)

10. John^{10} de Clayton (Ralph^9, John^8, Thomas^7, John^6, ...)

Birthplace:
Biography :
Wife : Mary de Langtown (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married : 1307
Children : John^{11} (b. / / ; d. / /1399)
Richard^{11} (b. ; d.)
Robert^{11} (b. ; d.)

11. John^{11} de Clayton (John^{10}, Ralph^9, John^8, Thomas^7, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Accompanied John of Gaunt in 1356 to help the King of Navarre against the French. Also went with King Edward on most of his expeditions.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :

11. John^{11} de Clayton -Continued

Children : John^{12} (b. / / ; d. / /1404)
William^{12} (b. ; d.)
Ralph^{12} (b. ; d.)
Robert^{12} (b. ; d.)

12. John^{12} de Clayton (John^{11}, John^{10}, Ralph^{9}, John^{8}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Buried in Leyland, Lancashire; died 1404.
Wife : Dame Mary Fereby (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Thomas^{13} (b. / / ; d. / /1426)
Robert^{13} (b. ; d.)
William^{13} (b. ; d.)

13. Thomas^{13} de Clayton (John^{12}, John^{11}, John^{10}, Ralph^{9}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Received the township and village of Thellwell in Cheshire as a marriage portion.
Wife : Dorothy Thellwell (b. ; d.)
Birthplace: Thellwell in Cheshire
Biography :
Married :
Children : John^{14} (b. / /1419; d. / /)
William^{14} (b. / /1420; d. / /1471)
Died without issue.

✓ 14. John^{14} de Clayton (Thomas^{13}, John^{12}, John^{11}, John^{10}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography :
Wife : (1) Mary Mainwaring (b. / / ; d. / /1445)
Birthplace: Cheshire, England
Biography : "Amacia Mainwaring had in her the blood of William the Conqueror and the old Saxon Earls. She was the great granddaughter of Henry I, King of England, and great grand-daughter of the Earl Garva of Marcia, also a descendant of the Earls of Normandy, and the early Saxon Kings...Mary Mainwaring who married John de Clayton was a lineal descendant of Hugh Cyviliok, Earl of Chester through his daughter Amacia, who married Ralph Mainwaring" (37, 7,8).
Married : 1440
✓ Children : Thomas^{15} (b. ; d.)
Disinherited for disobeying his parents.
William^{15} (b. ; d.)
Three daughters^{15}

John^{14} de Clayton --Continued

Wife : (2) Jane Clifton (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Robert^{15} (b. / / ; d. / /1471)
Died in Paris without issue.
Richard^{15} (b. ; d.)

15. Richard^{15} de Clayton (John^{14}, Thomas^{13}, John^{12}, John^{11}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Died without issue.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : None

* * * * *

16. William^{16} de Clayton (Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, Thomas^{13}, John^{12}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Sons died without issue.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Married :
Children : Sons died without issue.

* * * * *

✓ 17. Robert^{16} de Clayton (Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, Thomas^{13}, John^{12}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Robert^{16} (d.1510) was the third son of Thomas^{15} (who was disinherited), the son of John^{14} de Clayton and Mary Mainwaring. Robert^{16} was buried in Leyland.
Wife : Jane Farrington (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Thomas^{17} (b. / /1498; d. / /1580)
✓ John^{17} - (of Yorkshire) p51 (b. / /1499; d. ~~/ /~~)1550+
Died after 1550.
Edward^{17} (b. / /1505; d. / /)
Richard^{17} (b. / /1506; d. / /)
Three daughters^{17}

go to pg55, Yorkshire Branch →

18. Thomas^{17} de Clayton (Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, Thomas^{13}, ...)

18. Thomas^{17} de Clayton -Continued

Birthplace: England
Biography :
Wife : Anne Jackson (b. ; d.)
Birthplace: Bocking in Essex
Biography :
Married : 1561 -3
Children : Robert^{18} (b. ; d.)
William^{18} (b. ; d.)

19. Robert^{18} de Clayton (Thomas^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Of St. John's College and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : John^{19} (b. / /1596; d.12/20/1623)

20. John^{19} de Clayton (Robert^{18}, Thomas^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Died at age 27.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Richard^{20} (b. ; d.)
Dorothy^{20} (b. ; d.)
Elizabeth^{20} (b. ; d.)

21. Richard^{20} de Clayton (John^{19}, Robert^{18}, Thomas^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Died by a fall from his horse, without issue. "The family estates of Clayton and Crook went by virtue of the settlement to Dorothy^{20}, his eldest sister, who was the wife of George Leycester, of Taft in Cheshire, Esquire. Whereupon the Lordship of Clayton, granted by William the Conqueror, went with this Dorothy^{20} Clayton, to her husband, and was afterward sold. This must have occurred about 1650 or 1660" (37, 9).

* * * * *

After Sale of Manor of Clayton

22. William^{18} Clayton (Thomas^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, ...)

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22 William[18] Clayton -Continued

Birthplace: England
Biography : Continued the line, but not the succession.
Wife : Elizabeth Rigby (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Thomas[19] (b. / /1585; d. / /)
William[19] (b. / /1587; d. / /)
John[19] (b. / /1588; d. / /)
Ralph[19] (b. / /1589; d. / /)
Richard[19] (b. / /1592; d. / /)

23. Thomas[19] Clayton (William[18], Thomas[17], Robert[16], Thomas[15], ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : The estates in Fulwood in Lancashire were settled upon him and his issue.
Wife : Anne Blondell (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Robert[20] (b. ; d.)
Thomas[20] (b. / /1630; d. / /)
Anne[20] (b. ; d.)

24. Robert[20] Clayton (Thomas[19], William[18], Thomas[17], Robert[16], ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography :
Wife : Eleanor Atherton (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Thomas[21] (b. ; d.)
William[21] (b. ; d.)
John[21] (b. ; d.)
Richard[21] (b. ; d.)

25. Thomas[21] Clayton (Robert[20], Thomas[19], William[18], Thomas[17], ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography :
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Robert[22] (b. / /1695; d. 2/26/1756)

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26. Robert^{22} Clayton (Thomas^{21}, Robert^{20}, Thomas^{19}, William^{18}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : He became Bishop of Clogher. "He bequeathed his Lancashire (Fulwood) estate to his nearest male heir 'The Right Honorable Richard^{22} Clayton (entry 29), Lord Chief Justic of the Common Pleas in Ireland'"(37, 9).
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography :
Married :
Children :

* * * * *

27. Thomas^{20} Clayton (Thomas^{19}, William^{18}, Thomas^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : Thomas^{20}, born in 1630, second son of Thomas^{19}, on the death of the Bishop of Clogher (Robert^{22}) in 1756, became the representative of the family.
Wife : Ann Atherton (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography : Daughter of John Atherton.
Married :
Children : Thomas^{21} (b. / /1667; d. / /1728)
John^{21} (b. ; d.
Richard^{21} (b. ; d.)
Thomas^{21} (b. ; d.)
This Thomas "purchased the Lordships and estates of Worthington and Adlington and died in the ninety-second year of his age" (37, 10).
Robert^{21} (b. ; d.)
Seven daughters^{21}

28. Thomas^{21} Clayton (Thomas^{20}, Thomas^{19}, William^{18}, Thomas^{17}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : Eldest son of Thomas^{20} Clayton; died in 1728 at Adlington in the sixty-first year of his age.
Wife : Martha Horton (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography : Daughter of Joshua Horton, Esq., of Chaderton.
Married : 1697
Children : Thomas^{22} (b. / / ; d. / /1735)
Unmarried.
William^{22} (b. ; d.)
Richard^{22} (b. / /1706; d. / /1774)
Edward^{22} (b. ; d.)
John^{22} (b. ; d.)
Four daughters^{22}

29. Richard^{22} Clayton (Thomas^{21}, Thomas^{20}, Thomas^{19}, William^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Richard^{22}, third son of Thomas^{21} and Mary (Horton) Clayton was heir to the estates in Lancashire (Fulwood) from his third cousin, Robert^{22} Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, who died in 1756 (entry 26). He "was brought up to the bar and became King's counsel, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, which office he resigned in 1774, and died the same year aged sixty-eight. By his will dated the sixteenth day of March, 1772, he devised his Manors of Adlington and Worthington to his nephew, Richard^{23} Clayton" (37, 10).
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children :

* * * * *

30. John^{22} Clayton (Thomas^{21}, Thomas^{20}, Thomas^{19}, William^{18}, ...)

Birthplace:
Biography : Brother of Richard^{22} Clayton. William^{22} and Edward^{22} Clayton apparently died before John^{22}, without heirs.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Richard^{23} (b. / / ; d. / /1828)
Robert^{23} (b. ; d.)
William^{23} (b. ; d.)
John^{23} (b. ; d.)

31. Richard^{23} Clayton (John^{22}, Thomas^{21}, Thomas^{20}, Thomas^{19}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Richard^{23} Clayton, Esq., "was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1762, called in 1771, and made a reader in 1811. He was created a baronet May 3, 1774, and died in 1828" (37, 10). Inherited the Manors of Adlington and Worthington from his Uncle Richard^{22}.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children :

---

*This ancient family produced soldiers of valor and skill, preachers and onks of great learning, and lawyers and jurists of great ability"(37, 10).

They ask me where I've been,
And what I've done and seen.
And what can I reply
Who knows it wasn't I,
But someone just like me,
Who went across the sea
And with my head and hands
Killed men in foreign lands . . .
Though I must bear the blame
Because he bore my name.

—Noyes

THE CLAYTON FAMILY

YORKSHIRE BRANCH

Clayton Hall

✓32. John^{17} Clayton (Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, Thomas^{13}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : John^{17}, born in 1499, second son of Robert^{16} de Clayton of the Manor of Clayton (entry 17), and great grandson of John^{14} de Clayton and Mary Mainwaring (entry 14), settled in Yorkshire and was the founder of Clayton Hall in the parish of High Hoyland, in the County of Yorkshire, England. The elder brother of John^{17}, Thomas^{17}(entry 18), who succeeded to the Manor of Clayton, did not marry until he was over 60 years old. It is held, therefore, that John^{17}, having married early, lived at the family mansion in Lancashire until after his children were born (37, 12). John^{17} Clayton was living about 1550.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : Thomas^{18} (b. / / ; d. / /1585)
Richard^{18} (b. ; d.)
Of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

✓33. Thomas^{18} Clayton d 1585 (John^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, ...)

Birthplace: Lancashire, England
Biography : Eldest son of John^{17} Clayton of Clayton Hall; died about 1585.
Wife : Anguis Thornhill (b. ; d.)
Birthplace: Fixby, County York
Biography : Daughter of John Thornhill of Fixby, County York.
Married :
Children : John^{19} (b. / / ; d. / /1618)
Of Clayton Hall.
✓ William^{19} (under London) (b. / / ; d. / /1627)
Of Oakenshaw, County York.

Go to page 57, London Branch

34. John^{19} Clayton (Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, ...)

Birthplace: Yorkshire, England
Biography : Of Clayton Hall. His will is dated April 13, 1618.
Wife : ______ Barnaby (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of ______ Barnaby, of Barnaby Hall.

34. John^{19} Clayton -Continued

Married :
Children : Thomas^{20} (b. ; d.)
Of Clayton Hall; sold Clayton Hall.

35. Thomas^{20} Clayton (John^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace: Yorkshire, England
Biography : Of Clayton Hall. Sold Clayton Hall (founded by his great-grandfather, John^{17} Clayton) to Sir George Cook of Wheatly.
Wife : Alice Burdette (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of ______ Burdette of Dunly.
Married :
Children :

Wakefield

36. Richard^{18} Clayton (John^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, John^{14}, ...)

Birthplace: Lancashire, England
Biography : Younger brother of Thomas^{18}(entry 33). He is known as Richard of Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Wife : Joan Bentley (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of Henry Bentley.
Married :
Children : Daniel^{19} (b. ; d.)
Of Wakefield.

37. Daniel^{19} Clayton (Richard^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, ...)

Birthplace: Yorkshire, England
Biography : Daniel^{19} of Wakefield.
Wife : (1) Dorothy Methwold (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of Thomas Methwold, Esq.
Married :
Children : Richard^{20} (b. ; d.)
D.D.,Master of University College.

Wife : (2) Jane Leghe (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of Thomas Leghe.
Children : Thomas^{20} (b. ; d.)
Robert^{20} (b. ; d.)
Ferdinando^{20} (b. ; d.)
John^{20} (b. ; d.)

London

✓
38. William^{19} Clayton (Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, Thomas^{15}, ...)

Birthplace: Yorkshire, England
Biography : Known as William of Oakenshaw, County York; of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law; died 1627.
Wife : Margaret Cholmley (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of Jasper Cholmley of East Riding. ✓
Married :
Children : John^{20} (b. 4/15/1592; d. 4/ /1671)
William^{20} (b. ; d.)
No record.
Thomas^{20} (b. ; d.)
Settled in the City of London, and had issue five sons and two daughters. The third son, William^{21}, emigrated to America in 1671 and settled at Chichester, Pennsylvania. (cousin) His children: Prudence^{22}, Honour^{22}, William^{22}, Mary^{22}. William^{22} had children by his wife, Elizabeth Bezer: William^{23}, Elizabeth^{23}, Rachel^{23}, Edward^{23}, Abel^{23}, Thomas^{23}, and Ambrose^{23}.
(41) 41 ✓ Jasper^{20} (b. ; d.)
Edward^{20} (b. ; d.)
Daniel^{20} (b. ; d.)
Of Norwich, Clerk.
George^{20} (b. ; d.)
Slain at Bois-le-Duc.
Nathaniel^{20} (b. ; d.)
Of London.
Three daughters^{20}

0
39. John^{20} Clayton (William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace: Yorkshire, England
Biography : Esquire; of the Inner Temple; Barrister at Law in 1626; born April 15, 1592; died April, 1671.
Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married :
Children : John^{21} (b. / /1620; d. / /)
Of the Inner Temple, and a Barrister at Law. d.s.p.
James^{21}
Became a D.D., and the issue of that branch of the family produced many ministers and lawyers.

* * * * *

6
40. Thomas^{20} Clayton (William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Settled in London.

40. Thomas^{20} Clayton -Continued

Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography :
Married :
Children : Had issue 5 sons and 2 daughters. The third son:
William^{21} (b. / / ; d. / /1691)
Of Chichester.

* * * * *

✓ 41. Jasper^{20} Clayton (William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : Sir Jasper^{20} was an alderman of London and knighted at Guild Hall, July 5, 1660.
Wife : Mary Thompson (b. ; d.)
Birthplace : Northumberland
Biography : Daughter of William Thompson of Titmouth Castle, Northumberland.
Married : St. Faith's, London, May 1, 1624.
Children : John^{21} (b. ; d.)
George^{21} (b.12/24/1639; d. / /)
Mary^{21} (b. ; d.)
Married Peter Nourse, of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.
Prudence^{21} (b. ; d.)
Rebecca^{21} (b. ; d.)
Married Robert Paston, Earl of Yarmouth.

✓ 42. John^{21} Clayton (Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : Sir John^{21} of London and Parson's Green, Fulham, Middlesex, was admitted to Inner Temple, July 22, 1650, knighted 1664; cousin of Joshua Clayton of Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Wife : Alice North (Bowyer) Buggins (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography : Daughter of Sir William Bowyer of Denham, and widow of William Buggins, of North Crey, Esq.
Married :
✓ Children : John^{22} 44 (b. / /1665; d.11/18/1737)
Jasper^{22} (b. / / ; d. / /1743)
Alice^{22} (b. ; d.)
Mary^{22} (b. ; d.)
Elizabeth^{22} (b. ; d.)
One of these daughters married John, Lord Lovelace, and another, Thomas Strickland.

* * * * *

43. George^{21} Clayton (Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, ...)

43. George^{21} Clayton -Continued

Birthplace: St. Edmunds, Lombard Street, London.
Biography : Born December 24, 1639; haberdasher; was at Merchant Taylor's School.
Wife : Hester Palmer (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography : Daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham, Kent, Baronets.
Married :
Children : Jasper^{22} (b. 7/ /1665; d. / /)
Admitted to the Inner Temple, July 12, 1682; probably the scholar of Merchant Taylor's School, born, July, 1665.
George^{22} (b. ; d.)

* * * * *

✓44. John^{22} Clayton (John^{21}, Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Born 1665, died November 18, 1737; studied at one of the universities (probably Cambridge); admitted to the Inner Temple, June 6, 1682; called to the bar; came to Virginia, ✓ 1705; Attorney-General, 1714; judge of the Court of Admiralty; frequently a member of the House of Burgesses; presiding justice of James City County and Recorder of Williamsburg (37, 14).
Wife : Name not known (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married : ~~Ann Page~~ Lucy C)
Children ✓ John^{23} (b. / /1685; d.12/15/1773)
ok Thomas^{23} (b. ; d.)
Married Isabella Lewis of Warner Hall; son died in infancy.
ok Arthur^{23} (b. / / ; d. / /1733)
Children, if any, unknown.
no James^{23} (b. ; d.)
Married Anne Dawson; son William^{24} Dawson Clayton.
no Samuel^{23} (b. ; d.)

* * * * *

45. Jasper^{22} Clayton (John^{21}, Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : General Jasper^{22}, of Fernhill, in County Bucks, second son of Sir John^{21} Clayton, was colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and a Lieutenant-General in the British Army; killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and buried at Wingfield, County Bucks. His will, dated March 23, 1742, was proven in London, July, 1743.

40. Thomas^{20} Clayton -Continued

Wife : (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography :
Married :
Children : Had issue 5 sons and 2 daughters. The third son:
William^{21} (b. / / ; d. / /1691)
Of Chichester.

* * * * *

✓ 41. Jasper^{20} Clayton (William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, Robert^{16}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : Sir Jasper^{20} was an alderman of London and knighted at Guild Hall, July 5, 1660.
Wife : Mary Thompson (b. ; d.)
Birthplace : Northumberland
Biography : Daughter of William Thompson of Titmouth Castle, Northumberland.
Married : St. Faith's, London, May 1, 1624.
Children : John^{21} (b. ; d.)
George^{21} (b.12/24/1639; d. / /)
Mary^{21} (b. ; d.)
Married Peter Nourse, of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.
Prudence^{21} (b. ; d.)
Rebecca^{21} (b. ; d.)
Married Robert Paston, Earl of Yarmouth.

✓ 42. John^{21} Clayton (Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, ...)

Birthplace : England
Biography : Sir John^{21} of London and Parson's Green, Fulham, Middlesex, was admitted to Inner Temple, July 22, 1650, knighted 1664; cousin of Joshua Clayton of Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Wife : Alice North (Bowyer) Buggins (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography : Daughter of Sir William Bowyer of Denham, and widow of William Buggins, of North Crey, Esq.
Married :
✓ Children : John^{22} 44 (b. / /1665; d.11/18/1737)
Jasper^{22} (b. / / ; d. / /1743)
Alice^{22} (b. ; d.)
Mary^{22} (b. ; d.)
Elizabeth^{22} (b. ; d.)
One of these daughters married John, Lord Lovelace, and another, Thomas Strickland.

* * * * *

43. George^{21} Clayton (Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, ...)

43. George^{21} Clayton -Continued

Birthplace: St. Edmunds, Lombard Street, London.
Biography : Born December 24, 1639; haberdasher; was at Merchant Taylor's School.
Wife : Hester Palmer (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
46 Biography : Daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister of Sir Henry Palmer, of Wingham, Kent, Baronets.
Married :
Children : Jasper^{22} (b. 7/ /1665; d. / /)
Admitted to the Inner Temple, July 12, 1682; probably the scholar of Merchant Taylor's School, born, July, 1665.
George^{22} (b. ; d.)

* * * * *

✓44. John^{22} Clayton (John^{21}, Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : Born 1665, died November 18, 1737; studied at one of the universities (probably Cambridge); admitted to the Inner Temple, June 6, 1682; called to the bar; came to Virginia, ✓ 1705; Attorney-General, 1714; judge of the Court of Admiralty; frequently a member of the House of Burgesses; presiding justice of James City County and Recorder of Williamsburg (27, 14).
Wife : Name not known (b. ; d.)
Birthplace:
Biography :
Married : [illegible] Lucy C)
Children ✓ John^{23} (b. / /1685; d.12/15/1773)
47. ok Thomas^{23} (b. ; d.)
Married Isabella Lewis of Warner Hall; son died in infancy.
ok Arthur^{23} (b. / / ; d. / /1733)
Children, if any, unknown.
no James^{23} (b. ; d.)
Married Anne Dawson; son William^{24} Dawson Clayton.
no Samuel^{23} (b. ; d.)

* * * * *

45. Jasper^{22} Clayton (John^{21}, Jasper^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: England
Biography : General Jasper^{22}, of Fernhill, in County Bucks, second son of Sir John^{21} Clayton, was colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, and a Lieutenant-General in the British Army; killed at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and buried at Wingfield, County Bucks. His will, dated March 23, 1742, was proven in London, July, 1743.

45. Jasper^{22} Clayton -Continued

Wife : Juliana ______ (b. ; d.)
Birthplace :
Biography :
Married :
Children : Charlotte^{23} (b. ; d.)
Jasper^{23} (b. ; d.)
John^{23} (b. ; d.)
Juliana^{23} (b. ; d.)

"I give and bequeath to my very undutiful and lost daughter, Juliana, the reputed wife of Peter Hooper, who was my servant, 1 shilling and no more."

Wrong – See American Genealogist 37:10

THE CLAYTON FAMILY

AMERICAN BRANCHES

Delaware

? Thomas? (see pg 58)

46. Joshua^{21} Clayton (______^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, John^{17}, ...)

Birthplace: England

Biography: The first Clayton to settle in Delaware. "It is claimed that he came to this country with William Penn on his first visit (1682). It has been handed down from generation to generation both in Delaware and Pennsylvania that William^{21} Clayton of (Chichester) Pennsylvania, and Joshua^{21} Clayton of Delaware were cousins...The late Judge Clayton of Pennsylvania states in his biography of the family that William^{21} Clayton and Joshua^{21} Clayton were descendants of Thomas^{18} Clayton of Clayton Hall in the parish of Highhoyland, County York, England" (37, 22). PA/Del.

By this account, Joshua^{21} was a grandson of William^{19} of Oakenshaw and a first cousin of Sir John^{21} Clayton of London, father of John^{22}, the Attorney General of Virginia; and also a first cousin of William^{21} of Chichester, Pennsylvania.

Wife: (b. ; d.)

Birthplace:

Biography:

Children: John^{22} (b. c.1675-7; d. / /1758)

Joshua^{22} (b. c.1675-7; d. 1/ /1761)

47. John^{22} Clayton (Joshua^{21}, ______^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: Probably in England

Biography: Purchased lands jointly with his brother, Joshua, in Kent County, Delaware, as early as 1698. He was a prominent man in the County and a large land owner. Dela [illegible]

Wife: Grace ______ (b. ; d.)

Birthplace:

Biography:

Married:

Children: John^{23} (b. ; d.)

James^{23} (b. / / ; d. 5/10/1761)

Daughter^{23} (b. ; d.)

Married ______ Caldwell. Children: John^{24} Caldwell and Sarah^{24} Caldwell.

[illegible]oshua^{22} Clayton (Joshua^{21}, ______^{20}, William^{19}, Thomas^{18}, ...)

Birthplace: Probably in England

FOOTNOTES -CONTINUED

U. S. Senate, 1824; elected U. S. Senate, 1841.

46/ Joshua[28] Clayton was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, 1901.

47/ Attorney-General John[22] Clayton of Virginia studied at one of the universities (probably Cambridge); admitted to the Inner Temple, 1682; migrated to Virginia, 1705; Attorney-General, 1714; Judge of the Court of Admiralty; frequently a member of the House of Burgesses; Presiding Justice of James City County and Recorder of Williamsburg.

48/ John[23] Clayton, "the Botanist", came to Virginia (presumably with his father) in 1705; eminent botanist; a physician; member of some of the most learned societies of Europe; President of the Virginia Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, 1773; author of "Flora Virginica".

49/ Samuel[23], a son of Attorney-General John[22] Clayton, of Virginia; will is dated January 16, 1734; recorded August 19, 1735.

50/ Major Philip[24] Clayton of "Catalpa" was the grandfather of Captain Philip Slaughter; major in the Revolutionary Army; his estate was "Catalpa", Culpeper County, Virginia.

51/ Samuel[25] Clayton first appears as "Junior", after the death of his uncle (Samuel[24]) as "Senior"; succeeded his father (Philip[24]) in the Vestry of St. Mark's Parish, 1766; Church Warden, 1767.

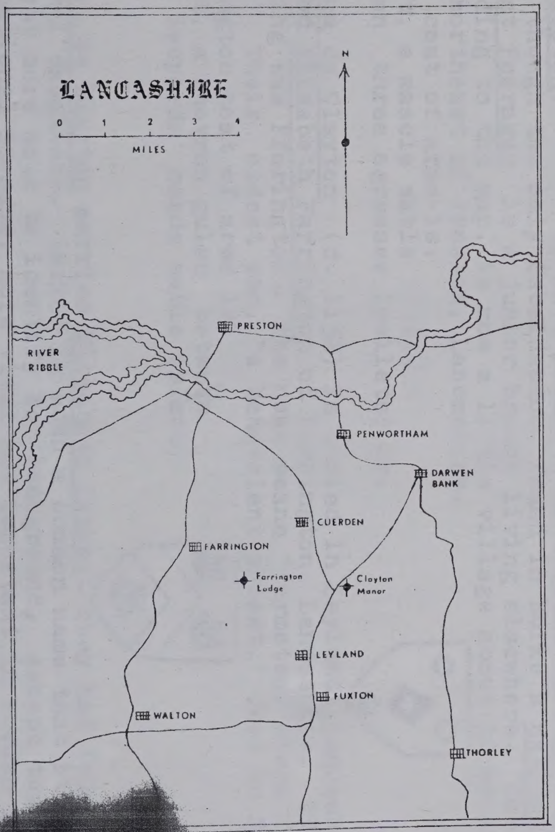
52/ Jasper[24] Clayton was Clerk of the Gloucester Committee of Safety, 1774-5; served in the Cavalry in the Revolutionary Army; married Courtney, daughter of General John Baylor (1705-1772), of New Market, Caroline.

53/ Lieutenant Philip[25] Clayton was ensign of Third Virginia Regiment, 1779; Lieutenant, 1780; transferred to Seventh Virginia Regiment, 1781; and served until close of the Revolution; went from Virginia to Georgia; a representative of Richmond County in the Georgia Constitutional Convention, 1795.

54/ George[26] Rootes Clayton married Elizabeth Mildred Hargrove, 1804; he was Treasurer of Georgia; Secretary of Executive Department of Georgia, and Cashier of the State Bank.

55/ Hon. Augustin[26] Smith Clayton was a graduate and member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia; Judge of the Western Circuit of that State, 1818-25; Member of Congress, 1831-35.

56/ William[21] of Chichester, third son of Thomas[20] of London and grandson of William[19] of Oakenshaw, was granted a patent by the British Government for 500 acres of land at Chichester, Pennsylvania in 1671; presided over the first court held under the proprietory government, 1681; Member of Penn's Council, 1683-84; assisted in drafting most of the laws of Pennsylvania at that time; personal friend of William Penn; cousin of Joshua[21] [illegible] of Delaware and of Sir John[21] Clayton of London, father of the [illegible] General of Virginia (John[22]).



12113 ROBERT DE CLAYTON, ca 1150. Third son. Below.

12113 ROBERT DE CLAYTON, ca 1150. Third son of William de Clayton and Elizabeth Farrington of Farrington. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married 1169, Elizabeth Parker.[2] Their sons: (4)

121131 William de Clayton, ca 1180. Eldest son. Accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200, where he died without issue.

121132 Robert de Clayton, ca 1180. Second son. Accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200, where he died without issue.

121133 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1180. Third son. Below.

121134 Thomas de Clayton, ca 1180. Fourth son. Accompanied King John into Normandy in 1200, where he died without issue.

121133 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1180. Third son of Robert de Clayton and Elizabeth Parker. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Cicely Peel.[2] Died 1209. Their sons:

1211331 William de Clayton, ca 1210. Eldest son.

1211332 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1210. Second son. Below.

1211332 THOMAS DE CLAYTON, ca 1210. Second son of John de Clayton and Cicely Peel. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married Ruth Latham.[2] Their sons:

12113321 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1240. Eldest son. Below.

12113322 Robert de Clayton, ca 1240. Second son.

12113323 William de Clayton, ca 1240. Third son.

12113321 JOHN DE CLAYTON, ca 1240. Eldest son of Thomas de Clayton and Ruth Latham. Lord of Clayton Manor, Lancashire. Married 1263, his first cousin, another Ruth Latham.[3] Died 1280. Their sons:

121133211 Thomas de Clayton, ca 1270. Eldest son.

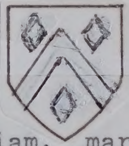
121133212 RALPH DE CLAYTON, ca 1270. Second son. Below.

These pages prove that Hepburn's lineage is IMPOSSIBLE! (researched by Norma)

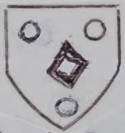
CLAYTON FAMILY   Generations 2 thru 5

2. William de Clayton and his brothers were warriors like their father and fought the Scots King Malcolm under King William Rufus, a son of the Conqueror. Both England and Scotland claimed Cumbria, the territory just to the north. William's brother John was slain at Penrith. If you take the ancient Roman road going north through Lancaster, you will come to Penrith--not at all near but not terribly distant. William, still a warrior, was killed in battle on Candlemass Day, 02 Feb 1141/2.

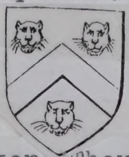
   He had married Mary Hyde, our ancestress. This poses a problem with semantics. There was no such place or surname as Hyde that early, not for another two generations, though there is now. Hyde is easily seen on a map in the East-Southeast outreaches of the city of Manchester. The origin of the name is, simply, "a hide of land." I suppose the family, whatever they called themselves, were living at what became Hyde. Burke's Commoners quotes Omerod's History of Cheshire, "About the time of King John (reigned 1199-1216) the moiety of the township of Hyde was vested in a family which bore the local name and then was represented by Matthew de Hyde." This man had a son, Sir Robert Hyde, Knight, living temp. Henry III, lord of the manors of Hyde & Newton in Cheshire, Shalcross in Derby, and Holghton in Lancaster. Later descendants were also listed . Those two men must have been our Mary's close relatives, perhaps nephew and grand-nephew?
   The Hyde Family arms were:
   Azure, a chevron between
   three lozenges or.



3. Robert de Clayton, eldest son of William, married Margaret Osbaldeston. (I have Osbaldeston descent through a New England line) though the only Osbaldeston found in Burke's Extinct & Dormant Peerages is a junior branch living elsewhere. Osbaldeston according to the map, is now a little village about 10 or 12 miles East-northeast of Preston, Lancashire.
   Their coat of arms is:
   Argent, a mascle sable
   between three ogresses (pellets) or.



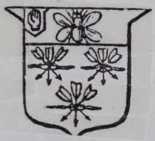
4. William de Clayton (d. 1152) is buried in Leyland, Lancashire. He msrried Elizabeth Farrington of Farrington, Lancashire. (The real spelling was Ffarington.) The name means "farmstead where ferns grow." Their oldest son, "a benevolent priest," died in Normandy.
   Ffarington coat of arms is:
   Argent, a chevron gules between
   three leopards' heads sable (black).

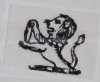


5. Robert de Clayton married Elizabeth Parker. They had four sons and several daughters. Parker is such a common name that it is impossible without more data to identify her background, except that it is an occupational surname, more vital and important in Norman days than now, having to do with managing royal forests, hunting, etc. By a stretch of the imagination, perhaps it had some connection with the de la Mares and the first Earl Hugh Lupus, though details are rather nebulous.

Mary Parker was from Cheshire. It is said that they married in 1151 but more likely it was later, for all of their sons save one were killed, without issue, in King John's wars in Normandy, ~~in~~ which were abt 1200 AD.

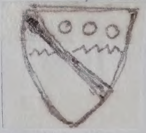
6. Robert de Clayton of Clayton Manor, Lancashire, married Ciceley Peel. She must have been one of the earliest members of a very noted family, though only a much later junior branch was found in Burke's Peerages, so I will quote The Norman People pg 357, saying that during the time of King Henry II (ruled 1154-1189) "Robert, son of Robert la Pele gave lands in Monk Bretton, York, to the abbey there. Hugh le Peele occurs 1242....Richard and William Pelle were bailsmen for the members of Parliament for Preston, Lancashire. From this family descended the Peels of Yorkshire and Lancashire, ancestors of the celebrated Minister of England Sir Robert Peel."
Peel coat of arms:
Argent, three sheaves of as many arrows, banded gules.
On a chief azure a bee volant, or.





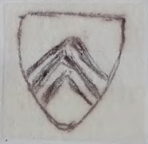
7. Thomas de Clayton, his only brother having died early, Thomas succeeded to the title and manor. He married_________(name not given) and had three sons.

8. John de Clayton in 1263 married Ruth Lathom. (not Latham as written) The Lathoms were a baronial family. Ruth is not mentioned in the sparse data I have. However, she probably was related to a Robert Lathom who in the late 1200's married Katherine , daughter of Sir Thomas de Knowsley who wound up inheriting the manor of Knowsley. Knowsley is now a village a little northeast of Liverpool. then part of Lancashire. This shows that the Lathoms were, indeed, present in the same vicinity as the Claytons.
Lathom coat of arms:
Or, on a chief dancette azure, three plates, over all a band gules.



9. Ralph de Clayton succeeded to the manor on his father's death. He married____________(name not given) and they had three sons, John, Giles, and Nicholas. Do you notice how they never mention the girls' names, nor if they had any? Those Chauvinists!

10. John de Clayton married Mary de Langton (not Langtown) in 1307. Again, we need more clues to make a positive identification. If it helps, in the mid 1300's a Langton was baron of Walton in Lancashire. There are towns named Langton many places in England. The name simply means, "a long farmstead or estate." The couple had three sons.
The Lancashire Langton arms are:
Argent, three chevronels gules.



Clayton

to Virginia 1705

(1st Lt) John Clayton
m ca 1749
Elizabeth Willis

Clayton m Eliz Willis

(Dr) John Clayton
b ca 1700?
d 15 Dec 1773
m 2 ~~Dec~~ Jan 1723
Elizabeth Whiting

(Atty Gen) John Clayton
b 1665
d 18 Nov 1737
Williamsburg / James City C
m ca 1690?
(really) Lucy (   ))
~~Ann Page~~
~~b ca 1670?~~
~~(Was she dau of Matthew or John?~~
~~gr dau of Francis Page? possibly Thomas)~~

Knight
(Sir) John Clayton
b 16
of Parsons Green
Fulham, Mdx Co Eng
m ca 1660?
Ann Bowyer

Baronet
(Sir) William Bowyer
b 16
of Denham, Bucks Eng

Knight
(Sir) Jasper Clayton
(mercer, alderman of London)
b ca 1600? - Yorkshire?
m May 1624
at St Edmunds, Lombard St.
London
Mary Thompson
b ca 1604
London

William Thompson
b 15- -
in Tinmouth Castle, Northumberland
(became citizen & haberdasher
of London
d 16- - ? London

According to "Our Kin" by Ackerley but Beverley was not really an ancestor

?(Major) Henry Whiting
b 16

(2?)(Dr) Henry Whiting
b 16

Elizabeth Whiting
b ca 1702
Gloucester C VA
m 2 Jan 1723
Ware Parish
d 17

Anne Beverley
b 16

to Virginia 16 - -

(Col) Peter Beverley
(clerk Gloucester C VA
House of Burgesses)
b ca 1668
m ca 1695?
Elizabeth Peyton
b ca 1678?

(Major) Robert Beverley
(clerk Glouc Co H of Burgesses)
b 16 d 1687
m ① Mary (——)

to Virginia 16 - -

(Major) Robert Peyton
b 16
of Norfolkshire Eng
d Gloucester C VA

(Sir) Jasper Clayton
(above)
(mercer & alderman of London)

William Clayton
b 15
d 1627 Yorkshire
m ca 1590?
(? Margaret) Cholmeley

Thomas Clayton
b 15
of Clayton Hall,
Lancashire
m 15
Agnes Thornell
b 15

John Thornell (Thornhill)
b 15
of Yorkshire

Clayton Ancestors

Name of Compiler Norma (Hansen) Zaniewski
Address 8924 W Plainfield
City, State Greenfield WI 53228
Date 10/9/91

FOUR GENERATION ANCESTOR CHART

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 27 on chart No. General (1st Lt) Rev War

Chart No Clayton 2

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
p.m. Place of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

(27) ⑤
1 Martha E Clayton
b. Oct 1822
p.b. Washington Co ? Virginia
m. 1 August 1844
p.m. McDonough Co IL
d. 19
p.d. Mound Twp ? Miami Co (?) Kansas

(54) ⑥
2 William Willis Clayton (Father of No. 1)
b. Ca 1792 ?
p.b. Virginia
m. 24 Dec 1812
p.m. Washington Co, Virginia
d. 2 Mar 1853
p.d. McDonough Co IL

War of 1812 Veteran
of Bedford Co VA or Stokes NC ?
(moved to IL through TN ca 1830 ??)

(55)
3 Martha E Vest ("Patsey") (Mother of No. 1)
b. Ca 1794 ?
p.b. Virginia (?)
d. 11 Mar 1883
p.d. McDonough Co IL (?)

(1810 VA Per Washington Co census unless stepmother)

(108) ⑦
4 Clayton (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Phillip H Vest (Father of No. 3)
b. ca 1749
p.b. Chesterfield ? VA
m. ca 1776
p.m. Chesterfield ?
d. after 1832 - pension granted
p.d. Chesterfield VA

Rev War Vet

7 Rachel (Mother of No. 3)
b. Ca 1755 ?
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(216) ⑧
8 John Clayton ⑨ (Father of No. 4. Cont. on chart No.)
b. ca 1725
p.b.
m. ca 1749
p.m.
d. 1826
p.d. Charlotte Co ? VA

(217)
9 Elizabeth Willis (Mother of No. 4. Cont. on chart No.)
b. 17
p.b. Charlotte Co ? VA
d.
p.d.

(218)
10 (Father of No. 5. Cont. on chart No.)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(219)
11 (Mother of No. 5 Cont. on chart)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(220)
12 John D Vest (Father of No. 6. Cont. on chart No.)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1765 (will)
p.d. Chesterfield Co VA

(221)
13 Ann Baker (Mother of No. 6. Cont. on chart No.)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

? Edward Dixon
14 (Father of No. 7. Cont. on chart No.)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. Bef 1794
p.d.

15 (Mother of No. 7. Cont. on chart No.)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(26) Norman Chancellor Averill
Spouse of No. 1.
b. 11 Jan 1815
p.b. Vevay, Switzerland Co, Indiana
d. 19
p.d. Mound Twp - Miami Co KS

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(Probably Incorrect)

Clayton 9

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. Clayton 2

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Elizabeth Whiting
b. ca 1688
p.b. Gloucester Co VA
m. 03 Jan 1723
p.m. Ware Parish, Gloucester Co VA
d. 17 —
p.d.

Dr. John Clayton "the botanist"
(Spouse of No. 1)
50 years Co. Clerk
b. ca 1685
p.b. Fulham, Eng.
d. 15 Dec 1773
p.d. Gloucester Co VA

2 Major) Henry Whiting
(Father of No. 1)
b. Doctor)
of Elmington Mansion
Ware Parish, Gloucester Co VA
physician, justice, member of VA council, VA treasurer 1693
p.b.
m. ②
p.m.
d.
p.d. by 1695

he m 1/ Apphia Bushrod

3 Anne Beverley
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 16 —
p.b.
d. 17 —
p.d. Gloucester Co VA

4 ? James Whiting ?
(Father of No. 2)
had land on No side Charles River Aug 1643
b.
p.b.
m. ② ca
p.m. 1673/4
d.
p.d.

5
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Col. Peter Beverley
(Father of No. 3)
b. ca 1668
Member VA House of Burgesses, Clk 1691-9
VA Treasurer 1710 + Governor's Council 1719
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1729
p.d.

7 Elizabeth Peyton
(Mother of No. 3)
b. ca 1670
p.b.
d. Gloucester Co VA
p.d.

8 Whiting
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Major Robert Beverley
(Father of No. 6)
Clk of VA House of Burgesses
b.
p.b. Beverley Mansion, East Riding Yorkshire England
m. ①
p.m.
d. 1686/7
p.d.

13 Mary Keeble
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Major Robert Peyton
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1640 Jamestown VA 1663
p.b. Norfolk England
10,000 acres of land in New Kent Co VA on 27 Apr 1681
m.
p.m.
d. 1694
p.d. Gloucester Co VA

15 ( )
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Whiting
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18
(Father of No. 9 Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19
(Mother of No. 9 Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 Beverley
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 Keeble
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 Thomas Peyton
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
To Peyton 1 →
b.
m.
d. 1683

29 Elizabeth Yelverton
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
To Yelverton 1 →
b.
d.

30
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

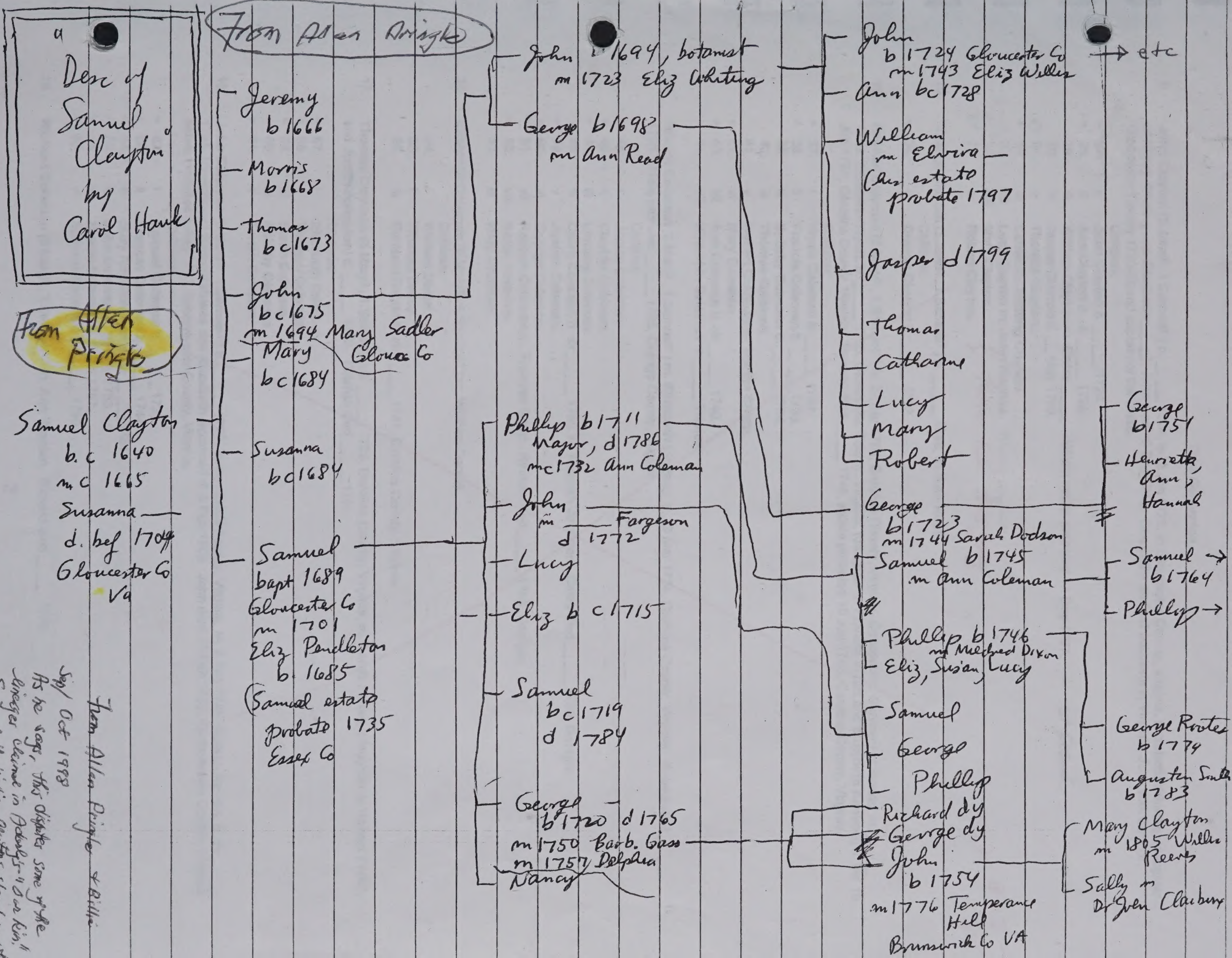
Fraternal

Maternal

a

Desc of Samuel Clayton by Carol Hauk

From Allen Pringle



From Allen Pringle

- Samuel Clayton b.c 1640 m c 1665 Susanna d. bef 1704 Gloucester Co Va
  - Jeremy b1666
  - Morris b1668
  - Thomas bc1673
  - John bc1675 m 1694 Mary Sadler Glouc Co
    - John b 1694, botanist m 1723 Eliz Whiting
      - John b 1724 Gloucester Co m 1743 Eliz Willis → etc
      - Ann bc1728
      - William m Elvira
      - his estate probate 1797
      - Jasper d1799
      - Thomas
      - Catharine
      - Lucy
      - Mary
      - Robert
    - George b1698 m Ann Read
      - George b1723 m 1744 Sarah Dodson
        - George b1751
        - Henrietta, Ann, Hannah
  - Mary bc1684
  - Susanna bc1684
  - Samuel bapt 1689 Gloucester Co m 1701 Eliz Pendleton b. 1685 (Samuel estate probate 1735 Essex Co
    - Philip b1711 Major, d 1786 mc1732 Ann Coleman
      - Samuel b1745 m Ann Coleman
        - Samuel b1764 →
        - Phillip →
      - Phillip b1746 m Mildred Dixon
        - George Rootes b1779
        - Augustine Smith b1783
      - Eliz, Susan, Lucy
    - John m ___ Fargeson d 1772
      - Samuel
      - George
      - Phillip
    - Lucy
    - Eliz b c1715
    - Samuel bc1719 d 1784
    - George b1720 d1765 m1750 Barb. Gass m 1757 Delphia
      - Richard dy
      - George dy
      - John b 1754 m1776 Temperance Hill Brunswick Co VA
        - Mary Clayton m 1805 Willis Reeves
        - Sally m Dr John Claiborn
    - Nancy

From Allen Pringle & Billie

Sep/Oct 1988

As he says, this disputes some of the lineages claimed in Adolph's "Our Kin."

Some of the William Claytons shown here w

[illegible] he was not followed.

9. **John Clayton** (5.John^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1694, m. 2 Jan 1723, in Gloucester County, Virginia, **Elizabeth Whiting**, (daughter of **Henry Whiting** and **Elizabeth _____**). John died 15 Dec 1773. One of the earliest botanists in Virginia, John was clerk of Gloucester County 1720-73,and captain of the militia.

Children:
+ 27. i **John Clayton** b. __ ___ 1724.
+ 28. ii **Ann Clayton** b. cir __ ___ 1728.
29. iii **William Clayton** m. **Elvira _____**. William estate probated 14 Dec 1797. — not followed
30. iv **Jasper Clayton** d. __ May 1799.
○ 31. v **Thomas Clayton**.
+ 32. vi **Catherine Whiting Clayton**.
Save 33. vii **Lucy Clayton** m. **John Hughes**. Henry Hughes
○ 34. viii **Mary Clayton**. } these two died young
○ 35. ix **Robert Clayton**.

Get #27 — 35

10. **George Clayton** (5.John^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1698, m. **Ann Read**.

Children:
+ 36. i **George Clayton** b. __ ___ 1723.

11. **Samuel Coleman** (6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. 27 Apr 1704, Caroline County, Virginia, Occupation: Surveyor of Roads, m. __ ___ 1733, **Elizabeth Wyatt**, b. __ ___ 1705, Gloucester County, Virginia, (daughter of **Francis Wyatt** and **Elizabeth Kennon**) d. bef 15 Jun 1771, Caroline County, Virginia. Samuel died __ ___ 1748, estate probated 10 Jun 1748, Caroline County, Virginia.

Children:
+ 37. i **Wyatt Coleman** b. __ ___ 1732.
+ 38. ii **Francis Coleman** b. __ ___ 1733.
39. iii **Spilsby Coleman** d. __ ___ 1764.
40. iv **Thomas Coleman**.
41. v **Robert Coleman** m. **Martha Sharp**.
+ 42. vi **Mary Coleman**.
+ 43. vii **Ann Coleman** b. cir __ ___ 1740.
44. viii **Elizabeth Coleman** m. **_____ Triplett**.

13. **Robert Coleman** (6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) m. **Elizabeth Lindsay**, b. 29 Mar 1724, Caroline County, Virginia. Robert died __ ___ 1795, estate probated __ ___ 1795, Orange County, Virginia.

Children:
+ 45. i **James Coleman**.
+ 46. ii **Clayton Coleman**.
+ 47. iii **Lindsay Coleman**.
48. iv **Caleb Coleman** b. cir __ ___ 1750, m. **Hannah Johnson**. Caleb died __ ___ 1789, Georgia.
+ 49. v **Joseph Coleman**.
+ 50. vi **George Coleman**.
51. vii **Reuben Coleman** m. **Frances Scott**. Reuben died __ ___ 1795, Georgia.
+ 52. viii **Sarah Coleman**.
53. ix **Mary Coleman**.

16. **Elizabeth Coleman** (6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) m. **William Daniel**.

Children:
54. i **William Daniel**.
55. ii **Thomas Daniel**.
56. iii **Edmund Daniel** b. cir __ ___ 1741, Caroline County, Virginia.

17. **Thomas Coleman** (6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1723, Caroline County, Virginia, m. **Sarah Farish**, (daughter of **Robert Farish** and **Judith Johnston**) d. __ ___ 1793. Thomas died __ ___ 1761.

Children:
+ 57. i **Elizabeth Coleman**.
+ 58. ii **Thomas Coleman**.
+ 59. iii **Sarah Coleman**.
+ 60. iv **Spilsby Coleman**.
+ 61. v **Farish Coleman**.

18. **John Coleman** (6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1723, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, m. 4 Feb 1745, **Eunice Hawes**, b. cir __ ___ 1725, (daughter of **Samuel Hawes** and **Elizabeth Spencer**) d. 8 Feb 1806. John died 15 Feb 1763, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, estate probated 1 Aug 1763, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

Children:
+ 62. i **Samuel Coleman** b. __ ___ 1723.
+ 63. ii **Frances Coleman** b. __ ___ 1744.
+ 64. iii **Mary Ann Coleman** b. cir __ ___ 1751.
+ 65. iv **John Coleman** b. 16 May 1753.
+ 66. v **Hawes Coleman** b. 1 Jan 1757.
+ 67. vi **Spencer Coleman** b. __ ___ 1760.

19. **Richard Coleman** (6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) m. **Ann Wooten**. Richard died __ ___ 1783.

27. **John** Whiting **Clayton** (9.John^3, 5.John^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1724, Gloucester County, Virginia, Occupation: Served Revolutionary War, m. __ ___ 1743, in Gloucester County, Virginia, **Elizabeth Willis**, b. 12 Jan 1730. dau Henry Willis
Children:
got + 94. i **John Willis Clayton** b. __ ___ 1750.
95. ii **Henry Clayton** b. cir __ ___ 1754, Gloucester County, Virginia.
96. iii **Ann Clayton** b. cir __ ___ 1762.
97. iv **Arthur Clayton** b. cir __ ___ 1766, Gloucester County, Virginia.
+ 98. v **Lucy Clayton**.
99. vi **Mildred Clayton** m. **James Overton**.
– 100. vii **William Willis Clayton**. – not followed — to Mississippi
101. viii **Elizabeth Clayton**.
102. ix **Thomas Lewis Clayton**. To Bedford Co — school teacher

28. **Ann Clayton** (9.John^3, 5.John^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. cir __ ___ 1728, m. __ ___ 1767, **Henry Landon Davies**, (son of **Nicholas Davies** and **Catherine Whiting Clayton**).
Children:
+ 103. i **Nicholas Clayton Davies** b. __ ___ 1769.

William Clayton #29 bca 1730 d Dec 1797 not followed.

32. **Catherine Whiting Clayton** (9.John^3, 5.John^2, 1.Samuel^1) m. **Nicholas Davies**.
Children:
+ 104. i **Henry Landon Davies**.

36. **George Clayton** (10.George^3, 5.John^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1723, m. __ ___ 1744, **Sarah Dodson**.
Children:
105. i **Henrietta Clayton** b. __ ___ 1745, King and Queen County, Virginia.
106. ii **George Clayton** b. __ ___ 1751.
107. iii **Ann Clayton** b. __ ___ 1757.
108. iv **Hannah Clayton** b. __ ___ 1759, King and Queen County, Virginia.

37. **Wyatt Coleman** (11.Samuel^3, 6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1732, Caroline County, Virginia, m. **Sarah Lindsay Coleman**. Wyatt died __ ___ 1795.
Children:
+ 109. i **Samuel Coleman** b. 21 Jul 1755.

38. **Francis Coleman** (11.Samuel^3, 6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. __ ___ 1733, m. cir __ ___ 1755, **Hannah Johnston**, (daughter of **William Johnston** and **Ann Chew**). Francis died __ ___ 1771.
Children:
110. i **William Coleman**.
111. ii **Samuel Coleman**.
112. iii **Francis Coleman**.
113. iv **Ann Coleman** b. __ ___ 1756, m. **David Dickinson**, b. __ ___ 1756, d. __ ___ 1812, Caroline County, Virginia. Ann died __ ___ 1798.
114. v **Elizabeth Coleman**.
115. vi **Frances Coleman** b. 14 Feb 1781, d. __ Aug 1795.
116. vii **Lucy Coleman**.
+ 117. viii **Jane Roy Coleman**.

42. **Mary Coleman** (11.Samuel^3, 6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) m. **Richard Woolfolk**, (son of **Robert Woolfolk** and **Frances Lee**).
Children:
118. i **Spilsbee Woolfolk** b. __ ___ 1765, Caroline County, Virginia, Occupation: Minister, d. 23 Jul 1841.
119. ii **John Woolfolk**.

43. **Ann Coleman** (11.Samuel^3, 6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) b. cir __ ___ 1740, m. __ ___ 1744, in Culpeper County, Virginia, **William Green**, b. Essex County, Virginia, (son of **Robert Green** and **Eleanor Dunn**) Occupation: served French&Indian War, d. __ ___ 1770, Culpeper County, Virginia.
Children:
+ 120. i **William Green**.
+ 121. ii **Ellen Green**.
+ 122. iii **Betsy Green**.
+ 123. iv **Mary (Ann) Green**.
124. v **Mildred Green** m. **Daniel Stringer**.
125. vi **Lucy (Susan) Green** m. **Nathaniel Pinckard**.
+ 126. vii **Nancy Green**.
+ 127. viii **Francis Wyatt Green** b. __ ___ 1767.

45. **James Coleman** (13.Robert^3, 6.Mary^2, 1.Samuel^1) Occupation: Rev War Veteran, m. __ ___ 1772, **Elizabeth Coleman**, (daughter of **Thomas Coleman** and **Sarah Farish**). James died 2 Mar 1796.
Children:
+ 128. i **Thomas Coleman** b. cir __ ___ 1775.
129. ii **Sarah Coleman** b. __ ___ 1782, m. 24 Sep 1800, **Robert Coleman**, (son of **Samuel Coleman** and **Sarah Coleman**).

NO! Samuel is not part of the line!

94. **John Willis Clayton** (27.John^4 , 9.John^3 , 5.John^2 , 1.Samuel^1) b. ___ ___ 1750, Gloucester County, Virginia, m. **Mary** Pettus.
Children:
+ 308. i **John Willis Clayton Jr.** b. cir ___ ___ 1774.
309. ii **Nancy Clayton.**
310. iii **Jasper Clayton.**
311. iv **Thomas Clayton** m. ___ ___ 1803, **Theodosia Wright.**
✓ 312. v **William W Clayton.**
313. vi **Polly Harrison Clayton.**
314. vii **Catherine Clayton.**
315. viii **Susanna Pettus Clayton.**
316. ix **Rebecca Dabney Clayton.**

(#312 not followed but apparently wrong age to be ours)

98. **Lucy Clayton** (27.John^4 , 9.John^3 , 5.John^2 , 1.Samuel^1) m. **Peter Manson.**
Children:
+ 317. i **Nathaniel J Manson.**

(#100 William Willis Clayton b ca 1770 not followed)

103. **Nicholas Clayton Davies** (28.Ann^4 , 9.John^3 , 5.John^2 , 1.Samuel^1) b. ___ ___ 1769, m. **Elizabeth Crawford.**
Children:
+ 318. i **Mayo Davies** b. ___ ___ 1793.

104. **Henry Landon Davies** (32.Catherine^4 , 9.John^3 , 5.John^2 , 1.Samuel^1) m. ___ ___ 1767, **Ann Clayton**, b. cir ___ ___ 1728, (daughter of **John Clayton** and **Elizabeth Whiting**).
Children:
+ 319. i **Nicholas Clayton Davies** b. ___ ___ 1769.

109. **Samuel Coleman** (37.Wyatt^4 , 11.Samuel^3 , 6.Mary^2 , 1.Samuel^1) b. 21 Jul 1755, Occupation: Rev War Veteran, m. ___ ___ 1783, **Susanna Pleasants Storrs.** Samuel died ___ ___ 1811.
Children:
320. i **Elizabeth Wyatt Coleman** m. 16 May 1807, **John Woodson Pleasants.**
321. ii **Sarah Storrs Coleman.**
322. iii **Joshua Coleman.**
323. iv **Emmeline Coleman.**
324. v **Pauline Coleman.**
325. vi **Amelia Madison Coleman** estate probated 15 Aug 1888, Henrico County, Virginia.[5]
326. vii **Araminta H Coleman** m. **Joseph Rennie.**
+ 327. viii **Samuel G Coleman.**
+ 328. ix **Louisianna Coleman.**

117. **Jane Roy Coleman** (38.Francis^4 , 11.Samuel^3 , 6.Mary^2 , 1.Samuel^1) m. 19 Sep 1789, **John Garland Duke**, b. ___ ___ 1762, d. ___ ___ 1808.
Children:
+ 329. i **Elizabeth Coleman Duke** b. ___ ___ 1794.

120. **William Green** (43.Ann^4 , 11.Samuel^3 , 6.Mary^2 , 1.Samuel^1) m. **Eliza Green**, (daughter of **Duff Green** and _____ **Barbour**). William died Culpeper County, Virginia.
Children:
330. i **William Green.**
331. ii **John Green.**
332. iii **Elizabeth Green** d. ___ ___ 1850, Covington, Kentucky.

121. **Ellen Green** (43.Ann^4 , 11.Samuel^3 , 6.Mary^2 , 1.Samuel^1) m. **Peter Marye**, b. 20 Feb 1739, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Baptized: 5 May 1739, St George's Parish, Spotsylvania,VA, (son of **James Marye** and **Laetitia Maria Anna Staige**) d. 15 Oct 1810, Culpeper County, Virginia. Peter: Peter was a graduate of William and Mary College; merchant in 1763 in Fredericksburg; Member of the House of Burgesses from Spotsylvania 1769-70. He built the first turnpike across the Blue Ridge Mountains from Culpeper Court House through Thornton's Gap, into the Shenandoah Valley. This road is now known as Lee highway. His name is on the Patriot list for furnishing Army supplies.
Children:
+ 333. i **William Staige Marye** b. 15 Feb 1775.
+ 334. ii **James Theodosius Marye M.D.** b. cir ___ ___ 1784.
+ 335. iii **Mildred Green Marye** b. cir ___ ___ 1785.
+ 336. iv **Eleanor Marye.**
337. v **Susanna Heath Marye** d. 6 Jul 1814.
+ 338. vi **Lucy Mary Marye** b. 18 Nov 1794.

122. **Betsy Green** (43.Ann^4 , 11.Samuel^3 , 6.Mary^2 , 1.Samuel^1) m. **Henry Camp.**
Children:
339. i **James Camp.**
+ 340. ii **John Green Camp** b. ___ ___ 1788.
341. iii **Wyatt Camp.**
342. iv **Betsy Camp.**

---

[5] "Colemans of Early America", Charlotte Coleman Burt. 40

308. **John Willis Clayton Jr.** (94.John^{5}, 27.John^{4}, 9.John^{3}, 5.John^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) b. cir __ ___ 1774, m. 21 Mar 1797, **Lucinda Douglas.**

Children:

696. i **Elvira Clayton** b. __ Dec 1797, m. 28 Mar 1814, **Philip Turpin.**
697. ii **Mary Polina Clayton** m. 2 Jan 1818, **Thomas Turpin.**
698. iii **Eliza W Clayton** m. **John Turpin.**

(William W. #312 not followed)

317. **Nathaniel J Manson** (98.Lucy^{5}, 27.John^{4}, 9.John^{3}, 5.John^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) m. **Sallie Alexander Austin.**

Children:

+ 699. i **Addisonia Manson.**

318. **Mayo Davies** (319.Nicholas^{5}, 28.Ann^{4}, 9.John^{3}, 5.John^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) b. __ ___ 1793, m. __ ___ 1816, **Lucinda Taliaferro**, b. __ ___ 1797, (daughter of **Benjamin Franklin Taliaferro** and **Mildred Franklin**) d. __ ___ 1857. Mayo died __ ___ 1879.

Children:

+ 700. i **Benjamin Taliaferro Davies M.D.** b. __ ___ 1823.

319. **Nicholas Clayton Davies** (28.Ann^{5}, 9.John^{4}, 5.John^{3}, 1.Samuel^{1}) b. __ ___ 1769, m. **Elizabeth Crawford.**

Children:

+ 701. i **Mayo Davies** b. __ ___ 1793.

327. **Samuel G Coleman** (109.Samuel^{5}, 37.Wyatt^{4}, 11.Samuel^{3}, 6.Mary^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) m. **Diana Bragg.**

Children:

702. i **Talbott Bragg Coleman** m. 25 Dec 1866, **Maria Armstrong Gordon**, b. 11 Dec 1834, (daughter of **John Newton Gordon** and **Louisianna Coleman**).
703. ii **Louisa S Coleman.**
704. iii **Samuel H Coleman.**

328. **Louisianna Coleman** (109.Samuel^{5}, 37.Wyatt^{4}, 11.Samuel^{3}, 6.Mary^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) m. 13 Mar 1823, **John Newton Gordon**, b. 15 Feb 1793, (son of **Nathaniel Gordon** and **Mary Gordon**) d. 2 Oct 1870.

Children:

705. i **Susanna Coleman Gordon** b. 17 Apr 1824, m. 7 Aug 1844, **James Addison Waddell D.D.**, b. 26 Nov 1817, (son of **Lyttleton Waddell** and **Elizabeth Edmondson**).
+ 706. ii **James Gordon** b. 18 Mar 1826.
707. iii **Amelia Coleman Gordon** b. 18 Jun 1829, m. 22 Nov 1847, **Samuel P Christian M.D..**
708. iv **Mary Caskie Gordon** b. 1 May 1831, m. 14 Dec 1865, **Hugh Blair.**
709. v **Maria Armstrong Gordon** b. 11 Dec 1834, m. 25 Dec 1866, **Talbott Bragg Coleman**, (son of **Samuel G Coleman** and **Diana Bragg**).
710. vi **Ann Webster Gordon** b. 17 Apr 1837, m. **Isaac Hill Christian**, Occupation: Judge.
711. vii **John Newton Gordon** b. 10 Oct 1840, m. 18 Dec 1873, **Florine Staples.**
712. viii **Edward Clifford Gordon D.D.** b. 1 Sep 1842, m. 12 Nov 1873, **Mary Bell.**

329. **Elizabeth Coleman Duke** (117.Jane^{5}, 38.Francis^{4}, 11.Samuel^{3}, 6.Mary^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) b. __ ___ 1794, m. __ ___ 1813, **Benjamin T Moss**, b. __ ___ 1792, d. __ ___ 1849. Elizabeth died __ ___ 1871.

Children:

+ 713. i **Lucy Ellen Moss** b. __ ___ 1825.

333. **William Staige Marye** (121.Ellen^{5}, 43.Ann^{4}, 11.Samuel^{3}, 6.Mary^{2}, 1.Samuel^{1}) b. 15 Feb 1775, Culpeper County, Virginia, m. 6 May 1802, **Mary Elizabeth Ruffner**, b. 25 Apr 1785, Shenandoah County, Virginia, d. 26 Sep 1852, buried: Green Hill Cemetery, Luray, Virginia. William died 28 Sep 1837, buried: Green Hill Cemetery, Luray, Virginia. William graduated from William and Mary college; he settled in the Shenandoah Valley and is considered the founder of Luray, Virginia.

Children:

+ 714. i **Elizabeth Marye** b. 17 Jun 1803.
+ 715. ii **Eleanor Marye** b. 21 Oct 1804.
716. iii **Peter Marye** b. 24 Jan 1807, Shenandoah County, Virginia, d. 6 Sep 1831, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
717. iv **William Staige Marye Jr.** b. 22 Jul 1808, Shenandoah County, Virginia, d. 3 Feb 1812, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
+ 718. v **Diana Marye** b. 21 Oct 1809.
+ 719. vi **Frederick Augustus Marye** b. 2 May 1811.
720. vii **John Green Ruffner Marye** b. 12 Feb 1813, Shenandoah County, Virginia, d. 11 Aug 1817, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
+ 721. viii **James Theodosius Marye** b. 19 Dec 1814.
722. ix **Ann Maria Marye** b. 13 Oct 1816, Shenandoah County, Virginia, d. 11 Feb 1817, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
+ 723. x **George Thomas Marye** b. 27 Nov 1817.
724. xi **Abram Sowers Marye** b. 2 Apr 1819, Shenandoah County, Virginia, d. 24 Jun 1827, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
725. xii **Lewis Conner Marye** b. 15 Mar 1821, d. 13 Sep 1847, New Orleans, Louisianna, buried: Girod Cemetery,New Orleans, Louisianna.
+ 726. xiii **Mary Ann Marye** b. 10 Jun 1823.
+ 727. xiv **Simon Bolivar Marye** b. 7 Jun 1825.
728. xv **Willis Young Marye** b. 12 Jun 1827, Shenandoah County, Virginia, m. 28 Jul 1879, in Luray, Virginia, **Ida J Almond**, b. __ Jan 1860. Willis died 25 Jun 1885, Luray, Virginia, buried: Green Hill Cemetery, Luray, Virginia.

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Allen Pringle's notes – September 1998

8 T 140-142, 207-209 (1927)

Davies – Clayton (~~no actual~~ source given)

John Clayton b 1665 to Va, atty gen etc same as Normas copy of Geneal Va Fam

This seems to be the actual manuscript (actual words) that were recopied to make article that Norma sent. But why isn't the her article in the "Geneal of Va Fams" from Tylers Quarterly? Could it have been removed in a later printing? Check latest vols of hist mags for possible updates

Says ~~see~~ {
Va Mag 4-163, 164
Wallace Hist Mag Oct 1891
Wm Mary 2-136 ← Checked this see notes (refers to Wallace Hist Mag)

→ Va Mag 4-163, 164 same stuff as above, refers to Wallace

10 T 285-288 same stuff as above, ~~a little more detail about ch of John the Botanist as given in his letters etc (may be taken from Wallace~~

37 V 172 (starts 170)

Clayton deeds Charlotte Co

mentions Wm Willis Clayton as son of Elizabeth (Willis) Clayton, in a deed of gift 1781

Ackerly's source for Bedford Co family → These are the deeds that showed all the children of John ~~Willis~~ Clayton and wife Eliz Willis (as found in Ackerly "Our Kin")

1 W(2) 298, 299 Just a short query about:
Richard Cleaton York Co records 1657-1662
Jeremiah Cleaton New Kent Co
Wm Cleaton; will Mecklenburg Co 1796
~~Wt~~ wants wives, ch, & how related

(af) PINKERTON, Germaine (**PRINCE**) **JONES**, 1426 West 220 Street, Torrance, CA 90501 (Los Angeles). Desr ancestral and related fam info in William P? **JONES**, m / 1 Priscilla; m / 2 Henrietta. Ch: William **PINCKNEY / PINKERTON JONES** m Mary Ann **MILLER**; Grover Cleveland **JONES** m Annie Grace **BUCKLAND**; Luther m ?; Wiley m ?; Henrietta m ?; Virgil m ?; Pleasant m ?; Ballard m ?; Jack m ?; George m ?; Charlie m ?. They lived in Monroe Co WVa / Va 1830s to 1850s.

PLECHATY, Michael R., 20369 Thelma Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070-4946. **WILLIAMS**. Need any info on Tony (Antonia) **WILLIAMS** b 3 Mar 1847 ?Portugal of Deerfield Twp, Vernon Co Mo preferably prior to his marriage on 21 Aug 1870 to Mary Catherine **WHITE** also of Deerfield.

(f) PLUMMER, Wayne L., 1908 7th St. S., Moorehead, MN 56560. Info Timothy **PLUMMER** m Hannah **HUTCHINS** 18 March 1793 Jefferson, Lincoln Co Maine. Ch: John 1793, Solomon 1796, Betsey 1798, Warren 1802, Washington 1804, Jane 1806, Josiah 1808. Who and where p?

(f) POINTKOUSKI, Donna, P. O. Box 813, Bensalem, PA 19020 (Philadelphia). Seeking info on the fol srnms: **PATER, BERGMEISTER, ZAWODNY, SLEZINSKI, SMITHANA, PIONTKOWSKI, THUMAN** and any **MILLER** from Hungary.

(a) POPE, Mary **SARTOR**, 5707 N. Lafayette, Fresno, CA 93711 (Fresno). Searching for p of George **CAMPBELL** b ca 1730 Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. Practiced law at Armagh Assizes 1751 to 1765. Arrived Philadelphia 1765, practiced law and was Register of Wills 1783 to 1800, m 1770 Helen **DONNALDSON**. He d 1810, age 80.

(f) PORTER, Marcelle, 109 Tanglewood, Natchez, MS 39120 (Adams). Need info on fam of Michael **CHRISTMAN** b 1760-1774 NC (?) lived 1790 Orangeburg District SC, 1825 to 1840 Fayette Co Ala, died 1844 Chickasaw Co Miss; w unknown. Ch: Jacob b 1784-1790, Barbara b ca 1790 m **KNIGHT**, Michael b 1795 SC, m George **YOUNG** b ca 1797 SC, m **BRASHER**, John b 1800 SC, m Sarah Elizabeth **BEATY**, and Samuel b 1806 SC, m Mary Jane **BEATY** and Ellen **POUGH**.

(f) POWELL, Lera, 3609 Therondunn, Plano, TX 75023 (Collin). Need info Jacob **HOLLIFIELD (HOLDERFIELD)** b 1814 Rutherford Co NC, m Lucretia **GORDON** 1843 Murray Co Ga, d in Ark. Who were their bros and sis? Who were Jacob's p?

(f) POWER, Lola, Rt. 1, Box 323, Omak, WA 98841 (Okanogan). Seeking desc of Jacob **ROMANE** allied fams Ky, Ohio, Ind early 1800's. Wife Elizabeth **McMILLEN**. Ch: John b 1802, Betsy m William **SUTHERLAND**, Isaac m Jane **JACKMAN**, William m Adeline ?, d Vicksburg Miss.

(f) PREECE, Melba **GODBOLD**, 651 East 3rd Ave., Mesa, AZ 85204 (Maricopa). Need info on Eliada **ORTON** b 1748 in Conn, m Lucy **HUNGERFORD** and had ten ch. Did he marry twice? Also need info on his son Hosmer **ORTON** who m Rachel **FISHER**.

(a) PRINGLE, Allan, 1820 University Ave., Columbia, MO 65201 (Boone). Need p, bpls, any info William **WHITE** and w Hannah. Son Barney **WHITE** b 1815 NY, was in Iowa 1840, d Crawford Co Wisc 1899. Need info William W. **CLAYTON** b 1792 Va, m 1812 Washington Co Va Martha (Patsey) **VEST** b 1794 Va, to Tenn and then McDonough Co Ill. Ch: William, Martha E., Sarah, Valentine. Need info David **DIAL** b ca 1780, m Sarah (?), resided Jackson Co Tenn, then to Perry Co Ill 1827. Ch: Mary Ann, Susan, William, Elizabeth, Jane, Hester Ann, Sarah, John. Was this David **DIAL** the David Montgomery **DIAL**, gson of Jeremiah **DIAL** in Newberry Co SC? Need info John W. **GRIFFITH** b 1795 Ky, m Mary Ann **DIAL** ca 1823, to Perry Co Ill 1830, then to Clayton Co Iowa 1836. Ch: Susan, David, George, Mary, Robert, William, Harriet, Caroline, Ellen. Need info Jane **DUNLAP** b 1814 east Tenn, only girl in fam with many bros, m ca 1833 Blount Co Tenn Richard Thompson **JONES**, to Chase Co Kans aft CW. Ch: Palmyra, Pleasant, Martha, Ephriam, William Rufus, Sarah Isabel, Ann, Richard, David Morgan, James Blount. Need info David G. **JONES** prob b Ohio or Va ca 1815 of Louisa Co Va fam, m Sarah **DALEY**. Dau Nancy Jane **JONES** b 1847 Pike Co Ohio, m Thomas L **McCLELLAND** 1866 Sangamon Co Ill.

(f) PROBST, Cheryl, P.O. Box 1007, Omak, WA 98841 (Okanogan). Seeking p Henry **PROBST** b 4 Oct 1852 in Sunman, Ind, m Lydia May **SHOUP** 13 Feb 1889 in Onida, SDak. Need info on Lydia and p Timothy and Sarah **SHOUP**. Lydia b 19 Dec 1871 Ohio. Need p Alexis **AUBUCHON** b ca 1791 in Berthier, Quebec. Had bro Jean-Baptiste **AUBUCHON**. Both came to Oreg Territory as fur trappers ca 1814.

Q

(af) QUATERMASS, John J.G., P. O. Box 21, Kingaroy, 4610, Australia. Richard **QUATERMASS** Beverly, Essex, Mass, m Hannah **HOLGATE** 7 May 1776 Beverly. Need bpl, p and bd Richard.

R

(a) RAFIQ, Wanda **WOOD**, 21210 Blunt Rd., Germantown, MD 20876 (Montgomery). Need info Washington **BALEY** b ca 1815 in Va, m Mary? ca 1838 prob in Ill. Mary b in NY. Living in Marshall Co Ill in 1850, Greenwood Co Kans in 1870, 1880. Ch: William, Eliza Jane, James, Mary Ann, Sarah Elizabeth m John **WOOD**, Phoebe, Emily, Charles, Sylvia.

(f) RAKES, Earl Glenn, Jr., 408 Carolyn Ave., North East, MD 21901 (Cecil). Need info on the 1st w of Anthony **RAKES**, he was b bef 1775. She was most likely the mor of David and Chesley Aaron **RAKES** (ca 1797 & 1800). Perhaps there is a Chesley or Anthony kinship in Va or Md.

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(from Allen Pringle)

DAR Patriot Index (Vest, Dial, Doyal, Dyal, Clayton)

Vol I Clayton, Jasper bc 1725 d 1779 m ___ CS VA

note by me
The DAR has this wrong
It was his son John 1751-1820 who served !
The only one in our line of Claytons

" John b 1725 d 1826 m Elizab. Willis Lt VA

" John b 1755 d 1826 m Mrs Margaret (Wandless) Rice Lt VA

dates do not seem right. I have 1752-1826 } ← others Md, NJ, Pa (" John bc 1733 d 1815 m Mary Holleman) *

" Phillip Jr b 1746/47 d 1807 Ens PS VA
m Mildred Dixon m 2 Eliz. (Wirt) Carnes Lt VA

" Samuel bc 1740 d 1815 m Ann Rogers m 2 Martha Ann Mitchell Sgt VA

" William b a 1739 d p 1797 m Elvira ___ PS V.

" Lambert b 1755 d 1828 m Sarah Davidson Sgt SC (wid. pens)

Jeremiah, Jr → Dial, Jeremiah b 1758 d 1834 m Nancy Anna McDaniel, Pvt SC (Pension)

Jeremiah, Sr → (PS = Patriotic Service) " Jeremiah b a $17\overset{3}{6}0$ d p 1805 m Margaret ___ PS SC

Probably son of Jeremiah, Sr and father of David Montgomery Dial → " John bc 1760 d a 10-17-1791 m Mary Montgomery Sgt SC

" John b 1753 d 1813 m Mary Todd Sol SC

" Joseph bc 1760 d p 1827 m Margaret Hinkle Pvt PA

" Martin b 1744 d 1844 m Christy Abercrombie m 2 Mrs Hannah Abercrombie Pvt SC (Pension)

D'Oyley, Daniel b 1763 d 1820 m Anne Rebecca Webb Lt SC

Vest - none

~~Kimbloe, Ebenezer b 10-7-1729 d 12-20-1795 m Betty Prindle PS NY~~

"Index of Rev War Pension Applications"

Hist Libr
929.3
Un 3r

Clayton, Augustine SC S12693
" Coleman NC Jane W6692 BLWt
" John NC S9183
+ others " John SC Hannah R2031
NJ, Pa " Joseph Va BLWt
" Lambert NC Sarah W4923
" Phillip Va BLWt Lieut

Dial, Jeremiah SC Ann W914
" Martin SC R13777

Diall (or Dial), Daniel, NC SC S41506

Doyal (or Dyal), John Penn Christina W2082

2nd wife (see DAR Index)
Vest, George Va Nancy W26617 BLWt
" John Va S15692
" John Va S17173
" Phillip H, Va S7789
" Samuel, Va S16563

DAR Patriot Index

v II Clayton, Augustine b 1755 d p 1834 m Cath. Smith Sol SC (Pension)

" George b c1723 d 1786 m Sarah Dodson PS NC

" Phillip b c1719 d c1786 m Ann Coleman PS VA.

" William Sr, b 1761 d 1845 m Elizab.____ Sgt SC

ook up DAR index

Dial - (none) Doyal (none) Dyal (none)

Vest, George b c 1760 d 1845 m.____ m2 Nancy O'Neal Pvt VA (Pension)

✓ " John b c 1748 d p 1818 m Agnes ____ Pvt VA

to WA Co?

Supplement 1982 Clayton (none) Dial (none)
Vest (none)

None of the current Clayton genealogies on the shelves came up with the ancestry of our Mrs. Mary Clayton, wife of Captain John Willis Clayton, grandson of John Clayton the Botanist. My own long search has proved that she was Mary Pettus of upper Hanover Co VA. All the proofs are in another section of Clayton search papers.

James Ronald Clayton (page 8E) and some of the other mistaken authors claim Mary was Mary Holleman, (really much too old to be ours). She was actually wife of an ancestor (John another Clayton) of William A Clayton, who wrote this well researched Southern Heritage. Thanks to him,

I have been able to pass on a heap of material on the Holliman/Holyman/Holeman. (A Tardy Holeman did live in St Martins Hanover for a while!

After studying all the evidence available, it appears that the only John Clayton to marry a Mary Holleman was 20 years older than our John Willis Clayton.
DAR Patriot Index (copied by Ollen Pringle)
Shows John Clayton b ca 1733 } m here.
d 1815 }
The marriage was in Southampton Co. VA.

(I saw marriage index – need to attach it here.)
Some Holman/Holemans were in Hanover at the crucial time, as shown in this binder

Page 8 & 10 show the John Clayton, b 1713 (thus slightly older than the John Whiting Clayton, whose son m. Mary Holliman

At least a generation too old to be our John & Mary

SOUTHERN
HERITAGE

A Clayton Family Genealogy

Compiled by
WILLIAM A. CLAYTON

This shows that a different (older) John Clayton NOT OURS married Mary Holleman

See page 8

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Other cousins who have been most helpful are William C. Clayton of Birmingham, Alabama; William G. Anderson of Houston, Texas; Grace Shaw Woldt of Manhattan, Kansas; Luella C. Hardie of San Antonio, Texas; Estelle Francis, Henry Owen Barger, Sr., Dan N. Pitner, and Verna Franks, of Tupelo, Mississippi; Alma, wife of Jack Neely Clayton of Bovina, Texas; Randy Clayton of Lubbock, Texas; Mrs. Clarence E. Arnold of Saltillo, Mississippi; Coy G. Clayton of Jackson, Mississippi who regretfully passed away before he could see the results of our efforts; Monnie and Eloise McRae of Idalou, Texas; Lola, wife of Gordon Bennett of Abilene, Texas; Mildred, wife of John Clayton of Littlefield, Texas; Winona C. Sheffield of Fulton, Mississippi; and Dora Lee Clayton of Abilene, Texas.

Digging Up Roots

The only logical way of presenting a family history is to begin with the earliest known ancestor and trace the family to the present. Of course, my research went in the opposite direction - there is no choice but to start with the ancestors you know and work back. All of the "facts" with supporting documentation, will be presented in the following text, and footnotes, but some readers will no doubt get lost in the maze of old records. For this reason, I am going to begin with a brief over-view of how I dug up the family roots.

I knew that my grandfather's name was Edgar or Edward (I wasn't sure which) Pomeroy Clayton; his wife's former name was Kate Bolding; his mother's family name was Mann; and he had older brothers named John and Will. Beyond that, all I knew was that my father was born in Saltillo, Mississippi.

The 1880 census of Lee County, Mississippi shows the family of John and Manerva Clayton with sons named John, Will, and Eddie P. (among others) and marriage records recorded in Lee County show the marriage of John Clayton to Manerva Caroline Mann. That census lists John's age as fifty years old. John and Manerva married in 1851, so logically, John would have been living in his father's house in 1850 and would have been twenty years old then. A quick check of the 1850 census showed a twenty year old John Clayton living in the household of Charles C. and Eliza B. Clayton. Living nearby was a seventy year old couple; Charles C. Clayton, Sr. and his wife Nancy. I then looked to the 1860 census and found Charles (Sr.) living in the house of Charles (Jr.). Somehow I guessed that they were father and son.

Tracing my family back to my great, great, great grandfather, Charles Collier Clayton, Sr., proved to be relatively easy (or was I just lucky?). From that point on, it was not so straight forward. Census reports prior to 1850 do not list children's names! How could I identify the father of Charles senior? Census reports, beginning in 1850, do list ages and place of birth. From those reports I determined that Charles Collier Clayton, Sr. was born in Virginia around 1780; his son, Charles junior was born in South Carolina around 1801; and his grandson, John, was born in Alabama around 1830.

The 1830 and 1840 census of Jefferson County, Alabama lists both a C. C. Clayton, Sr. and C. C. Clayton, Jr. and from the household numbers they were next-door neighbors. The 1810 census of Pendleton District, South Carolina lists a Charles Clayton but two other districts in South Carolina list men named Charles Clayton so I could not be sure which, if any, was my ancestor. The first census of the United States (1790) lists both a Charles and a Brittain Clayton living in Charlotte County, Virginia. Was this Charles my ancestor? Who was Brittain? His father? Brother? Cousin? Or just a neighbor who happened to have the same family name?

(census-taxes) 1782

I could find no other answers until I asked myself, "how do you get from Virginia to South Carolina?". Answer: You travel through North Carolina! The 1790 census of Surry County, North Carolina list a Charles Clayton and again his close neighbor was Brittain Clayton, but how could Charles and Brittain live in two different states at the same time? Sometimes reading the introduction helps. The information on the "first census of the United States" was found in a printed volume and the introduction explains that the 1790 census from Virginia was "lost." These records were actually extracted from tax records of 1782. So, Charles and Brittain could have lived in Charlotte County, Virginia in 1782 and moved to North Carolina before 1790. Further research proved exactly that.

Census records had taken me as far as I could go, so I began searching for marriage records, wills, and property deeds. Marriage records of Surry County, North Carolina show that Brittain Clayton married Lucy Bailey in 1789 and his bondsman was Charles Clayton. The will of George Clayton, probated in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1776 leaves land in Charlotte County to his son, Brittain. The only other son mentioned in this will was William Abernathy (obviously a son-in-law).

NC 1789

So, Brittain Clayton (who moved from Charlotte County, Virginia to Surry County, North Carolina) was the son of George Clayton, but what was his relationship to Charles and was this Charles my ancestor, Charles Collier Clayton? The marriage bond of Brittain and Lucy would suggest that Charles was his father but that can't be as I had just proven that Brittain's father was George Clayton. Perhaps this was a second marriage and Charles was a grown son. No, the will of Brittain Clayton probated in Stokes County (formally Surry) shows that this in fact was a second marriage and Brittain did have a son named Charles. However, Charles was the son of the second wife, Lucy, so he could not have been the bondsman at their wedding. That left only one conclusion: Charles and Brittain must have been brothers, but how could I prove that?

Only one son, Brittain, was named in George Clayton's will but in 1763 George Clayton had deeded property in Brunswick County to his son, Charles. Also found in Brunswick County deed records was a bond between Charles Clayton and Brittain Clayton, John Clayton, John Short, and William Abernathy renouncing all claims of Charles Clayton to the estates of both George Clayton of Brunswick County and John Clayton of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. This was ample proof to me that Charles and Brittain were brothers and the sons of George Clayton, but who was this John Clayton of Isle of Wight County, Virginia? Charles obviously had a legal claim to his estate. A search of Isle of Wight County records turned up John Clayton's will, recorded in 1759, and in it he names a son, George.

d 1759

So, Charles Clayton was the brother of Brittain; son of George; and grandson of John; but how was he related to Charles Collier Clayton?

In 1796 Charles Clayton, John Clayton, and Major Loggins witnessed a property deed in Pendleton district, South Carolina. Reviewing the census reports again, I noticed that this Major Loggins was a neighbor to Charles and Brittain Clayton in Surry County, North Carolina in 1790. In 1820 both C. C. Clayton and Major Loggins were listed on the census of St. Claire County, Alabama and both were listed on the 1830 census of Jefferson County, Alabama. I did not know how he was related, if at all, but thanks to Major Loggins, I had determined a link between Charles Collier Clayton and the brothers, Charles and Brittain. (I later discovered that Major Loggins married Brittain Clayton's daughter, Elizabeth). There was still one key element missing. I should have used the same logic I used earlier: how do you get from South Carolina to Alabama? By travelling through

Georgia! This time I could not see the obvious but a forth cousin, George Lowell Clayton, supplied me with the answer when he pointed out that Charles Clayton of Franklin County, Georgia (which borders Pendleton district, South Carolina) wrote a will in eighteen hundred naming his son Charles Collier Clayton.

This completed the chain: Edgar P. Clayton - John Clayton - Charles Collier Clayton, Jr. - Charles Collier Clayton - Charles Clayton - George Clayton - John Clayton.

Two years of research went into discovering what I have just outlined on two pages. There must be more to it than this. Who were these people? What were they like? How did they live? Who were their wives, brothers, and sisters?

Read on........

The Early Generations

In the earliest days of colonial Virginia the English crown gave land grants of "fifty acres per head" as rewards for bringing new settlers into the colony. From these grants, called headrights, you will find the first records of Claytons in Virginia.

On June 19, 1635 William Spencer was granted eleven hundred acres in Lawnes Creek Parish for importing twenty-two persons; among them was Thomas Clayton. On August 16, 1637 Edward Tunstall was granted 400 acres in Henrico County for transportation of, among others, Richard Clayton[1] The date of these headrights is the date the grant was awarded, so persons named had to have arrived before that date (sometimes years earlier). Richard Clayton's name is found on a headright of 1637 but he and many others listed on that headright are found on the passenger list of the Paule of London bound to Virginia in July 1635. Thomas Clayton had to have arrived before June of that year so it appears that he was the first Clayton to settle in Virginia.

There are no records to show exactly where Richard and Thomas Clayton settled but the general location is certain. They arrived in Virginia a mere twenty-eight years (or less) after the first Englishmen settled at James Town. At this time all of the colonist congregated in or near a few plantations along the James River. Logically they settled near the person who brought them into the colony. Lawnes Creek Parish, where Thomas Clayton apparently settled, encompassed parts of present day James City and Surry counties, on both sides of the Blackwater River. The creek, for which the parish is named, forms part of the northern boarder of Isle of Wight County.

In 1684 Thomas Clayton was a member of the House Burgess representing James City County[2] and an estate settlement in York County of 1699 list Thomas Clayton as one of the attorneys. In that same year John Clayton was the attorney in another York County estate settlement[3]. Undated estate records from Henrico County, believed to be around 1700, mention accounts owed to Thomas Clayton, deceased, "in the hands of John Clayton, adm." (John Clayton was the administrator of Thomas Clayton's estate and therefore probably his son[4].) On May 31, 1707 John Clayton and Drury Stith witnessed a property deed in Henrico County. Many deeds of Henrico County between 1691 and 1704 mention "a place called Clayton's"; "Clayton's field"; and "Clayton's patent." These are probably all references to the same property; described in one deed as being on the north side of James River near Balys Run[5]. These deeds suggest that the Clayton family had been in Henrico County for some time.

Note: The estate records from Henrico County do not necessarily mean that Thomas Clayton lived in that county; only that he had accounts due to him in that county. As other records indicate, he probably lived in James City County and represented clients in all of the surrounding counties. My best guess is that Richard Clayton lived in Henrico County and he was probably a brother of Thomas Clayton's.

John Clayton (son of Thomas?) served as an assemblyman from James City County in the House of Burgess[6] from 1720 until 1734. His burial is recorded in the register of Bruton Parish, James City County on September 23, 1736.

From these fragmentary records, I believe that John and Thomas Clayton were the father and grandfather of my earliest proven ancestor, John Clayton of Isle of Wight County, Virginia. As will be shown, my ancestor lived on the Blackwater River, just a short ride down stream from where the earlier John and Thomas lived in James City County, and John Clayton of James City County did own land in Isle of Wight County.

Before going any further I must caution against confusing the John Clayton under discussion with the more famous John Clayton who was the Attorney General of Virginia or his son of the same name who was an eminent botanist[7]. The more famous John Clayton also lived in James City County but did not arrive in Virginia until 1705. Therefore he cannot be the attorney of record of 1699. He died November 18, 1737 so cannot be the John Clayton who was buried September 23, 1736.

It appears that both men had sons named John; both sons married a lady named Elizabeth; both sons

John Willis
Clayton 8
was prob christened
in Ware parish

lived at one time in Gloucester County; and both sons had sons named John.

Note: There is no record of my ancestor's wif but he did have a daughter named Elizabeth and al three of his sons had daughters named Elizabeth. Thi suggests to me that his wife's name was Elizabeth.

John Clayton, the botanist, was the son of Joh Clayton, the Attorney General. He married Elizabet Whiting of Gloucester County in 1723 and was th county clerk of that county until his death in 1773. The register of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, records the baptism of John Clayton, son of John an Elizabeth Clayton, on May 16, 1731. (The father i this record is probably the botanist.) This registe also records the baptism of John Clayton, son of Joh and Elizabeth Clayton on February 2,1717/18. Obviousl these parents cannot be the John and Elizabeth wh married in 1723, but could be my ancestors[8].

My ancestor, John Clayton of Isle of Wigh County, did have a son named John who could be th John Clayton who was baptized in 1717/18. He also ha daughters named Mary, Susanna, and Rebecca and thi same parish register has these entries: "Mary, daughter of John Clayton, was baptized on December 6 1719"; "Susanna, daughter of John Clayton, was bor February 28, 1722/23, and baptized March 31, 1723" and "Rebekah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Clayton was baptized June 5, 1726."

I emphasize again that there is no proof tha John Clayton, father of these children, is the sam John Clayton who lived in Isle of Wight County or tha he was the son of John Clayton of James City County Considering the population of the colony, there wer a surprising number of men in Virginia at this tim named John Clayton, but how many of them could hav had children named John, Mary, Susanna, and Rebecca?

John Clayton of Isle of Wight County was probably a planter but may have been a lawyer, or both. Th records of Isle of Wight County appear to be ver complete. I have searched these records and have foun no record of any Claytons prior to 1734. Therefore believe that our John Clayton moved to Isle of Wigh County at this time.

On February 24, 1734 John Clayton purchased 10 acres of land from John Williams on the second swam of Blackwater in Newport Parish, Isle of Wight County, for fourteen pounds. This deed says that both parties were "of the parish of Newport in the county of Isle of Wight" but John could have recently arrived. One month later he purchased an adjoining 100 acres from Thomas Williams. This deed states that the property is "now in the possession of John Clayton."

On March 30, 1752 John Clayton sold the 200 acres purchased from Thomas and John Williams to Twaites Verline for thirty-five pounds[9]. As will be seen from his will, this Twaites Verline was John Clayton's son-in-law. (Note: name spelled Twait Verlines in most records.)

On July 23, 1743 John Clayton purchased, for twenty-five pounds, 100 acres on the east side of the first swamp of Blackwater from Arthur Davis and on March 9, 1748 he sold this property to Seth Hunter[10]. This last deed says that John Clayton was "of James City County." (We know John lived in Isle of Wight County as early as 1734. Does this mean he moved back to James City County? Probably not. He probably owned property and maintained a legal residence in both counties, which was not an unusual occurrence at the time.)

On July 28, 1737 our John Clayton witnessed a deed for land in Newport Parish involving George Williamson, Jr., his father George Williamson, and uncle Robert Williamson of Henrico and Isle of Wight counties[11]. John Clayton's daughter, Susannah, married Francis Williamson who was probably of this family.

At this time the Blackwater River bisected James City County forming the border between present day Sussex and Surry counties. It also bisected Isle of Wight County forming the border between Newport Parish and Nottaway Parish (today's border of Isle of Wight and Southampton counties). On November 15, 1736 Josiah John Holliman purchased 200 acres in Nottaway Parish of Isle of Wight County on the main Blackwater swamp[12]. I have not been able to pinpoint the exact locations but it appears that he and John Clayton were close neighbors living on opposite banks of the Blackwater River. Mary, daughter of this Josiah John Holliman, married John Clayton, Jr., son of our John Clayton.

Other than his will, the only other record I have found is a 1736 entry in the vestry book of Newport Parish recording the birth of a negro girl (no name given) belonging to John Clayton.

John Clayton wrote his will in 1756 (probated January 4, 1759) naming seven children, two sons-in-law, and four grandchildren[13]. From the number of slaves willed to his children (nineteen) it is obvious that he was a wealthy man. All of his children were married when he wrote his will and from other records I assume they were middle aged. Based on this I would guess that John Clayton was born before seventeen hundred and probably as early as 1680. The children named in his will (order of birth uncertain) are: William, Elizabeth, Mary, George, John, Susannah, and Rebeckah.

Note: Slaves named in this will (not all names legible) are: Daniel, Dick, Grimage, Phillis, Bristol, Sam, Peter, Jenny, Joe, Hannah, Bob, Lidia, and Fanny.

(1) **William Clayton** married Priscilla, daughter of James Briggs. He died prior to November 4, 1778 in Isle of Wight County. On August 8, 1786 Priscilla Clayton, widow of William, "being old and infirm" deeded several slaves to her children: William Clayton, Sarah Clayton, Catherine Clark, George Clayton, Ann Atkinson, James Clayton, Elizabeth Clayton, and Robert Clayton. In this deed she said that these slaves were willed to her husband, William, by his father, John Clayton[14].

(2) **Elizabeth Clayton** married ________ Miller. Their children are: Elizabeth, John, Robert Pinhorn, and Benjamin. (Note: John Clayton's will specifies that Elizabeth's share, after her death, is to go to these four Miller grand children. Elizabeth's children are the only grand children named and her husband is the only son-in-law not named in the will. This leads me to believe that she was a widow at the time the will was written.)

(3) **Mary Clayton** married Twait Verlines[15]. Their children are: Armistead; Issac who married Sally Moody; John who married Olive Thomas; Caty who married William Ponsonby; and Nathaniel who died early having never married. One of these boys named a son after his deceased brother, Nathaniel, and this son married Sally Thomas, daughter of Phillip. Twait Verlines died before June 4, 1798.

(4) **John Clayton** was probably born in Gloucester County and baptized there on February 2, 1717/18. He married Mary, the daughter of Josiah John Holliman. They are the parents of: John Clayton, Jr.; Sally Clayton who married Shadrach Boykin; Elizabeth Clayton who married William Boykin; and Nancy Clayton who married Solomon Holmes[16]. Between the years of 1760 and eighteen hundred the names John Clayton and John Clayton, Jr. appear repeatedly as auditor of various estates in Southampton County. As the names on these estates all appear to be unrelated, I feel that John and his son were both lawyers.

in the 1740's ?

(5) **Susannah Clayton** was probably born in Gloucester County on February 28, 1722/23. She married Francis Williamson and moved into North Carolina.

(6) **Rebecca Clayton** was probably born in Gloucester County where she was baptized June 5, 1726. She married Thomas Miller.

(7) **George Clayton** may have been born in James City County before 1718. The earliest records of him are found among the property deeds of Brunswick County, Virginia. George Clayton was granted 202 acres in Brunswick County in 1738 and sold this property to William Rawlins on March 29, 1751. On June 4, 1745 George Clayton purchased 203 acres on the south side of Darden's branch in Brunswick County from Ralph Dunkley for thirty pounds[17]. On June 1, 1749 our George Clayton purchased land (acreage not listed) on the ridge between Wagua and Sturgeon Run adjoining said Clayton, Fisher, and Griffin for eighty pounds from Ralph Dunkley[18].

The author's ancestor!
d. [illegible] 10/18/1775+

There is not enough information on the two earliest deeds to know if this is the same property or even the same man but there is no reason to believe otherwise. From the wording of the deed of June 1, 1749, George Clayton is enlarging the property holdings he already owned in Brunswick County. This deed and all of the later deeds (see below) describe the land as being on Wagua Creek or Beaver Pond branch of Wagua Creek and bordering the lands of Fisher and Griffin. Could it be that the Darden's branch mentioned in the deed of 1746 is another branch of Wagua Creek? If so, these are probably adjoining tracts of land.

On September 21, 1763 George Clayton gave to his son Charles, "for natural love and effection" and for "better maintenance and preferment of the said Charles" one negro man named Arribin and 723 acres of land on the south side of Beaver Pond branch of Wagua, in St. Andrews Parish of Brunswick County adjoining the lines of Poole, Massie, Griffin, and Fisher[19]. George deeded this property to his son but probably continued living there. James Love, whose daughter, Nancy, married George's son, Charles, witnessed this deed. I strongly suspect that this property transfer was part of a prenuptial agreement arranged by two old planters on behalf of their children.

On March 11, 1767 George, his son Charles, and Nanny, wife of Charles, sold the above described property to Drury Stith[20]. (Nanny could be a nickname for Nancy or a simple clerical error.)

Note: could this be the grandson or great grandson of the Drury Stith who witnessed a property deed in 1707 along with John Clayton in Henrico County?

George then bought 150 acres in Brunswick County from Henry Fields on August 24, 1767. He may have moved into nearby Dinwiddie County soon after this because on July 18, 1770 George Clayton "of Dinwiddie County" sold 150 acres in Brunswick County to James Fields and this land is described as being property formerly granted to Henry Fields[21]. One witness to this deed was William Abernathy who was George Clayton's son-in-law.

On October 15, 1770 the same Drury Stith who bought George and Charles' land in Brunswick County sold 200 acres on a branch of the Little Roanoke in Charlotte County (which borders Brunswick) to George Clayton for forty pounds. Simultaneously he sold an adjoining 210 acres to Charles Clayton for the price of five shillings[22]. These deeds state that Charles is "of Charlotte County" and George is "of Brunswick County." From this, and the previously mentioned deeds I imagine that when they sold the Brunswick County land in 1767 Charles moved into Charlotte County and his father moved into Dinwiddie County but maintained a residence in Brunswick County. Both 1770 property deeds were witnessed by Brittain Clayton and John Love.

George Clayton wrote his will on October 19, 1775. The will says that he is "of Bristol Parish, Dinwiddie County, Virginia" but was probated in Brunswick County on June 21, 1776. This indicates that his estate included property in Brunswick County and there should be records of an estate settlement, but if so, I have been unable to find them. His will leaves the 200 acres in Charlotte County that he purchased from Drury Stith to his son, Brittain Clayton and names as executors "sons Brittain Clayton and William Abernathy." The will was witnessed by Peter Jones, John Clayton, and John Short[23].

Geo Claytons in Charlotte Co about that time also!

No other children are named in this will, however on November 23, 1784 Charles Clayton entered a bond between himself, John Short, John Clayton, William Abernathy, and Brittain Clayton renouncing all claims to the estate of John Clayton, deceased of Isle of Wight County, or George Clayton, deceased of Brunswick County[24].

Considering that more than one George Clayton may have resided in Brunswick County at this time, the importance of this bond cannot be over stressed. This bond, the will, and the previously mentioned property deeds prove beyond question (in my mind) that Charles and Brittain were both sons of George and that this is the same George named in the will of John Clayton of Isle of Wight County.

There would be no reason for such a bond unless all of the persons named had a legal claim to the estates of John Clayton or George Clayton. We know that Charles and Brittain are George's sons. John Clayton, who witnessed the will and is named in this bond must be another son. William Abernathy is called "my son" in the will and DAR records show that he married Elizabeth Clayton, so he must be a son-in-law. I have found no records to confirm it but John Short ✓ must have been a son-in-law too.

Other researchers have formed quite different conclusions from these same records. In the interest of accuracy I feel obligated to point this out. The deed of 1763 in which George Clayton gave 723 acres of land to Charles Clayton clearly says that Charles is the son of George. However, when they sold this land in 1767 the relationship of George and Charles is not stated. This deed does say that George and Charles were rightful owners by inheritance. Lillian May Putnam Clayton compiled a genealogy on her Clayton ancestors in 1962 that is published in Historic Southern Families Vol. VII by Boddie. She has concluded from these deeds that George died before 1767 and that the George and Charles of the second deed are brothers. She states that this George Clayton is her ancestor who moved to Rowan County, North Carolina at this time. If she is right then this George cannot be my ancestor who was still living in 1775. What is wrong with her conclusions? First, that land was not given to George and Charles, it was given to Charles by George. Second, if this George had a son named George why was he not included in the bond renouncing Charles' claim to his father's estate? Finally, the first of these deeds was witnessed by James Love and John Love and the second (and a later deed in Charlotte County) was witnessed by John Love. As will be shown later, my ancestor Charles Clayton, son of George Clayton, married Nancy Love, daughter of James Love, who had both a brother and a son named John Love. I doubt that anyone ever pulled a complete stranger in off the street to witness a property deed. Witnesses are normally family members, business associates, or at least very close friends. The connection with the Love family ties all of them together.

Most of the information compiled by Lillian May Putnam Clayton appears to be very accurate and is well documented. Her ancestor, George Clayton did live in Rowan County, North Carolina, and may have earlier lived in Brunswick County. (He, not my ancestor, may have been the George Clayton of the earliest deeds of Brunswick County.) He is believed to be the son of George Clayton and Ann Read and a descendant of Samuel and Susannah Clayton of King and Queen County, Virginia. At least one member of this family did live in Brunswick County. Brunswick County marriage bonds show that John Clayton married Temperance Hill on December 15, 1776. Family bible records in the possession of Mrs. John Clayton Southerland of Memphis, Tennessee[25] prove that he was the son of George Clayton and Barbara Gass (or Glass), and grandson of Samuel and Eliza Clayton. I have not been able to establish a relationship between these Claytons and my branch, but the simple fact that they were neighbors of the same family name suggests a probable relationship.

George Clayton had these known children (order of birth unknown):

(1) Brittain Clayton who married (1st) Sally _______. They had six children. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, and oldest son, Brittain Clayton, Jr., were born prior to 1774. John, George, Betsy, and Nancy were all born between 1774 and 1787. On November 13,

1787 Brittain married his second wife, Lucy Bailey. The bondsman at this wedding was his brother, Charles. Lucy was apparently some years younger than Brittain. She gave him three more sons; Warren, Jasper, and Charles, all born before 1790, and three daughters; Polly, Caty, and Rebecah, born after 1790. In his will, drawn October 8, 1798, Brittain says "expect wife Lucy is with child." If so, I have not been able to identify this last child. Brittain Clayton died in Stokes County, North Carolina before March 1799[26].

(2) **Elizabeth Clayton** married William Abernathy. Their children were William, Jesse, Catherine, Susannah, John, Elizabeth who married her cousin John Short, Clayton, and Charles Clayton[27].

(3) **Susan Clayton** married John Abernathy[28].

(4) **John Clayton** owned extensive acreage on both sides of Beaver Pond Branch that may have included lands formerly owned by his father, George Clayton, and his brother, Charles Clayton. His will, probated February 24, 1812 in Brunswick County, names these children: John Clayton who married Sarah Harris December 27, 1790; William Clayton who married Mary "Polly" Williams, daughter of Miles Williams December 13, 1800; Elizabeth Seward Clayton who married Robert Harris November 20, 1793; Rebecca who married Alexander Nobles January 30, 1810; Martha Clayton who married Benjamin Harris January 24, 1803; Catharine who married Joseph W. Arnold December 20, 1819; and Lucy Clayton. (His wife is not named.) The executors of his estate were his son, John Clayton, Jr., son-in-law Robert Harris, and Anderson Short. The will was witnessed by his son John, William Short, and John C. Short. (Could this be the same John Short who witnessed the will of George Clayton and is apparently a son-in-law?) His nephew, Brittain Clayton, Jr. appraised the estate.[29]

(5) **Mary Clayton** is named in the will of her brother John. She appears to have been living with him in 1812 so she probably never married as she was still using her maiden name.

(6) **Charles Clayton** was born in Virginia, probably Brunswick County, around 1745 or perhaps a little earlier. The earliest records I have found of him are the property deeds of 1763 and 1767 (previously discussed).

The Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution list Charles Clayton as Adjutant, 9th Continental Line. My ancestor, Charles Clayton, would have been of the right age and social standing to have been an officer during the war. I have found no record of any other Charles Clayton in Virginia at this time so this is probably him.

The will of James Love, Sr.[30], written December 26, 1799 and probated in Stokes County, North Carolina in September 1800, leaves one third of his estate to "son-in-law Charles Clayton and his wife Nancy (my daughter)." From the property deeds mentioned earlier Charles and Nancy obviously married before 1767.

The 210 acres he purchased from Drury Stith in Charlotte County was presumably a gift from his father for which he made a token payment of five shillings. His brother, Brittain, inherited the adjacent 200 acres. The 1782 tax records of Charlotte County show both brothers living there.

Note: John Clayton and John Clayton, Jr., also found on the 1782 tax records of Charlotte County, appear to be the son and grandson of John Clayton, the botanist, of Gloucester County.

On November 4, 1782 Charles Clayton sold his 210 acres on the Little Roanoke, with consent of his wife Anne Clayton, to John Daniel[31]. This does raise some questions: Was Charles married to Nanny, Nancy, or Anne? Could there be more than one marriage? Could these various deeds involve two different men named Charles Clayton? From a careful study of these deeds I feel there is no doubt that this is the same Charles Clayton who married only one woman, Nancy Anne Love, who at one stage in her life preferred to go by her middle name.

1783

Charles probably moved into Surry County, North Carolina at this time and was followed a few years later by his brother, Brittain. The Charlotte County property tax records of 1783, 1784, and 1785 list Brittain Clayton but not Charles. On November 7, 1785 Brittain sold his Charlotte County property to Richard G. Lipscomb. Sally Clayton, wife of Brittain, also signed this deed[32]. Brittain's name does not show up in Charlotte County after 1785 so he apparently followed his brother to North Carolina then.

In February and again in August of 1785 Charles Clayton was assigned to jury duty in Surry County, North Carolina[33]. He was again assigned to jury duty in 1787. In November of 1787 he was the bondsman at the wedding of his brother, Brittain Clayton, and Lucy Bailey in Surry County. In August 1786 George Hauser and Charles Clayton witnessed a deed involving Henry Boyer of Surry County. This George Hauser was the father of Catherina who married Brittain Clayton, Jr.. His son, John Henry Hauser, married Nancy Clayton, who was probably the daughter of Brittain Clayton but could have been a daughter of Charles Clayton[34].

The first census of the United States conducted in 1790 shows these heads of families, in the Salisbury district of Stokes County, North Carolina: Jesse Clayton, Stephen Clayton, Sr., Stephen Clayton, Jr., William Clayton, John Clayton, James Love, Sr., James Love, Jr., Briton Clayton, Majors Loggins, and Charles Clayton. (Note: Stokes County was formed from Surry County.)

In 1796 Britain Clayton was given a grant of 122 acres on Townfork Creek crossing the road from Germantown to Hauser Town (named for George Hauser) in Stokes County[35]. This may be Brittain Clayton, Jr. but I believe it is the father. I have found no deeds, but assume that Charles and his brother were both living in this immediate area. John and Philip Clayton lived nearby on Buffalo Creek and William and Steven Clayton lived on Snow Creek about ten miles north-east of here. James Love, father of Nancy Love Clayton, lived just south of them near the town of Salem. Jesse Clayton was a close neighbor of George Hauser and James Love. Another Stokes County neighbor was Major Loggins who married Elizabeth, daughter of Brittain Clayton[36].

From court records of Surry/Stokes County evidently William, Philip, Stephen, and Jesse Clayton were all closely related although I have been unable to find the exact relationships[37].

One note, abstracted from these court records is quoted here simply because I found it entertaining: August 11, 1789. "Joseph Crews proves to Court that in month June last at house of Wm. Dobson, Esq. in a fight with William Clayton, he the said Crews had part of his left ear bit off."

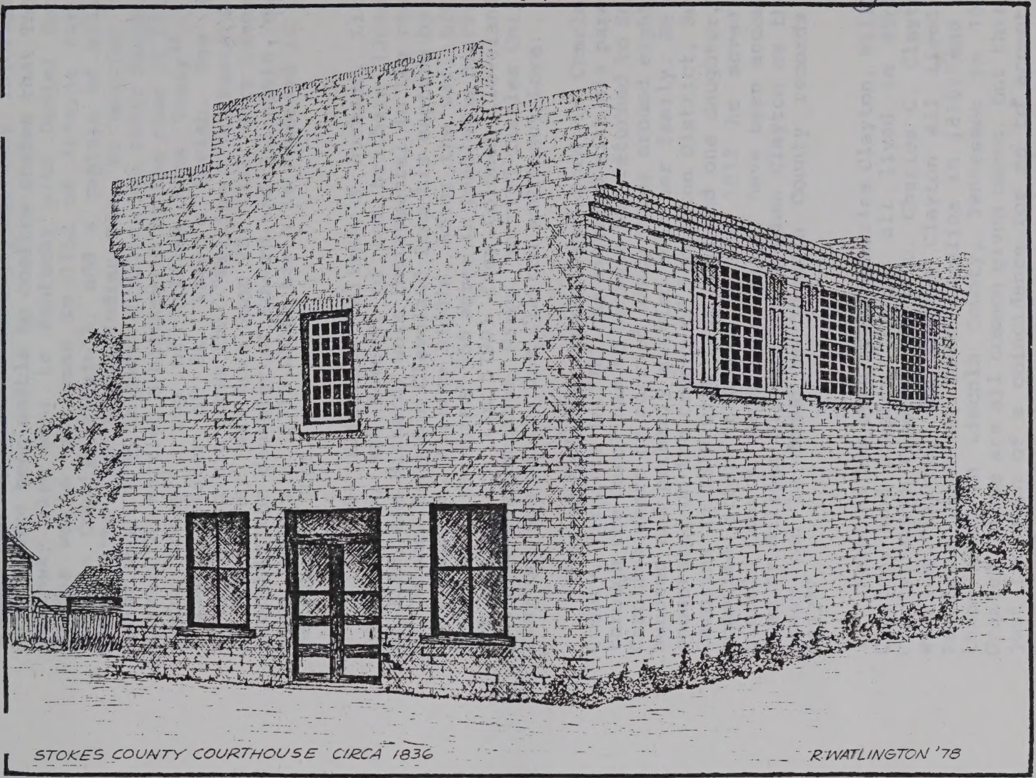
Brittain Clayton and his son, Brittain, Jr. remained in Stokes County but Charles and some o these other Clayton families moved south-west into th territory bordering Georgia and South Carolina.

In September 1796 Levi More purchased lan bordered by Conerosa Creek and Keowee River in th Pendleton District of South Carolina[38]. This dee was witnessed by Charles Clayton, John Clayton, an Major Loggins. The population of the Pendleton district was very transient as many families gathere there awaiting permission to move into the India lands just opening to settlement. It appears tha Charles Clayton's sons remained here for some years Charles soon moved across the border into Georgia a his name is on a 1798 list of slave owners in Frankli County, Georgia, which borders the Pendleton distric of South Carolina[39].

Charles Clayton wrote a will on May 30, 1800 tha was probated circa 1803 in Franklin County, Georgia[40]. The main portion of his will is quoted here:

> "In the name of God Amen. I Charles Clayton o the state of Georgia and County of Franklin bein very sick and weak in body, but in perfect min and memory, calling to mind the mortality of m body, and knowing that it is appointed for al men once to die, do make and ordain this my las will and testament (viz) principaly. I lend to m beloved wife Nancy one negroe man named Charles I also lend to my wife Nancy all my househol furniture, all my stock of horses and cattle an hogs, and all my working tools during her life o widowhood. At that period the negroe name Charles I give to my son Charles Colyer Clayton and the rest of the property to be equall divided amongst all my children. My land to b sold to pay my debts and to make an equal division of the above mentioned property."

He named his beloved wife Nancy and son Charle Colyer as executors. The will was witnessed by Willia Hardin and Martin Hardin. For the first time we kno the occupation of one of these early ancestors. Hi mention of horses, cattle, and hogs, leaves littl doubt that Charles Clayton was a farmer. His fathe and grandfather were probably farmers too, but th only evidence of this is the fact that they lived o the edge of civilization where most men were farmers (insert) Clayton



This is a sketch of the Stokes County Courthouse, circa 1836, based on best available information. The building stood in the center of the Germanton town square. When the county seat was moved to Danbury, the building was used as a store until the 1950's.

2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina that said lands be laid off to establish a town, agreeable to the town and plan's to be named Germanton.
3. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that Gray Bynum, Charles McAnally, Anthony Bitting, James Markely and John Halburt, be commissioners and trustees for carrying on and regulating the said town, meet when necessary, and make regulations when they think necessary.

The new county seat was situated at the intersection of Town Fork Creek and Buffalo Creek. The 23 acres were a part of a 700 acre tract that was granted to Jacob Lash by the Earl of Granville, March 17, 1762 *(Book Four,* page 895, *Rowan County Deeds)*. Lash sold this tract to Valentine Fry, Sept. 1, 1765 *(Book Seven,* page 32, *Rowan County Deeds)*. A 1771 map indicates that this tract then belonged to Michael and Henry Frye.

For the new county seat, Henry Frye and his wife gave 14¾ acres, *(Book One,* page 42, *Stokes County Deeds)*. Michael Frye and his wife gave 7½ acres *(Book One,* page 43, *tokes County Deeds)*. These two families ed just outside the new town, and at their deaths were buried near their homes, Henry on the east side of town and Michael on the west side.

The new county seat was laid out the first year or two after it was established, lots were sold and the county buildings erected.

About The Town

When Stokes County was formed it included what is now Forsyth County. There were also two small tracts on the Yadkin that were annexed by Surry County in the early 1800's. Germanton, the county seat, was located very near the center of the county, and was also on the "great road" from the north.

The town grew and prospered as would be expected. There were lawyers, tradesmen, military men and a doctor, brickyard, stillhouse, livery stable and blacksmith shop. Court week was a big week. There was much traffic between Germanton, Salem and Bethabara.

Land Holders Listed

The following is a list of land holders in Stokes County showing location and date of deed or grant between 1790-1800. All are shown in Stokes County deed books.

Name	*Location*	*Date*
Richard Fransheer	Neatman Creek	1789
Samuel Smith	Town Fork	1789
Joseph Smith	Snow Creek	1789
Thomas Heath	Town Fork	1789
John Halburt	Dan River	1789
Samuel Hampton	Town Fork	1789
Peter Pennenger	Mill Creek	1790
Adam Mitchell	Dan River	1790
✓ John Clayton	Moravian Line	1790
✓ William Clayton	Snow Creek	1790
Charles Ross	Snow Creek	1790
Joseph Patterson	Moravian Road	1790
Charles Elliot	Buck Island Creek	1790
James Fisher	Dan	1790
Charles Beasley	Snow Creek	1790
William Chandler	Snow Creek	1790
Peter Fulp	Sandy Creek	1790
Samuel Edgman	Dan	1790
Ben Young	Town Fork 1790	1790
Isiah Young	Town Fork	1790
John Branston	Dan	1790
Philip Wilson	Dan	1790
John Shelton	Snow Creek	1790
John Smith	Flat Shoal Creek	1790
Mark Warden	Dan	1790
Andrew McMillan	Neatman Creek	1790
Francis Holt	Peters Creek	1790
Henry King	Oldfield Creek	1790
Morgan Davis	Dan	1790
Joseph Eason	Dan	1790
Theodosius Welch	Dan	1790
Alman Gwinn	Dan	1790
William Ladd	Dan	1790
John Lawson	Peters Creek	1790
Thomas Cardwell	Peters Creek	1789
James McCormack	Beaver Island Creek	1789
Charles Moore	Buffalo Creek	1789
Joseph Francis	Buffalo Creek	1789
William Martin	Buffalo Creek	1789
William Holleman	Salem Road	1789
William James	Oldfield Creek	1789
Daniel Evans	Oldfield Creek	1789

I have been unable to find the names of the children of Charles and Nancy, except for Charles Collier Clayton who is named in his will. You will note that his will mentions "all my children" but does not name them. The 1782 tax records of Charlotte County, Virginia show Charles Clayton as having six children. The 1790 census of Stokes County, North Carolina list one male sixteen and over including head of household; three males under sixteen; and three females of all ages. Comparing this to the 1782 tax records, apparently one older child (sex unknown) was no longer at home in 1790. The 1810 census shows Charles C. Clayton, John Clayton, and Warren Clayton, all between the ages of twenty six and forty five, living in Pendleton District, South Carolina. Warren and John Clayton both owned land on the Beaverdam Creek of Keowee River.[41] This places them in the same area where Charles Clayton, John Clayton, and Major Loggins had earlier witnessed a property deed. We know that Charles C. Clayton was the son of Charles and I feel sure that John and Warren were his older brothers. This census also lists William Clayton and Stephen Clayton (over 45) who are probably too old to be sons of Charles. They may be the same William and Stephen who were earlier in Stokes County, North Carolina[42].

Note: Middleton Clayton (born in South Carolina about 1796) migrated from Georgia with his widowed mother, Henrietta, to Itawamba County, Mississippi where he is enumerated on the census of 1850. He is probably a son of John Clayton of Pendleton District, South Carolina.

As our Clayton family migrated from Virginia into the Carolinas other families were also on the move from Virginia. The Callaway Cemetery in Ashe County, North Carolina is noted for the famous Callaway shaft, an eight foot stone marker with the initials "T. C." carved by the famed frontiersman, Daniel Boone, in memory of his friend Capt. Thomas Callaway.

Thomas Callaway comes from a prominent Virginia family. He had brothers named James, Richard, and William, and there were probably two other brothers named John and Francis. They may be the sons of Joseph Callaway of Essex County, Virginia.

His brother, Richard, and their nephews, Flanders and Micajah, sons of James Callaway, were with Daniel Boone when he opened the wilderness road across the Cumberland Gap to Boonesborough, Kentucky. Information that I have been unable to confirm states that Thomas Callaway also went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Thomas was a vestryman in 1752 of Antoine Parish, Halifax County, Virginia, and a captain of militia during the French and Indian War. He married Mary Baker about 1735 in North Carolina and their daughter, Elizabeth, married a blacksmith by the name of Little Berry Toney[43], son of William Moss Toney[44]. The parish register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County, Virginia shows that "William Moss, Bastard son of Mary Toney" was born June 28, 1737. Mary Toney is probably the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Toney, born January 8, 1715 whose birth is recorded in this parish register.

In 1781 Elizabeth Callaway's husband, Little Berry Toney, and several of her brothers (Joseph, William, and Richard) were instrumental in the rescue of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland from his capture by the Tory Captain, William Riddle. After the war, Little Berry Toney purchased 650 acres in Pendleton District, South Carolina (in 1790) from Colonel Cleveland[45], and here his daughter, Nancy, married Charles Collier Clayton, son of Charles Clayton and Nancy Love.

Charles Collier Clayton was born in Charlotte County, Virginia in 1781. He migrated with his parents through the Carolinas to Georgia but returned to South Carolina where he married Nancy Toney around eighteen hundred and probably settled near her family. He was enumerated on the census of Pendleton District, South Carolina in 1810 with four sons and one daughter. At sometime after 1810 but before 1812 he moved to Lincoln County, Tennessee. He may have been accompanied by William Clayton and Stephen Clayton as their names can be found on Lincoln County records of 1812[46].

Note: As has been shown, Charles Clayton, William Clayton, and Stephen Clayton all lived in Stokes County, North Carolina in 1790. Charles C. Clayton, William Clayton, and Stephen Clayton all lived in Pendleton District, South Carolina in 1810; and all three were in Lincoln County, Tennessee in 1812. Granted, these are all common given names, but this is just too much of a coincidence for me to accept. I have been unable to prove any relationship to our line, but there has to be. This would be an interesting topic for further research and I would welcome any additional information from readers on this William and Stephen Clayton.

On June 9, 1812 Charles Collier Clayton was commissioned as a lieutenant in the 49th Regiment of the Tennessee Militia[47]. He probably served with General Andrew Jackson in the Indian fighting around Shelby (later St. Claire) County, Alabama. A history of St. Claire County states that many of Jackson's soldiers from Tennessee settled in the area, and Charles Collier Clayton did settle there as early as 1818.

Charles Collier Clayton was a justice of the peace in St. Claire County[48] in 1820. Major Loggins and his wife, Elizabeth Clayton (daughter of Brittain Clayton), was a neighbor here. Other neighbors listed on the 1820 census were the Hester, Richey, Mann, Ratliff, and Blythe families; all families who later married into the Clayton family.

On October 8, 1821 Charles Collier Clayton purchased public land laying in section 9, township 15, range 1E. This is in Jefferson County[49]. He was living in St. Claire County at the time, but apparently moved into nearby Jefferson County soon after this. On July 2, 1824 Joshua Ratliff purchased property adjacent to him in Jefferson County and by 1830 all of the Clayton, Ratliff, and Blythe families were living in Jefferson County near the present site of the Clay and Ayres communities, about twenty miles north-east of Birmingham, and very near the St. Claire County line. This area soon became known as Clayton Cove, no doubt because of the eight sons and many grandsons of Charles Collier Clayton who lived there.

Census reports list his occupation as farmer, but he was also a public servant. He was a justice of the peace in Jefferson County from 1828 until at least 1837 and a county commissioner in 1835[50]. He and his family were very active in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was an elder at a meeting of the Alabama Presbytery on September 30, 1825 representing the Mt. Calvary Presbyterian Church of Clayton Cove, Alabama[51]. Two of his sons, Abner and Reubin, were ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and one grandson (also a Cumberland Presbyterian minister) was named after the Rev. Benjamin Lockhart who is believed to have founded the Mt. Calvary Church in Clayton Cove.

Soon after the last of the treaties were signed in 1836, opening north-east Mississippi to settlement, three of his sons; Charles, Jr., John, and Abner, bought extensive acreage in Itawamba County[52]. By 1849 six of his eight sons were living in Itawamba County, Mississippi. (One son, Abner, had moved to Mississippi then returned to Alabama.) In November of that year Charles sold his property to his sons, Abner and Little Berry, and son-in-law Ricketts Blythe, and moved to Mississippi[53].

His wife, Nancy Toney Clayton, died prior to 1855 and was buried in the Bethlehem Cemetery (now Gilvo) near Tupelo, Mississippi. After her death Charles Collier lived with his son, Abner S. Clayton. On March 4, 1859 C. C. Clayton and his son, Abner, signed an agreement by which C. C. Clayton "sold" Abner two horses, a buggy, bed and furniture, and a note of debt on Abner, in payment for Abner having boarded his father for four years[54]. Abner died twenty-three days after signing this agreement. Their agreement probably did not set too well with the old man. Afterwards, he refused to stay for any length of time with any one son, but moved from house to house. His grandson, Colonel W. L. Clayton, in his Pen Pictures (see appendix b.), says, "My grandfather Clayton was rather a peculiar man" then explains how he would stay with one son for a while then, when he decided he had worn out his welcome, would hitch his horse to the buggy before breakfast and after eating would ride off without saying a word.

The 1860 census shows him living with his eldest son, Charles Collier Clayton, Jr.. He died February 3, 1862 and is buried beside his wife Nancy[55]. Charles Collier and Nancy had nine children: Charles Collier Clayton, Jr. who married Eliza Berryman Richey; John Clayton who married (1st) Agatha G. Milton and (2nd) the widow Jane Koen; Rebecca E. Clayton who married Rickets Blythe; Warren Clayton who married (1st) Mary Ann Ratliff and (2nd) Milly Ann Wall; William T. Clayton who married Mary ___________; Abner S. Clayton who married Sarah Barger; Little Berry Clayton who married Sarah Ratliff; Reubin M. Clayton who married Emily Poor; and Joseph T. Clayton who married Eliza ___________.

I did not copy farther.

Clayton

PEDIGREE CHART

Norma Hansen Zaniewski
8924 W. Plainfield Ave.
Greenfield, WI 53228-2230

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No.____ on chart No.____.

Chart No.____

Date____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

CHART No. 1 MILWAUKEE COUNTY G ICAL SOCIETY Rev. 1985

16
b.
m.
d. perhaps ancestors from Hollym village, Holderness, Yorkshire -?
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)

17
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)

8 Christopher Holyman
To Jamestown 22 May 1650
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. ? St. Kitts Is. (in Carribean Isles)
m.
p.m.
d. 24 Apr 1651
p.d. Isle of Wright Co VA

9 Mary ( )
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d. ca 1700
p.d.

18
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.____)

19
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.____)

4 William Hollyman
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1661
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1704
p.d.

2 Josias John (Josiah) Holleman
(Father of No. 1)
b. (c 1700 ?)
p.b. on 15 Nov 1736 pat. 200 A Nottoway Parish is of W. Co main Blackwater Swamp 10 W. 11
m.
p.m.
d. 1763
p.d.

Paternal

5 Marie ( )
ward of William Chambers
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

20
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)

21
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)

22
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)

23
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)

4C11

1 Mary Hollyman
b.
p.b.
m. ca 1740 ?
p.m. Nottoway Parish Isle of Wight ~~Southampton~~ Co VA
d.
p.d.

m. as J 1763 Southampton Co VA

Maternal

6
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

24
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)

25
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)

27
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)

3 Ann ( )
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

28
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)

29
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)

30
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)

31
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)

John Clayton Jr. lived across from Hollimans & them to Blackwater Swamp
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. ca 1714 ?
p.b. of James City County Abingdon Parish Gloucester Co VA
d. Of Nottoway Parish
p.d. VA - will pro. 04 Jan 1759
Son of John Clayton of Attaway and Elizabeth ( )

NATIONAL
23-680

NATIONAL INSERTABLE-TAB INDEXES ENABLE YOU TO
MAKE YOUR OWN SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT, USING PLAIN
INSERTS ON WHICH TO WRITE YOUR OWN CAPTIONS.

The Beaded edge on tab makes it easy to insert captions

Made in U. S. A.

A drawback to using the General Armory as a tool to trace very early Claytons, is that it was first printed in 1884. By that time our Martha was living in Kansas, aged 62, and coats of arms were the last thing on her mind. In fact, way back in the 1600's our Yorkshire clan found greener pastures elsewhere; they are not even on the list. Her forefather, Sir Jasper Clayton, a 4th son, went into business in London and became extremely rich. The Claytons listed in Norfolk and probably Newcastle, were his descendants. Adding what we already know, the list does aid us a bit.

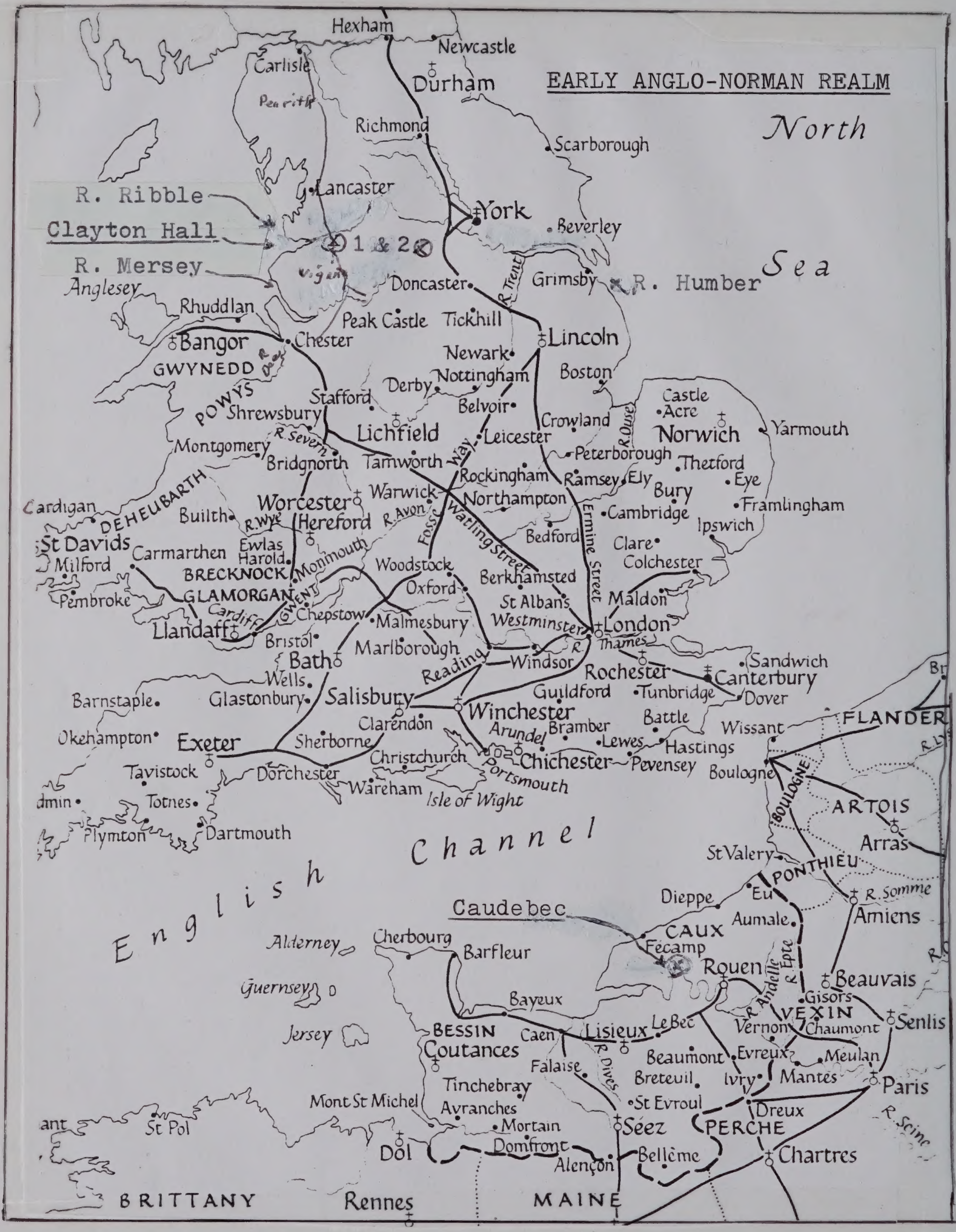
Some clarification may make it easier to interpret. Torteaux are a reddish version of pellets. In olden times, members of the same family might opt to difference his arms slightly. One reason might be for easier identity when leading troops. Cadency could be used--there were standard symbols for the birth order of sons, e.g., a label, crest or mullet for sons one to three. Sir Jasper, being fourth son, could have added a martlet to the top of his shield if he wanted to. A martlet is a little black bird with feathers hiding its feet. More frequently arms stayed the same but the crest or motto changed.

It seems to me that the original Clayton coat of arms used a plain cross until, for reasons unknown, one of our ancestors began engrailling it, very long ago. On the list, to make them stand out, a mark has been made before each entry with a cross, and a ✗ sign before those with the cross engrailled. Those in the second column probably are not ours.

Much as I hate to admit it, this experiment shows that the greatest concentration of folks bearing the same arms as our John Clayton of High Hoyland were, indeed, in the vicinity not far from Clayton-le-Woods, spilling over into Cheshire. Does this indicate our family really did originate there? Many families migrated over the centuries, and more went east than west. Or does this have more to do with Tudor heralds? When King Henry VII came to the throne, ending the Wars of the Roses, the monarchy was impoverished. Flattering rich subjects by providing them with coats of arms based on newly dug up lineage helped the coffers and made loyal followers. Could Yorkshiremen suddenly discover they descended from renowned Lancashire heritage, giving them the right to bear those arms? I would not be surprised, but that does not mean it happened.

You can bet your bottom dollar that Henry F. Hepburn poured over that same 1884 book. There were no Xerox machines back then, but he probably bought his own copy and, with maps also on his writing table, he chose nice local brides living not too distant from Clayton-le-Woods. To avoid detection, he never mentioned the names of their fathers.

This means, like it or not, our story has to start there. And maybe our ancestors really did originate there! You can skip to Chapter Five, our Yorkshire branch, if you like. (Page 38)


EARLY ANGLO-NORMAN REALM
North
Sea
R. Ribble
Clayton Hall
R. Mersey
1 & 2
R. Humber
Caudebec
English Channel
Hexham
Newcastle
Durham
Carlisle
Penrith
Richmond
Scarborough
Lancaster
York
Beverley
Wigan
Doncaster
R. Trent
Grimsby
Anglesey
Rhuddlan
Peak Castle
Tickhill
Lincoln
Bangor
Chester
Newark
GWYNEDD
Derby
Nottingham
Boston
POWYS
Stafford
Belvoir
Castle Acre
Shrewsbury
Lichfield
Crowland
Norwich
Yarmouth
R. Severn
Leicester
R. Ouse
Montgomery
Bridgnorth
Tamworth
Fosse Way
Peterborough
Thetford
Rockingham
Ramsey
Ely
Eye
DEHEUBARTH
Warwick
Bury
Cardigan
Worcester
Northampton
Framlingham
Builth
R. Wye
Hereford
R. Avon
Ermine Street
Cambridge
Ipswich
St Davids
Ewlas Harold
Watling Street
Bedford
Clare
Milford
Carmarthen
Monmouth
Woodstock
Colchester
BRECKNOCK
Berkhamsted
Pembroke
GLAMORGAN
GWENT
Oxford
St Albans
Maldon
Cardiff
Chepstow
Malmesbury
Westminster
London
Llandaff
Bristol
R. Thames
Bath
Marlborough
Windsor
Sandwich
Wells
Reading
Rochester
Canterbury
Barnstaple
Glastonbury
Salisbury
Guildford
Tunbridge
Dover
Winchester
Battle
Wissant
FLANDERS
Clarendon
Arundel
Bramber
Okehampton
Exeter
Sherborne
Lewes
Hastings
Christchurch
Chichester
Pevensey
Boulogne
Tavistock
Dorchester
Portsmouth
BOULOGNE
Wareham
Isle of Wight
ARTOIS
Bodmin
Totnes
Arras
Plympton
Dartmouth
St Valery
PONTHIEU
Eu
R. Somme
Dieppe
Amiens
Aumale
CAUX
Alderney
Cherbourg
Fecamp
R. Epte
Barfleur
Rouen
Beauvais
R. Andelle
Guernsey
Bayeux
Gisors
VEXIN
Senlis
Jersey
Le Bec
Vernon
Chaumont
BESSIN
Caen
Lisieux
Coutances
R. Dives
Beaumont
Evreux
Meulan
Falaise
Breteuil
Ivry
Mantes
Paris
Tinchebray
St Evroul
Mont St Michel
Avranches
Dreux
R. Seine
St Pol
Mortain
Sées
PERCHE
Dol
Domfront
Bellême
Chartres
Alençon
BRITTANY
Rennes
MAINE

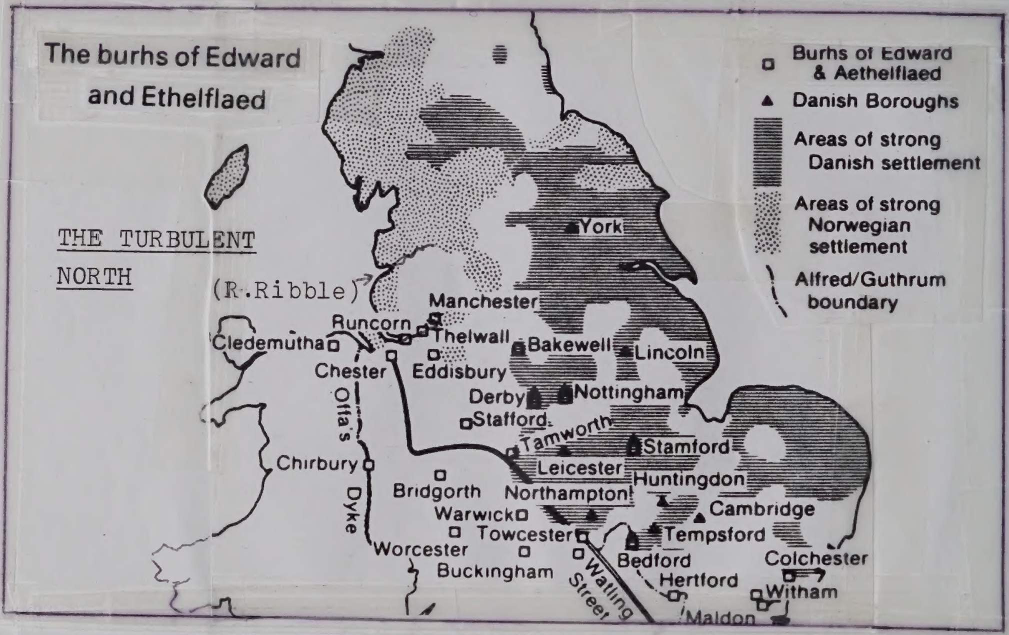
By 120 AD the Romans had conquered not only the territory but the cooperation of the partly-Romanized Britons of the present North of England, with whom they had a common cause, for as they neared the border they faced a common enemy. Even the Romans could not control the wild blue-faced Picts of Caledonia, whose constant raids were so destructive that the Emperor Hadrian, visiting that year, ordered that a fortified stone wall be constructed from sea-to-sea from Solway Firth to the mouth of the Tyne, to keep them out. Near the western end, a Roman leader named Luguvalum caused a strong fortified camp, named after himself, to be built. Britons appreciated that greatly, for it helped protect them as well. Over the years they shortened the name to "Luel," and their word for fort was "Caer," thus the eventual city of Carlisle. A good, hard-surfaced road, going south, was built through what became Penrith and on to other sites along the way.About a hundred miles from the beginning, the road went through the middle of what became Leyland Hundred, its path just slightly west of Clayton Hall, and from thence forked to go to the forts at Manchester and Deva Caestre (Chester).

The particular Celtic tribe which occupied present Clayton-le-Woods was called the Brigantes. They were even more numerous in Yorkshire, where Eboracum (York) became a principal Roman stronghold. Though connected, a much greater network of roads (leading all over Britania) was constructed there than further west. It is fun to visualize these Brigantes in the mind's eye - their long yellow hair flowing in the breeze as they stand knees apart on rickety chariots, clanging merrily down the hillsides of what was to become Clayton Hall.

Our next stop on the byroad of time is in a then lovely spot not far to the south, during the early years of the 10th century AD. Hepburn brought up the subject by claiming that 13th generation Thomas Clayton, who died in 1426 AD, married Dorothy Thelwall and inherited Thelwall Manor. It is one of the most perplexing parts of his tale, because this segment has a ring of truth, if all the pieces could be put together. It does not seem to me that Dorothy was a real person; but there really were Claytons at Thelwall, and Burke's list shows that in 1884 they had the same coat of arms as our Claytons. That subject will be discussed in more detail later. Now we turn to the circumstances of the creation of Thelwall.

In 895 AD King Alfred celebrated the marriage of his daughter Aethelflaed to Aethelred, Earl of Mercia, and four years later he died. By 903 great hordes of Danes were arriving again, to join their countrymen already there. His son, King Edward the Elder, and Earl Aethelred joined forces and were having some success when the latter died in 912. The widow, Aethelflaed, beloved "Lady of Mercia," promptly took his place, leading the Mercian troops in battle.

Brother and sister worked brilliantly together, outdoing the Danes at their own game of establishing "burhs," fortified settlements from which to conqueror outlying territory. Our little map shows where many of them were. The Lady of Mercia ordered walls of the ancient Roman town of Deva (Chester) rebuilt strongly. She captured Derby, Leicester and Nottingham, and was negotiating with the Danes at York to surrender (their reasoning being that it would be better to be ruled by Mercia than by the wild Irish-Norwegian Vikings raiding their shores). The matter was dropped when the Lady died on 15 June 919. Edward was then busy reconquering territory around the wash (Lincoln and present Norfolk).

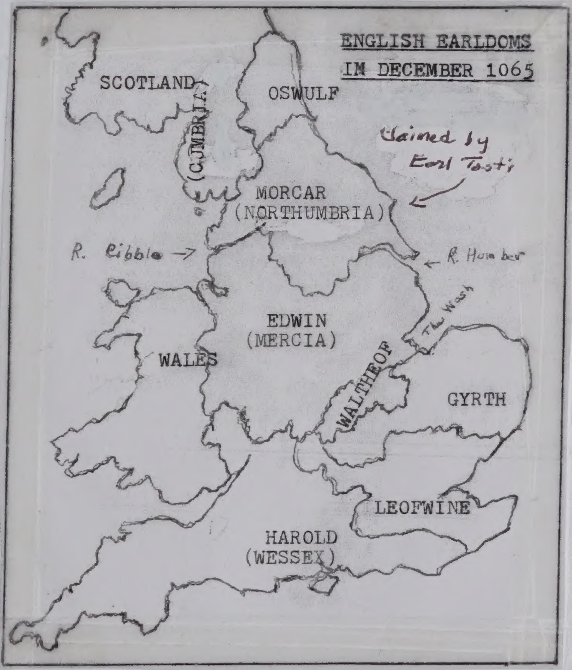

The burhs of Edward and Ethelflaed
THE TURBULENT NORTH
(R.Ribble)
Burhs of Edward & Aethelflaed
Danish Boroughs
Areas of strong Danish settlement
Areas of strong Norwegian settlement
Alfred/Guthrum boundary
York
Manchester
Runcorn
Thelwall
Cledemutha
Chester
Eddisbury
Bakewell
Lincoln
Derby
Nottingham
Stafford
Tamworth
Stamford
Offa's Dyke
Chirbury
Leicester
Huntingdon
Bridgorth
Northampton
Cambridge
Warwick
Towcester
Tempsford
Worcester
Buckingham
Bedford
Colchester
Hertford
Witham
Watling Street
Maldon

After his sister died, Edward, leading the combined forces, extended building of burhs even further north. He ordered the old Roman fort at Manchester repaired; and in 920 he ordered the construction of a new burh at Thelwall on the River Mersey which, so long ago before silting occurred, was a wide, sparkling stream full of fish, a strategic place to spot any invasion by water. A noted historian, writing in 1607, mentioned this event, stating that the Saxons called stakes cut from local trees "thell," and that "wall" was self-explanatory as a tall, tight fortification made even stronger by adding roots to the construction. He also mentioned Claytons and Duttons who later lived at Thelwall for his family, he said, was related to both families.

"Sir Peter Leycester, quoted by Sir George Ormerod, History of the County Palatine and City of Chester (3 Vol.1819-1881) pg 546

By 1042 Kings of England were ruling the east coast nearly up to Edinburgh, but the Britons were still holding out west of the Pennines in a territory called Cumbria, owing fealty to the King of Scots. We have been using modern terms for clarity, but until much later there were no such places as Lancashire or Yorkshire. A sketch here may make this easier to understand. What became Lancashire was then the lower part of Cumbria plus a coastal strip down to the Ribble, then rather primitive, sparsely cultivated region populated mostly by Celts and backward Irish-Norwegians. What later became Yorkshire was essentially the part of Northumbria east of the Pennines, settled partly by AngloSaxons and partly by Danes and Norwegians, especially near the Humber, where the wide estuary reminded them of home--the same race King Alfred and his children had fought. South of the Ribble and the Humber was Mercia. Eventual residents of Clayton-Le-Woods later settled in Mercia on an eminence on the south bank of the Ribble, overlooking the Northumbrian side.

There was constant tension between ethnicities, but most of the nation was rather peaceful in 1042, when half-English exiled prince Edward the Confessor a religious fanatic reared in Normandy ascended the throne, partly at the urging of Godwine, Earl of Wessex, who preferred him to a Danish contender. In time a wedding was arranged with the Earl's beautiful daughter Edith; but on the eve of the ceremony he took a sacred vow of Chastity--thus he would never have a son to inherit the crown. Time spent in prayer took precedence to affairs of state to such a degree that (though unappreciated) his father-in-law was obliged to fill in for the sake of the nation.



When Earl Godwine died in 1053, son Harold Godwinson succeeeded as Earl. In 1055 middle son Tosti Godwinson was appointed Earl of Northumbria--an unwise choice, for the citizenry there disliked him. In 1065 the Confessor, on his deathbed, named Earl Harold to succeed him as heir to the throne.

King Harold's coronation coincided with a northern uprising against Earl Tosti. Earl Morcar, brother of Earl Edwin of Mercia who aided him. joined in battle against Tosti. So fierce was the fighting that lives and property were destroyed from sea to sea. This was first of many occasions laying the land waste for later Claytons.

King Harold, concerned for the good of the whole nation, did not respond to Tosti's pleas. Seeking revenge, he went abroad and joined the cause of Norwegian King Harald Hardraada, who also had his eye on the English throne. Next spring with a huge fleet they sailed up the Humber. Resistance was greater than expected. Battles ensued, again ravaging the land clear to the Ribble. At length York was recaptured and headquarters set up there, with the goal of invading England from the North.

Harold, last Saxon English king, unaware of the treachery in the North, had found out that William, Duke of Normandy, was planning an invasion on the pretext that the Confessor had promised him the throne, and that Harold himself, captured on a visit earlier to Normandy, had sworn to uphold his claim, albeit under duress. To this day no one knows for sure how true that was, for no one lived to dispute it. England, concerned up to this time only with keeping order within its borders, had not developed the sophisticated type of warfare used on the Continent.

King Harold and his army were entrenched on the southern beachhead awaiting the Norman enemy when alarming news of the northern invasion forced them to rush north. With great exertion, and because most of the populace preferred Saxons to Norwegians, they managed to prevail. Hardraada and Tosti were both slain. But before they could rest, they learned the Normans were already at Hastings. Exhausted troops rushed back without sleep, and afterwards engaged in battle too soon. King Harold, together with most of the leadership of England, all perished.

Railways of France

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE DUKE OF NORMANDY

William had put on a great show of religiosity, donating to religious houses and such. Early in 1066 he made contact with Pope Alexander II and persuaded him that England would be better off under him. He thus was able to fight at Hastings with a papal banner, and with consecrated relics around his neck, pretending the invasion was a crusade.

It is surprising how many people think William the Conqueror won all England at the Battle of Hastings. He did win London and the southeast promptly because citizens had no choice, and the midlands soon fell in line. But in 1067 pockets of resistance were put down savagely in partly Celtic Hereford and the Devonshire city of Exeter. Brave Hereward the Wake led resistance in the marshes of Ely. Early 1068 William managed a coup by surprising a faction in York led by Earls Morcar and Gospatrick, supported by King Malcolm of Scotland and his brother-in-law Prince Edward the Atheling, exiled Saxon pretender and others, and managed a truce.

In 1069 Welsh princes and others appealed to Danish King Sweyn Esthrithson. News spread rapidly, with local uprisings in Dorset, Somerset, Staffordshire and Cheshire. In late summer the Danish King sailed up the Humber with a fleet of 240 ships filled with well trained warriors, signalizing a general uprising of all the countryside. Garrisons at the Norman castle at York were slain. Lindsey (Lincoln) joined the cause with feasting and celebration. The Conqueror struck back with vigor, first at Lincoln, then moving on to Nottingham where he learned of the Danish presence at York, wheeled around, and managed a surprise attack of such overwhelming strength that the Danish fleetdecided to depart, for on the way he savagely devastated the land through which he passed, sparing no living thing behind him which would support life. "Just before Christmas he reached York, and there in a burnt city, surrounded by a devastated countryside, he celebrated the Nativity of Christ." *

After Christmas Norman troops split in smaller bands to carry out a systematic cold-blooded Harrying of the rest of the shire, in appalling weather north to the River Teas and followed it to the Pennine Range, in the dead of winter, complaining bitterly of the cold. Descending the slopes and proceeding southwest, they came upon the old Roman road. Their destination now was Chester, where the Conqueror had heard rumors of strong resistance. On the way they continued their grisly business, flankers carrying torches on either side. They forded the river Ribble at Penwortham, passed Clayton-le-Woods that-was-to-be, then Wigan and Salford near Manchester, destroying all farm animals, tools and shelter, timber, leaving any soul who might escape to perish in the cold.

The Conqueror reached Chester before his enemies were prepared to meet him, occupied the city, and placed a Norman castle there and at Salford. He was back in Winchester at the Cathedral in time to attend Easter Mass. "Thus having demonstrated his power, his future actions were more temperate, for none dared to resist." Pestilence still raged in the North sixteen years later when the Domesday Survey was taken.

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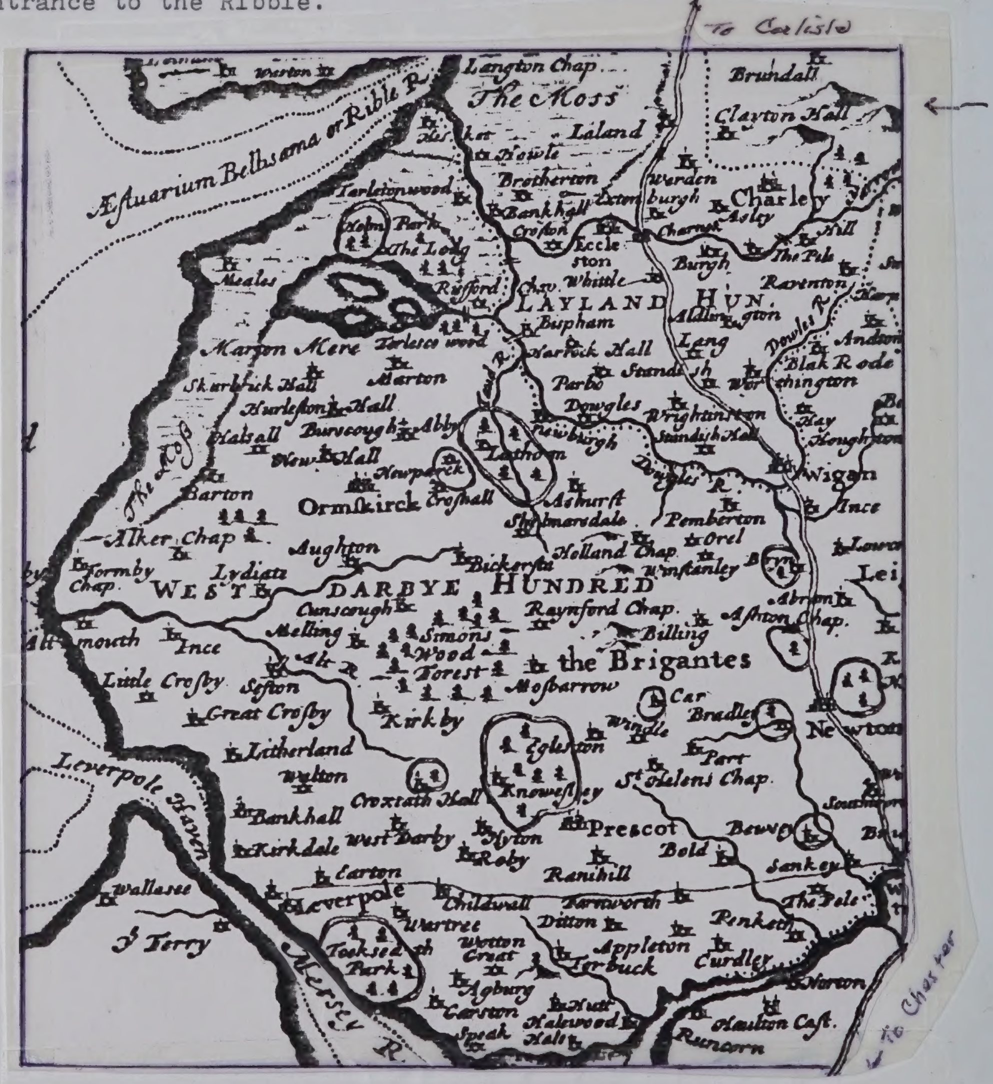
*most of this page and part of the previous one are based on David C. Douglas, William the Conqueror

This small section of a map from Camden's Britania 1695 edition was recently found by the author. I regret that the northern part of Leyland Hundred was not part of it.

The old Roman road that came down from Carlisle , used by the Conqueror's army during their later days of harrying the north, is clearly depicted, as is Clayton Hall at upper right. You will observe that the manor was situated in fertile higher ground, but that the land in the western part of the Hundred was covered with peat bogs due to frequent overflowing of the Douglas River at its entrance to the Ribble.


To Carlisle
Warton
Langton Chap.
The Moss
Æstuarium Belisama or Rible R.
Hesketh
Laland
Howle
Brundall
Clayton Hall
Brotherton
Werden
Tarletonwood
Bankhall
Extonburgh
Charley
Holm Park
The Long
Croston
Eccleston
Charnok
Asley
Hill
Burgh
The Pile
Meales
Rufford
Chap. Whittle
Ravenston
LAYLAND HUN.
Bispham
Adlington
Dowles R.
Marton Mere
Torlesco wood
Harrock Hall
Lang
Anderton
Blak Rode
Skarisbrick Hall
Marton
Parbo
Standish
Worthington
Hurleston Hall
Dowgles
Wrightinton
Hay
Halsall
Burscough Abby
Newburgh
Standish Hall
Houghton
New Hall
Newparck
Lathom
Douglas R.
Wigan
Barton
Ormskirck
Croshall
Ashurst
Ince
Skelmarsdale
Pemberton
Alker Chap
Aughton
Bickerstaff
Holland Chap.
Orel
Formby Chap.
Lydiate
Winstanley
Byrn
WESTE DARBYE HUNDRED
Abram
Cunscough
Raynford Chap.
Melling
Simons Wood Forest
Billing
Aston Chap.
Altmouth
Ince
Alt R.
the Brigantes
Little Crosby
Sefton
Mosbarrow
Car
Great Crosby
Kirkby
Windle
Bradley
Newton
Litherland
Egleston
Part
Leverpole Haven
Walton
St Helens Chap.
Croxteth Hall
Knowesley
Bankhall
Prescot
Bewsey
West Darby
Hyton
Bold
Kirkdale
Roby
Ranihill
Sankey
Earton
Wallasee
Leverpole
Childwall
Farnworth
The Pole
Wartree
Ditton
Penketh
Terry
Tooksed Park
Wotton Great
Appleton
Cuerdley
Terbuck
Agbury
Norton
Garston
Hutt
Halewood
Halton Cast.
Speak Hall
Runcorn
Mersey R.
to Chester

Chapter 3 - The Claytons of Clayton-le-Woods

There were no such places as Lancashire or Cheshire or Yorkshire that early. Our Clayton ancestors went to live on the NW Mercian border where, atop a high hill at Penwortham, they could look north across the Ribble at Northumberland. Some say, the Ribble being an inlet of the Irish Sea, a few ships of Earl Tosti's ally Hardraada sailed up the river and ravished the land on either side to drive out all the inhabitants, adherents of Earls Morcar and Edwin. Thus King William's army had less to do when they came through later. Be that as it may, the land was burnt-over and lay fallow when the new settlers came. By some miracle a few trees must have survived, for in 1086 eyries of hawks remained, "the same as in King Edward's time." Normans never acknowledged any King Harold ever existed--only a pretender. The hawks were regarded as a great prize. Norman nobles delighted in fowling, a sport permitted to nobles only.

King William, his hands more than full ruling Normandy and the more peaceful parts of England, decided on a new scheme to control the turbulent northwest. Immense regions there were granted to powerful, ruthless tyrants, cousins of himself whom he could trust, to rule on his behalf as earls without restraint. Each earl brought over his own barons and gifted them each with large areas of land, and those barons brought over knights enough to provide separate fighting forces. To retain the best of his knights, a baron often provided them enough land to support families. (Which is what happened in the Clayton case.)

Roger of Montgomery (born in Montgomery, Normandy) was made earl of Shrewsbury on the Welsh border. Hugh of Avranches (born in Avranches, Normandy) was made earl of Chester. (Note: Hepburn claimed the Claytons are indirectly descended from Earl Hugh through the Mainwarings. Though I have my doubts, details about this will be given later.)

Roger de Poitou, born in Poitou, youthful second son of Earl Roger above, was created earl of the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, the area we are concerned about. King William's first candidate had tried it briefly and returned to the continent, muttering that the land there was not worth the effort. He probably had a point. Young Earl Roger did a commendable job, though there was a brief hiatus around the time when the 1086 survey was taken. The misunderstanding was soon cleared up and he went on to become indispensible to the Conqueror's son, King William II Rufus. Domesday specialists have managed to identify 1086 residents in many localities, but not for Leyland Hundred. They may have been temporary men of a fill-in leader who moved on, but they will be listed anyway, for the information is enlightening. (The Robert listed here is not Robert de Clayton, but if Hepburn saw this listing, it certainly fit into his yarn.) From Domesday Book we do learn the following:

In 1086 Gerard had 1½ hides of land. Robert held 3 plowlands (the amount required for 3 teams of 8 oxen each to operate efficiently). Ralph held 2 plowlands. Walter held 1 plowland. There were 4 radmans (men whose occupation was on horseback), a priest (listed as landholder so perhaps there was a chapel at least), 14 villeins (freemen), 6 bordars (cottagers with little if any land), and 2 neatherds (herdsmen). A great part of the land was declared waste. The woodlands had diminished to an area of 3 x 2 leagues. There were still hawks' eyries. The land had belonged to King Edward.

The land, 52 carucates (a Scandanavian measure, betraying previous ethnicity) in all, had in 1066 been worth £19 18s 2d. Now it was worth only 50 shillings. (As it continued to be for a great long time to come.) It is said that the land, itself, was potentially fertile enough but had lain fallow so long that tilling had to begin again, slowly. The shrinking of the woods by burning was a great problem, for folks back then foraged their cattle and hogs on the mast of the woods. Pork was a great part of their diet.

Penwortham had a castle and was worth £3. There were 2 plows on the demesne land (manor itself), 6 burgesses (perhaps merchants or trades people of some kind) 3 radmans, 8 villeins, 4 oxmen with 4 plows (thus at least 32 oxen). There was half a fishery, with woodland eyries of hawks. The value of the castle in 1066 had been only 10d, probably due to damage done by Earl Tosti's confederates, and was now rebuilt. *

There had been two hills at Penwortham (called "Peneverdant" in Domesday. The word is from Welsh "pen" meaning hill. The ending is redundant, for "worth" and "ham" both mean village). Our modern map shows one of them (perhaps now a golf course). The other, where the castle was, is now swallowed up by the city of Preston which had its beginnings north of the river. Old records show that there was a ford there, and that the castle at Penwortham overlooked the Roman road going north. That explains why it was so important to rebuild the castle. Some historians have opined that Roger de Poitou utilized the castle a while in the beginning, others that he used the one at Clitheroe, on the Ribble slightly northeast of our map. Later the Clitheroe castle was home of the great Barons Lacy, who will be mentioned later as ancestral to the Thelwall Claytons and Duttons. Dutton is now a tiny village at the very bottom of our map, west of Thelwall which is in such tiny print it is difficult to spot. Earl Roger de Poitou's eventual castle and headquarters were further north at Lancaster, eventual capital of Lancashire.

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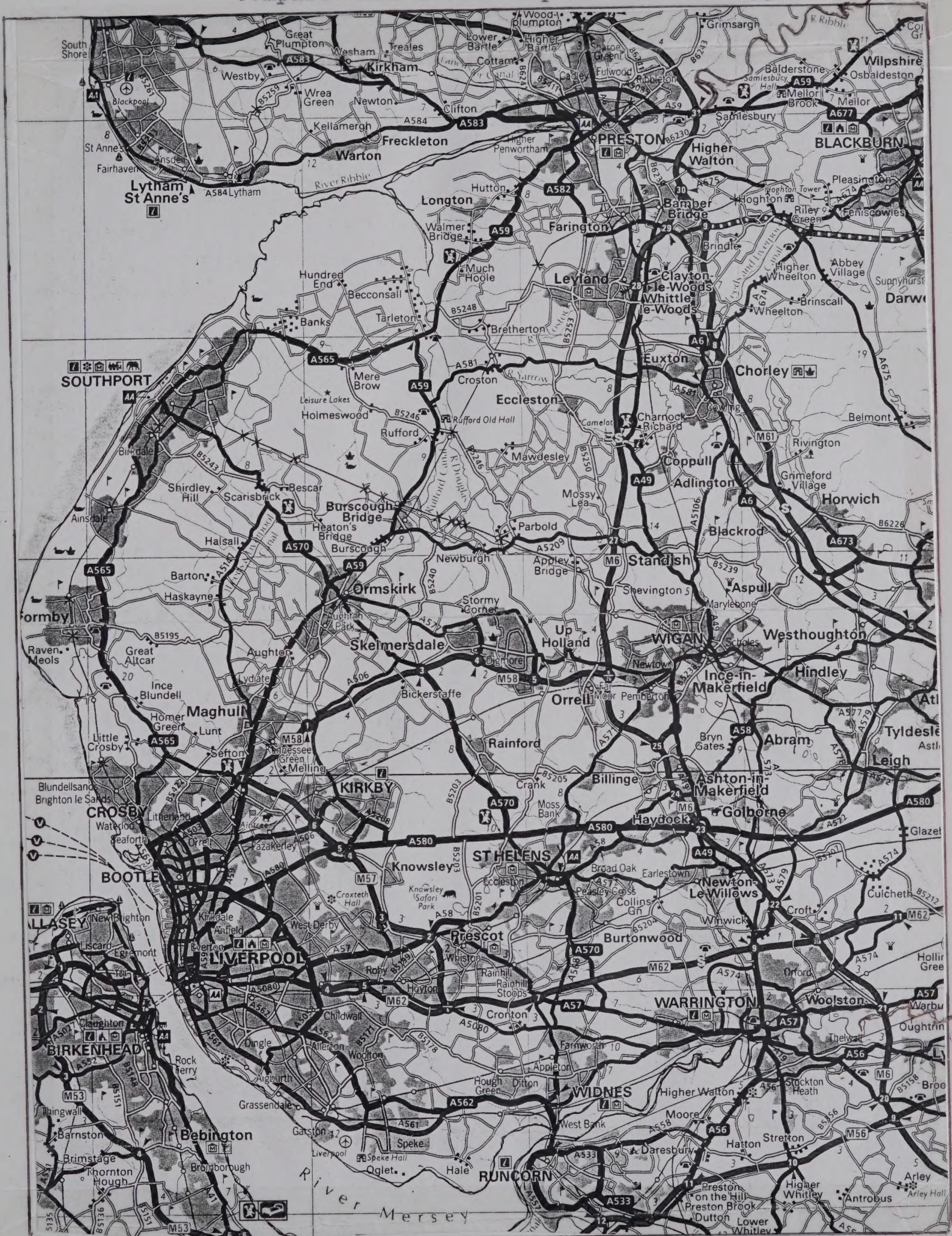
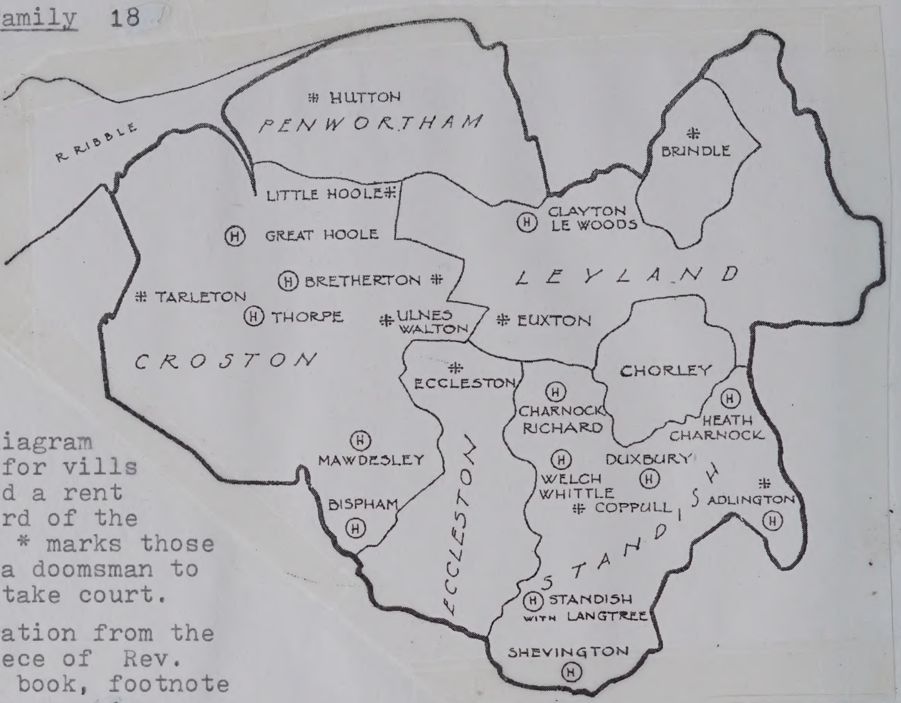
*Rev. Thomas C. Porteus, The Hundred of Leyland in Lancashire Vol 90, publ by the Chetham Society, Manchester, England (1931) Call number at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City is 943.7 B4c. Unless otherwise cited, the bulk of information in this chapter is derived from that book.

Compare this modern map to that of 1695


PRESTON
BLACKBURN
Lytham St Anne's
Kirkham
Freckleton
Warton
Longton
Leyland
Clayton-le-Woods
Whittle le-Woods
Chorley
SOUTHPORT
Ormskirk
Burscough
Skelmersdale
WIGAN
Standish
Formby
Maghull
CROSBY
BOOTLE
KIRKBY
ST HELENS
LIVERPOOL
BIRKENHEAD
WALLASEY
WIDNES
RUNCORN
WARRINGTON
Leigh
Hindley
Horwich
Eccleston
Croston
Rufford
River Ribble
River Mersey

to

The
wal


R RIBBLE
HUTTON
PENWORTHAM
BRINDLE
LITTLE HOOLE
CLAYTON LE WOODS
GREAT HOOLE
BRETHERTON
LEYLAND
TARLETON
THORPE
ULNES WALTON
EUXTON
CROSTON
ECCLESTON
CHORLEY
CHARNOCK RICHARD
HEATH CHARNOCK
MAWDESLEY
DUXBURY
WELCH WHITTLE
ADLINGTON
BISPHAM
COPPULL
ECCLESTON
STANDISH
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE
SHEVINGTON

LEYLAND
HUNDRED

On this diagram H stands for vills which paid a rent to the lord of the Hundred. * marks those who sent a doomsman to the wapentake court.

--illustration from the frontispiece of Rev. Porteus's book, footnote previous page 16.

We really do not know whom our first Clayton ancestors were. We will use Robert de Clayton, whom we get to know in this chapter, as a prototype. It would be delightful to learn that he really is ours, for he certainly was a man of character, a literate man in an illiterate world, bailiff of a strategically-located castle on the Mercian side on that high hill above the Ribble from which he could espy, on the Northumbrian side, next to the Roman road, the previous site of a manor belonging before to Earl Tosti Godwinson.*

We are very frustrated at not learning all we would like to know. Aside from knowing our founding mother's maiden name, Bussel, we are not privileged to know the names of our Many-Great Grandmothers for many generations, nor the names of the children, except for the sons who inherited the manor, most of the way down the line. Or even which one of them is founder of our line. Maybe such records no longer exist; or more likely the historians encountered so far did not bother to look them up. Still, it seems likely enough that these are our people to persist. One gets the idea that the following lineage was deduced from inquisitions post mortems, which worked like this: Under the old feudal system, all land belonged to the king, who was entitled to collect a fee from the oldest son, or from whoever inherited a manor, so that he could own it the rest of his lifetime. The local baron got his

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*J.J. Bagley, A History of Lancashire pg 36 (The City of Preston developed on that site).

Hickling 24 SK 6928 Now on Grantham Canal of ~~Styne~~ Smite River

Norman People pg 285 says
"Hickling: William & Hugh de Ikelon, Normandy 1185-80 (MRS)
Probably of Hickling, Notts.

In 1086 held of Archbishop of York ~~at~~ to Gilbert de Lacy – had mill.

Page 19 – delete last ¶ – substitute.

~~The Norman People, a book this writer found this writer has found to be very valuable, says suggests that indicates that the Hickling family in Nottinghamshire was called de Ikelon in Normandy. de Hickling Ikelon family in Normandy adopted the Hickling Hikeling (or Hickling) surname in Nottingham.~~

The Norman People, a book this writer has found to be very valuable, indicates that the de Ikelon family from ~~in~~ Normandy adopted the surname "Hikeling" (now Hickling) as a place name ~~for~~ at their residence in Nottinghamshire. Domesday book ~~[illegible]~~ states that there was a mill there in 1086. ~~and~~ The land was held by the Archbishop of York and Gilbert de Lacy. Others, [illegible] Roger de Busli (of Nottingham) ~~[illegible]~~ held land here, ~~[illegible]~~ east of Clayton-le-Woods (see map). Hickling is ~~[illegible]~~ on the Grantham Canal of the Smite River.

share, for he had to answer for knights' fees based on value. Such inquisitions were in the form of court hearings, with neighbors testifying.

The lineage was written thus: *

> The lordship of Clayton-le-Woods, divided by Lostock (creek) in east and west parts, contained two carucates of land, one of which was given by Richard Bussel, second baron of Penwortham, with a sister in marriage, to Robert de Hikeling[1] in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of William II. Their son Robert, on receiving his mother's estate, assumed the name of Robert de Clayton[2] and had a son Gerard, lord or steward of the wapentake of Leylandshire in the reign of King John[3]. The same baron gave the other carucate, being half the manor, to Richard Fiton, to be held by service to the baron's court. This portion of the manor passed by a daughter in marriage to Henry de Lee, and again from the Lees in like manner by the marriage of Sibil de Lee to Richard Hoghton, knt., in whose representative it now continues. But the first moiety descended in the family of Clayton, until it divided between two co-heiresses, the daughters of John Clayton. Of these, Ellen married Christopher Leicester, who sold his share to Hugh Anderton of Euxton, esq. Isabel, the other daughter, was first married to William, the son of sir Henry Farington, and had a daughter Jane married to Henry Beconsal, by whom she had a daughter Dorothy married to John Orrell of Turton, who likewise sold it to Hugh Anderton, who thus became Lord of Clayton and died about 1552, leaving two sons.....

Some observations may be made before we proceed. First is that the text here does not match the accompanying chart, to be shown soon. Above it says that Ellen and Isabel were daughters of John Clayton. The chart shows William and Isabel Langton Clayton as parents. Reverend Porteus seems to favor John. Next, Sir Peter Leycester (footnote pg 10) claimed Clayton descent x2, citing this as an example. His last name is spelt variously in old records, including Lister and Leicester. The Norman People pp. 308-9, maintains that this clan, originally de Ganville, living in the general vicinity of Evereux, Normandy 1000 AD, was ancestral to Sir Nicholas Leicester of Nether Tabley, Sir Peter's ancestor, and gives the lineage. I know of no Clayton descent from the Leicesters--it seems to be the other way around, but should one show up, it would be a clue to ancient lineage.

The chart to follow soon features two Adam de Claytons as well as a Ralph (Randle) and a Thomas. Those are all Thelwall Clayton names--is this a coincidence? The Thelwall Claytons, also the Leycesters, were partly descended from the Warburton Duttons and John de Lacy, Magna Charta Surety.

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*Edward Baines, History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster (3 Vol) pp 466, but may vary with different editions.

1-Testa de Nevill' folio 403 2-ibid fo. 3 fo 403

Since Baron and Baroness Warin and Matilda Bussel; and their daughter (whose first name we do not know) Bussel and Robert de Hikeling were the parents and grandparents of Robert de Clayton chronological order dictates that the little we know about them should be told first. We suppose the older couple was born in Normandy, and that they came to the land between the Ribble and the Mersey with Roger de Poitou, who admired him so much that he entrusted him with such a strategic and dangerous locale as the castle and barony of Penwortham.

Their dates of birth are unknown; but Warin was deceased some years before 1100 when their son Richard, second baron of Penworwortham, gave his sister, our ancestress, to Robert de Hikeling from Hickling, Nottinghamshire, in marriage, with her dowry--the site of Clayton-le-Woods. According to the testimony of Nevill, ancient historian, this occured during the reign of King William II "Rufus." This monarch succeeded his father, the Conqueror, who died in 1087, and continued until he died of a hunting accident only 13 years later--1100. This shows that Warin's tenure as first Baron of Penwortham, which began 1087 or later, lasted only about a decade.

We are not sure how many children Warin and Matilda had. It appears they had two or three daughters and at least two sons, Richard, second baron, and Warin, Jr. Albert, probably a grandson, was father of Hugh, last baron of Penwortham, who reluctantly sold the Barony to Roger de Lacy, Lord of Clitheroe, in 1205. Scattered through the books cited before are somewhat interesting references to Bussel children and grandchildren not mentioned here because they are not part of our lineage.

Our supposed ancestor, Warin Bussel is thought to have been the same Warine who, in 1086, held a hide in West Derby Hundred (see maplet on page 14) and two carucates in Salford Hundred (on the southeast side of Leyland Hundred). Before 1205 the barony included Penwortham, Hutton, Longton, Farington, Leyland, Ulneswalton, Bretherton excluding Thorpe, Rufford, Clayton-le-Woods, Brindle, Hoghton, Withnell, Wheelton, Anderton, and probably others.

Reading about all the many donations of land, far too numerous to mention here, gives one the impression that they were very free with their land and possessions--then we pause to remember that this was the very reason the original barons were given so much land in the first place--to induce the settlement of skillful knights and others to settle in this vulnerable, dangerous region and protect it. In that respect they were brilliantly successful (at their own cost) for ere long there were many hearty settlers who made the desolate, burnt-over landscape bloom.

The Bussels loved their women-folk--another of them, along with much land, married a young, promising knight who became ancestor of the famous and rich Butler (Boeteler) family of England. They came

IKELON

Nowadays spelt Houghton. Most Claytons must be grateful to Robert de Ikelton, later called de Hikelay's son Robert Jr., for using ~~[illegible] adopted~~ the name of his manor, "Clayton" as the permanent surname. ~~the name of his manor "Clayton" as the permanent surname.~~

One wishes the Bassel surname ~~[illegible]~~ were as clear-cut. Can we trust ~~believe~~ that ~~[illegible]~~ Basli and Bassel are interchangeable? ~~the claim that then was the surname Basli~~ We must remember that in those ~~these~~ times the ~~official~~ language of the gentry was corrupted Norman French, with ~~French pronunciation~~ pronunciations (still very unlike the English of then or now ~~[illegible]~~). Example: The common ~~[illegible]~~ name Guy was pronounced "gee" and its equal was Wido, pronounced wedoo. Some letters are silent, ~~[illegible]~~ when transposed. Basli = Belly, ~~[illegible]~~ But did Bassel = Basli? They did own ~~[illegible]~~ adjoining Lancashire lands. ~~In either case~~ Either way, we can be proud of our Bassels – generous characters that enriched community life, ruling their barony in a protective and kindly way. But after a century of peace and prosperity

originally from Glanville near Caen.* Our ancestress's younger sister was married shortly after her own marriage to Hamo Pincerna, son of Richard Pincerna from le Venor, also near Caen. Her dowery was two carrucates of land at Hoghton (see map pg 17, east of Bamber Bridge). Their son adopted the surname Hoghton. * ~~Because Hepburn claimed our Claytons are twice descended from Farington brides, one more descent is added. In~~ 1230 Avice^4 Bussel (Robert^3 Warin^2 Warin^1) married John^3 Farington (Robert^2 son of William de Meles^1) corodor of the church in Leyland. Our map shows that Farington is not far NW of Clayton-le-Woods. Being so close, it is logical these families might ~~intermarry, whether or not~~ ~~cases~~ Hepburn cited are correct.

①

Mention of the church in Leland reminds us of another nice thing about those wonderful Bussels. ~~They were exceedingly~~ generous to religious institutions, thus enriching ~~the lives of the people of~~ their ~~barony~~. But after more th~~an a century of peace and prosperit~~y ~~ensued~~, need for their castle and manor at Penwortham declined. Great grandson Baron Hugh Bussel reluctantly sold his barony to Roger de Lacy, Lord of Clitheroe. Claytons were also affected, but by then had other irons in the fire.

③

~~We know very little about our Hikeling lineage so far. Presumably Robert was born in Hickling (the modern spelling) and in his early 20's at marriage. The town is 12 miles or so SE of Nottingham. His parents' names are not known. They must have come from Normandy. This is not at all close to Penwortham, but the Bussels must have known his parents well.~~ Though written by a popular and reputable [illegible] author, the link

~~The only link I have found~~ seems rather strange and ~~may not be true,~~ I would like verification. ~~but is repeated here in case~~. It regards the marriage at the top of this page, ~~told about in one of those slick, oversized books so popular a century ago~~. It says the lady and the land went to Hamo Pincerna, direct descendant of Hervius Walker who came with the Conqueror. Their son, Willus de Hocton, was adult during the reign of Stephen. (1135-1154). The bride's father, Warine Bussel, it said, was son of Roger de Busli.**

④

~~Another source says~~ Domesday book shows that Albert de Grelley and Roger de Busli divided Blackburn Wapentake (immediately NE of Leyland Hundred) between them.*** This Roger was a great landholder in many localities, plus scattered manors like this one, but since the bulk of them were in Nottinghamshire, it ~~does~~ provide a common thread between the three families; ~~though Hickling was not one of his fiefs, it was so close there would have been interaction~~. Bussel and Busli do not look the same to us; but surnames were just then being assumed for the first time in an illiterate society, ~~from~~ Norman French. Roger Busli (same man) is styled "Roger de Bully" in most books.

[illegible]

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*Anon., The Norman People, London 1874 repr 1989 GPC pp. 181-2, 287-8, 301

**Joseph Foster, Pedigrees, alpha under Houghton

***J.J.Bagley, A History of Lancashire, pg 27

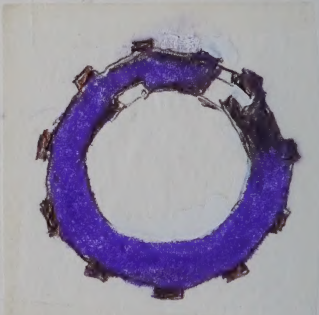
A list of "Companions" who came with the Conqueror does list a "Rogerus de Busli, also known as Roger de Bully." *

The following information is gathered from a book about Domesday, section on Nottinghamshire. ** It saysRoger de Bully was probably from Bully-en-Brai, Seine Maritime. (near Caudebec) It reminds us that Nottinghamshire, then in the Northern Danelaw, revolted under Earls Morcar and Edwin, but when William I marched into Nottingham the town surrendered quickly. The town's Norman settlement began immediately afterwards. William's men on the spot were Roger de Bully and William Peveral. The county's main feature was the great expanse of sandy, infertile soil that stretched north of the city for 25 miles and later became Sherwood Forest, home of Robin Hood.

> Little is known about Roger de Bully, Nottingham's leading tenant-in-chief. He has been described as "famous in Domesday but nowhere else." He does not seem to have been one of William's main men for his name appears on few writs and charters, but his large holdings prove William trusted him. He also had many lands in Derbyshire and Yorkshire and almost certainly was given them between 1068 and 1070, after the previous holders lost everything during the "harrying of the north." His first castle was at the honor of Blyth, a town in the far NW of the shire. Later he crossed into Yorkshire and set up a great new castle at Tickhill in the South Riding. His (other?) son succeeded him but eventually died without living heirs and the land reverted to the crown.

Eventually the land at Blackburn was owned by the Lacys. The town of Hickling, 12 miles SE of Nottingham, was in the well-watered region. Remnants of Roger's castle still survive. It was taken over and beefed up by King Henry I. It is one of the best preserved of the very ancient castles. Tourists sometimes visit. The earlier castle at Blyth has vanished. Tickhill and Nottingham show clearly on the map on page 8.

At right is a tracing of the outline of the keep of Roger de Bully's castle at Tickhill. It is about sixty feet in diameter, Buttresses show on 11 sides. It was surrounded by a moat. Entrance from the drawbridge shows near the top of tracing. ***



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*Anthony J. Camp, My Ancestors Came With the Conqueror

**Thomas Hinde, Ed., The Domesday Book, England Then and Now pp 205-212 & 338, 1995

***Francois Matarasso, The English Castle, pg 83

Lady Margery, the Bury estate passed to the Pilkingtons, by the marriage of Alicia, eldest daughter of Margery, to Roger de Pilkington.

2. **Alicia de Bury**,
m. **Roger de Pilkington**, son of **Sir John Pilkington**, [904-1]
ch. 3. **Lora Pilkington**, m. **Lawrence de Standish**. [904-3]

(To Pilkington Line 904-2)

◆

BUSLI

This name has been spelled Busli, Buslei, Builly, and Bulli. Before the Conquest Roger de Busli sold the tithe of Buslei (Bully) to the abbey of the Holy Trinity of Rouen. The witnesses included Duke William, Robert, Count of Eu, Huelin de Drincourt, Richard de Drincourt and Thorald his brother. Roger founded the priory of Blyth, county Nottingham, and in his charter of 1088 charged it with a yearly payment of 40*s*. to the Holy Trinity of Rouen. In 1219 Alice, Countess of Eu, executed a charter acknowledging the terms upon which Philip Augustus had restored the *comté* of Eu to her. It sets out that the King retained to himself the fief of Bully which Robert de Mellevilla held of him in the bailiwick of Neufchâtel. Alice, the heiress of the family, was great-great-granddaughter of William, Count of Eu, by Beatrice, sister of Roger de Busli, a marriage by which Roger's honour of Tickhill came to the Counts of Eu.

DNB 20:305 (Vieuxpont); Ang.Norm.Orig p.21;
CP V:154, CP IX:543; Anc.Rts.139:25; Turton pp.106,137,142

Line 470

(From Line 471-1)

1. **Roger de Busli**, (-aft 1088), Lord of Tickhill,
m.
ch. 2. **Ernald de Busli**,
William I de Busli, m. **Hawise Espec**. [471-2]

Roger de Busli, Lord of Tickhill, was living as late as 1088. He was the brother of Beatrice de Busli, whose great-great-granddaughter, Alice, brought the honour of Tickhill to the Counts of Eu.

2. **Ernald de Busli**,
m.
ch. 3. **Jordan de Busli**.

3. **Jordan de Busli**,
m.
ch. 4. **Richard de Busli**.

4. **Richard de Busli**,
m. 1141, **Emma**,
ch. 5. **John de Busli**.

5. **John de Busli**, (1145-1213),
m.ca 1164, **Cecily de Busli**, dau. of **William II de Busli**, [471-3]
ch. 6. **Idonea de Busli**.

6. **Idonea de Busli**, (-1241),
m. **Robert de Vipont**, son of **William de Vipont**, [1079-1]
ch. 7. **John de Vipont**, m. **Sibyl de Ferrers**. [1079-3]

Idonea de Busli married Robert de Vipont, Baron of Westmoreland, who died in 1228. Idonea granted her manor of Sandbeck in the West Riding to Cistercian abbey of Roche, where she desired to be buried, and near which she appears to have resided in widowhood, and founded a chantry in the New Temple, London, for the souls of herself and her husband.

(To Vipont Line 1079-2)

•◊•◊•◊•

BUSLI

Turton pp.106,137,142

Line 471

(From Line 470-1)

1. **Roger de Busli**, Lord of Tickhill,
m.
ch. **Ernald de Busli**, [470-2]
2. **William I de Busli**.

2. **William I de Busli**, (-1115),
m. **Hawise Espec**, dau. of **William Spech**, [584-1]
ch. 3. **William II de Busli**,
John de Busli.

3. **William II de Busli**, (1090-1164),
m. **Rohese de Clare**, dau. of **Baldwin Fitz Gilbert**, [502-12]
ch. 4. **Cecily de Busli**.

4. **Cecily de Busli**,
m.ca 1164, **John de Busli**, son of **Richard de Busli**, [470-4]
ch. 5. **Idonea de Busli**, m. **Robert de Vipont**. [470-6]

(To Busli Line 470-5)

•◊•◊•◊•

Clayton Family [illegible]

A list of "companions" who came with the Conqueror does list a "[illegible] de [illegible]", also known as [illegible] de [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSLI

Anc Rts 139:25; DNB 20:305 (Vieuxpont)

Line 472

1. **Beatrice de Busli**, sister of **Roger de Busli**, [470-1]
m. **William d'Eu**, son of **Robert d'Eu**, [97-9]
ch. 2. **Henry d'Eu**,
m.(1) Maud,
m.(2) Hermentrude;
m.(3) **Margaret of Champagne**. [97-11]

Beatrice de Busli was the sister of Roger de Busli, Lord of Tickhill. Her great-great-granddaughter, Alice d'Eu, brought the Honour of Tickhill to the Counts of Eu.

(To Eu Line 97-10)

◆

BUTLER

(See Le Boteler)

◆

BYFIELD

This Byfield family seems to have originated at Stratford-on-Avon, England, but was later of Isleworth, Middlesex.

TAG 41:139-147 (1964); NEHGR 39:173-175 (1885), NEHGR 52:140,141 (1898); DNB 3:565 (Byfield); Sawyer,Gen.p.169; Savage I:325,326; Torrey p.129

Line 473

1. **Richard Byfield**, (-1633),
m.(1) Unknown,
ch. Nicholas Byfield, m.(1) Frances Hardware;
m.(2) Elizabeth Tomlyns,
m.(2) ca 1596, **Margaret**,
ch. 2. **Richard Byfield**,
Nathaniel Byfield,
Robert Byfield.

Richard Byfield became vicar of Stratford-on-Avon in January 1597. He left Stratford in 1603 and went to a parish in Worcestershire, and later to Isleworth, Middlesex, England. The name of his first wife is unknown. By her he had a son, Nicholas, who was vicar at Isleworth, and at least three daughters. She died before 1596, when Richard married his second wife, Margaret. Richard Byfield died before 24 Oct 1633, when his will was probated.

2. **Richard Byfield**, (1598-1664),
m.(1) ca 1623, Mary, dau. of Joane Gater,
ch. Mary Byfield, m. Robert Godden,
Timothy Byfield, died young,
Sarah Byfield, died young,
m.(2) 1627, Mary Lancaster, dau. of Thomas Lancaster,
ch. Samuel Byfield, m. Mary,
Anne Byfield, m. Samuel Wickins,
Richard Byfield,
Elizabeth Byfield, m. John Berrow,
Daughter, m. — Wright,
Daughter, m. William Wagstaffe,
Mary Byfield, m. — Brown,
Unknown,
m.(3) **Sarah Juxon**, dau. of **John Juxon**, [752-2]
ch. Elizabeth Byfield, m. John Bowers,
Dorcas Byfield, m. Robert Patten,
Timothy Byfield, m. Dorothy,
Sarah Byfield,
Rebecca Byfield, m. — Jackson,
3. **Priscilla Byfield**,
Deborah Byfield, m. — Cox,
John Byfield,
Nathaniel Byfield, m.(1) Deborah Clark;
m.(2) Sarah Leverett,
Thomas Byfield.

Richard Byfield was baptized 24 Sep 1598, at Stratford-on-Avon. In Michaelmas term 1615 he was entered either as servitor or batler at Queen's College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. 19 Oct 1619, M.A. 29 Oct 1622. He was curate or lecturer at Isleworth, probably in 1622, and had some other 'petite employments' before being presented (prior to 1630) by Sir John Evelyn to the rectory of Long Ditton, Surrey. He sat in the Westminster Assembly, but was not one of the divines nominated in the original ordinance of 12 June 1643, being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel Featley in 1645. During the protectorate he quarreled with Sir John Evelyn, his patron, about the reparation of the church, and Calamy recounts their amicable reconciliation through the intervention of Cromwell. In 1654 he was appointed one of the assistant commissioners for Surrey, under the ordinance of 29 June for the ejection of scandalous ministers and schoolmasters.

Byfield held his rectory, with a high character for personal piety and zeal in the ministry, until the passing of the Uniformity Act. At his ejection he was the oldest minister in seniority of appointment in Surrey. Leaving Long Ditton, he retired to Mortlake, where he was in

Joseph Foster
Pedigrees of the
county families
of Eng. Vol. I
Lancashire

Memorial
Oversize
EF45
9F75L

Busli / de Bully

occurs in Battle Abbey roll. Roger Bertin paid a fine in Normandy, 1195 (MRS). Helto B. occurs at the same time, and was bailiff of Falaise (Ib.), and in 1203 had remission of a fine at Caen (Rot. Canc.). Helias and Thomas Bertin were benefactors to St. Andrew Gouffern, Normandy. In 1165 Alexander de Bertona held lands in Kent (Lib. Nig.). The family was seated at Berstead, Kent, t. Henry II. (Hasted, ii. 488), and sometimes bore the name of De Berstead. Walter de Bersted, 1257, was Viscount of Kent (Roberts, Excerpt.), and in 1266 was a justiciary. Hamo de Berstede occurs 1305. In 1433 William Bertyn was one of the Kentish gentry. Simon Bertyn, who d. 1530, devised lands at Bersted. Another branch, seated at Bersted also, altered the name to Berty and Bertie. Thomas B. of this line was captain of Hurst Castle t. Henry VIII., and from him descended the Duke of Ancaster, Earls of Lindsey, and of Abingdon.

Bertin. *See* BERTIE.

Bertram, an illustrious Norman name. *See* MITFORD.

Berwell. *See* BARWELL.

Bessett, armorially identified with BISSETT.

Best, an abbreviation of BESSETT. From this house derive the Lords Wynford.

Bever, or Beever, armorially identified with Belvoir or Bevor of Leicestershire, otherwise De Toesni. *See* BEEVOR.

Beverel. Richard de Beverel is frequently mentioned in Normandy, c. 1180 (MRS).

Bevington. *See* BOVINGTON.

Beville. *See* BEAVILL.

Bevir, for BEVER.

Bevis, for BEAVIS.

Bevis, armorially identified with Beaufais or Beauvais. Duke Richard II., 1027, confirmed the gift of Ansgot de Belvai of land at Belvai to Fescamp Abbey (Neustria Pia, 212). Goisbert de Beauvais held a barony in Herts, 1082 (Domesd.). John Beauveys was bailsman for a M.P. for Yorkshire, 1313 (Palgr. Parl. Writs).

Bew. *See* BEWS.

Bewley, for Beaulieu. *See* BOWLEY.

Bews, for BAYEUX. Ranulph de Bayeux was one of the Proceres of Normandy, 1050, in rebellion against Duke William (Ord. Vitalis). His descendants were great barons in Lincoln. Hugh de Bayeux, 1165, held two knights' fees in that county. The name continued long as Bayouse, Beyouse, and at last Bews.

Bewsay, for BUSSEY or De Busci.

Bewshea, for BEWSAY.

Bick, a form of Bec. *See* BEACH.

Biddle, for BIDELL.

Bidell, from Bidellus or Bedellus. *See* BEADLE.

Bidon, for BIDUN. *See* BEADON.

Biggers. Durand le Bigre, Normandy, 1180–95 (MRS). Ranulph de Bigarz, 1198 (Ib.).

Bigot. Richard le Bigot and Robert, Normandy, 1180–95 (MRS). *See* WIGGETT. ?

Biles, a form of BYLES.

Bill, armorially identified with Byle or Byles, a form of BOYLE.

Billes. *See* BILL, a form of BOYLE.

Billett, armorially identified with BELLET.

Bing. *See* BYNG.

Binge. *See* BYNG.

Bingham, or De Buisli, from Buisli or Builly, near Neûchatel, Normandy (often supposed to be of Saxon origin). Roger de Busliaco held 149 lordships in barony 1086, chiefly in York and Notts, which were entitled the Honour of Tickhill. He also held Sutton, Somerset, from Roger de Arundel. One of his lordships was Bingham, Notts, an estate of great value and importance. Dugdale confuses this baron with his son and grandson, who bore the same name. The latter suffered forfeiture t. Stephen, and his Honour of Tickhill was, in 1156 and 1165, in the hands of the King (Rot. Pip.; Lib. Niger). Jordan and John de Buisli were then his next heirs. The former had issue Richard de B., who held 6 fees in 1165, and whose dau. carried that estate to Robert de Vipont. The male representation then vested in the descendants of Richard de B., younger son of Roger I., who founded Roche Abbey, York, 1147 (Mon. i. 836). He had issue Richard and William de B. (Ib.). John de B., son of the latter, granted lands to Roche (Ib.). The former paid a fine in Bucks 1158 (Rot. Pip.), and possessing Bingham, was thence named, and, c. 1166, as John de Bingham, witnessed charters in favour of Ellesham Hospital, Lincoln (Mon. ii. 422). His son Clement was father of Hugh de Bingham, living 1199, who was enfeoffed in his lands at Bingham by Hugh Paganel (Testa). The lordship was soon after forfeited. Robert, brother of Clement, and, in 1205, Richard, his son, obtained livery of his lands at Bingham (Hardy, Obl. et fin. 258). He was brother of Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, and had issue William and Robert. The former possessed Sutton, Somerset, which had descended from his ancestor Roger de Buisli (Collinson, vol. ii. 350). From Robert, who m. the heiress of Turberville, descend the Binghams of Dorset, the Earls of Lucan, and Barons Clanmorris.

Birbeck, from Brabant. Henry de Birbeka witnessed a charter of Godfrey Barbatus 1134; and William de B. a charter of Godfrey Duke of Brabant 1179 (Albert. Miræi Oper. Diplomat. i. 107, 174).

Birmingham, or Paynel. The barony of Birmingham was granted by Fulco Paynel, t. Henry I., to Peter (whose family were armorially identified with the Painels, each bearing a bend), by the service of 9 knights. About 1150 William Fitz-Peter witnessed a charter of Gervase Paynel (Mon. ii. 907), and his son Peter Dapifer held 9 fees 1165, and 1187 witnessed a charter of Gervase Paynel (Mon. ii. 911). He had William, Baron of Birmingham (Dugd. War. 897, 8), and Peter de Birmingham, who went to Ireland, and was ancestor of the barons of Athenry, Earls of Louth. *See* PAYNEL.

Biron. *See* BYRON.

Birt. *See* BURT.

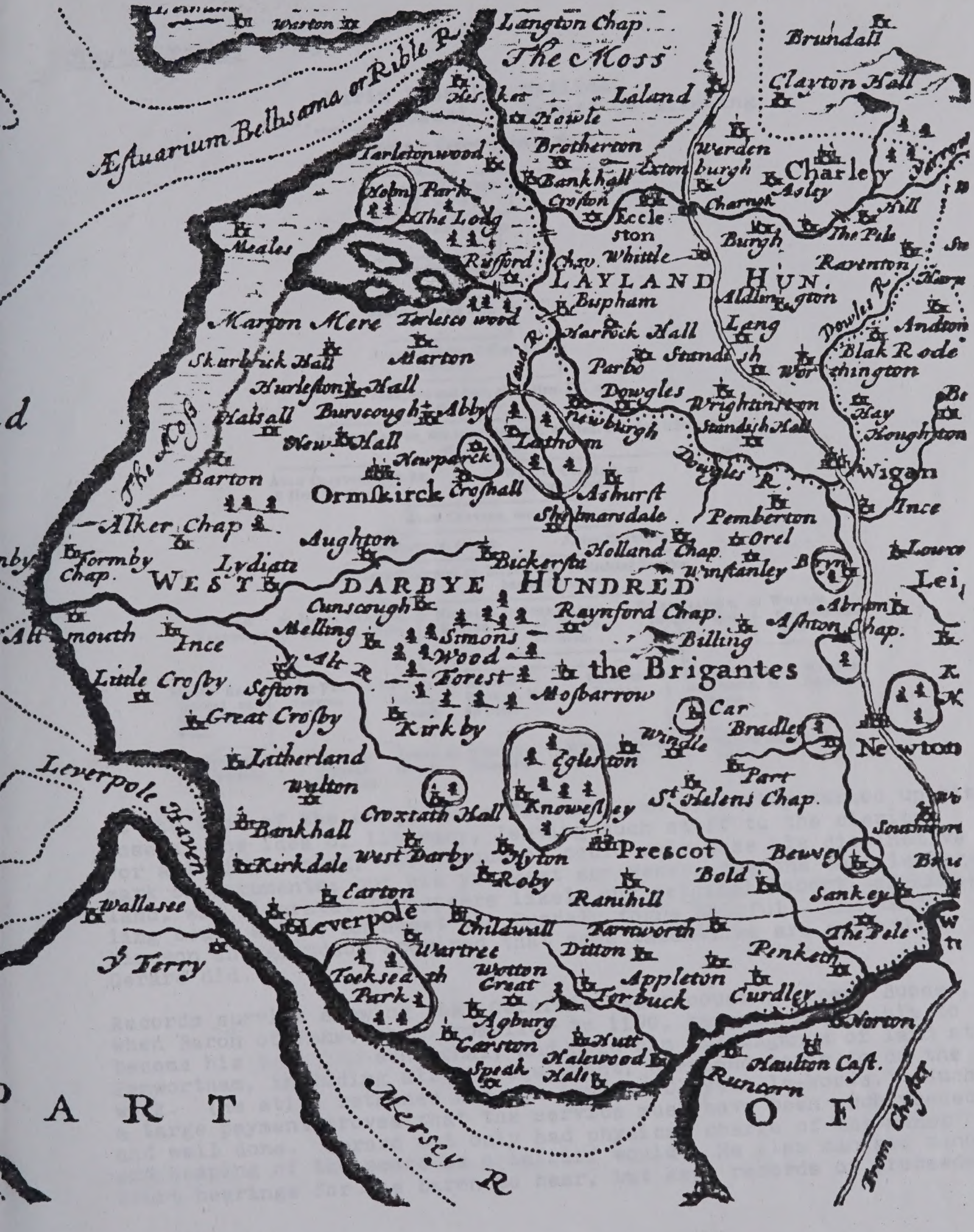
Bishop. Radulphus Episcopus, or l'Évêque, paid a fine in Normandy 1180, and Ricardus Episcopus in 1184 (MRS). John Bishop witnessed a charter of Robert Fitz-Harding, t. Henry II. (Mon. ii.). In 1246 Matilda, dau. of Richard le Evesk, paid a fine, Wilts (Roberts, Excerpt.). Sir John Bisshopp was M.P. for Wilts 1315. Of this name were the Bishopps, Baronets, Lords de la Zouche.

Bishopp, armorially identified with BISHOP.

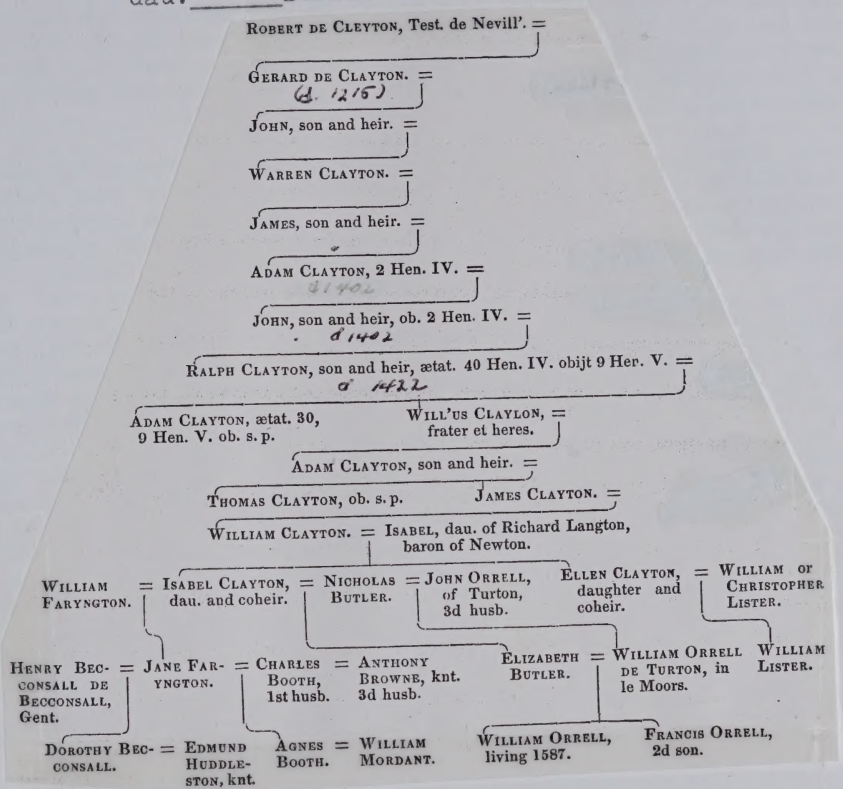
Clayton?

de Bully

From Camden's Britannia, Edition of 1695*


Warton
Langton Chap
The Moss
Æstuarium Belisama or Rible R.
Hesket
Laland
Howle
Brundall
Clayton Hall
Tarletonwood
Brotherton
Werden
Exton burgh
Bankhall
Charnok
Charley
Asley
Holm Park
The Long
Croston
Eccleston
Burgh
The Pele
Hill
Meales
Rufford
Chap. Whittle
Raventon
LAYLAND HUN.
Bispham
Aldlington
Dowles R.
Andton
Marton Mere
Tarlesco wood
Harrock Hall
Lang
Standish
Blak Rode
Skarsbrick Hall
Marton
Parbo
Worthington
Hurleston Hall
Dowgles
Wrightinton
Burscough Abby
Newburgh
Standish Hall
Hay
Halsall
Lathom
Houghton
New Hall
Newparck
Dowgles R.
Wigan
The Moss
Barton
Ormskirck
Croshall
Ashurst
Ince
Skelmarsdale
Pemberton
Alker Chap
Aughton
Holland Chap.
Orel
Lowe
Formby Chap.
Lydiate
Bickersta
Winstanley
Bryn
WEST DARBYE HUNDRED
Abram
Cunscough
Raynford Chap.
Altmouth
Ince
Melling
Simons Wood Forest
Billing
Ashton Chap.
Alt R.
the Brigantes
Little Crosby
Sefton
Mosbarrow
Car
Great Crosby
Kirkby
Windle
Bradley
Newton
Leverpole Haven
Litherland
Egleston
Part
Walton
St. Helens Chap.
Croxtath Hall
Knowesley
Bankhall
Prescot
Bewsey
Kirkdale
West Darby
Hyton
Bold
Roby
Sankey
Wallasee
Earton
Ranihill
The Pele
Leverpole
Childwall
Farnworth
Wartree
Ditton
Penketh
Ye Ferry
Toxteth Park
Wotton Great
Appleton
Torbuck
Curdley
Norton
Agburg
Garston
Hutt
Halewood Hall
Haulton Cast.
Speak
Runcorn
PART
OF
Mersey R
From Chester

Warin Bussel = Matilda
dau.______Bussel == Robert de Hikeling


ROBERT DE CLEYTON, Test. de Nevill'. =
GERARD DE CLAYTON. =
(d. 1215)
JOHN, son and heir. =
WARREN CLAYTON. =
JAMES, son and heir. =
ADAM CLAYTON, 2 Hen. IV. =
d 1402
JOHN, son and heir, ob. 2 Hen. IV. =
d 1402
RALPH CLAYTON, son and heir, ætat. 40 Hen. IV. obijt 9 Her. V. =
d 1422
ADAM CLAYTON, ætat. 30, 9 Hen. V. ob. s. p.
WILL'US CLAYLON, = frater et heres.
ADAM CLAYTON, son and heir. =
THOMAS CLAYTON, ob. s. p.
JAMES CLAYTON. =
WILLIAM CLAYTON. = ISABEL, dau. of Richard Langton, baron of Newton.
WILLIAM FARYNGTON. = ISABEL CLAYTON, dau. and coheir. = NICHOLAS BUTLER. = JOHN ORRELL, of Turton, 3d husb.
ELLEN CLAYTON, daughter and coheir. = WILLIAM or CHRISTOPHER LISTER.
HENRY BECCONSALL DE BECCONSALL, Gent. = JANE FARYNGTON. = CHARLES BOOTH, 1st husb. = ANTHONY BROWNE, knt. 3d husb.
ELIZABETH BUTLER. = WILLIAM ORRELL DE TURTON, in le Moors.
WILLIAM LISTER.
DOROTHY BECCONSALL. = EDMUND HUDDLESTON, knt.
AGNES BOOTH. = WILLIAM MORDANT.
WILLIAM ORRELL, living 1587.
FRANCIS ORRELL, 2d son.

At the time of the conquest, a fighting man typically turned up his nose at the idea of literacy, leaving such stuff to the clerics. For all his cunning, the Conqueror could only make his distinctive mark on documents; but his youngest son Henry, the one born in England, was literate. It appears likely our original Robert, of Hikeling could write, an asset the Bussels found helpful. and that his son and grandson acquired that same talent; we are sure that Gerard did.

Records survive showing that Gerard's older cousin, Albert Bussel, when Baron of Penwortham from 1164 to 1190, bargained with him to become his seneschal, and paid him six oxgangs of land at Penwortham, including all the equipment, oxen and serfs to do the work. (He still retained his own land at Clayton-le-Woods.) Such a large payment proves that the service must have been much needed and well done. Gerard not only had physical charge of the manor and keeping of the peace as a bailiff would. He also managed manor court hearings for the baron to hear, but kept records of proceed-

ings. Was he part of the chain of command which sent royal revenues to the king? Perhaps not, but later events make one wonder. We assume he continued as seneschal to Baron Hugh Bussel who inherited the barony in 1190, in consequence for the previous payment in land, for later his son owned the land. It must have been his stellar service in that capacity that attracted royal attention.

History does not tell us whether future King John actually visited Lancashire in person, but as Duke of Mortain that was part of his princely domain. If there he would certainly want to visit the castle, rebuilt on the site of a castle of not only Edward the Confessor, but of even earlier Saxon kings before him.

King Richard I the "Lion Heart" (ruled 1189-1199) spent most of his reign in the holy land, and only a few months in England, which he taxed stiffly to support his expedition. His younger brother John did certain ruling in his stead. So much has been repeated about the negative aspects of his personality that the good has been overlooked. John was brilliant but grasping, with a twisted personality that grew increasingly acute, but he was more progressive than most monarchs in thinking up projects that would in the long run better the lives of all his subjects, not just the rich--though he did exact a fee, it was generally well worth it to the recipients. And he did strike a bargain with Gerard de Clayton, who thus became the king's hereditary serjeant of Leyland Hundred, rather than Penwortham.

The original document has not survived but King John, true to his nature, charged a fee, once he became a king, to confirm all the grants he had made before ascending the throne. Gerard paid the fee, and the reconfirmation reads like this:

> Richard I. The first lord of the Wapentake was John, Earl of Morton's dayes, for I find one Gerardus de Clayton, Charter I John (1199-1200) m. 5 n. 195 by which K. John granted and confirmed to Gerard de Clayton 'for his homage and service the serjeantry of Leylandshire, to have and to hold to himself and heires by the service of 1^{d} in serjeantry of us and our heires - his service as confirmed in the charter made to him when we were Earl of Morton' and such service was confirmed in the record. *

Gerard Clayton died in 1215. When his son Robert took over the serjeantry he owed 12½ marks inheritance tax and a palfrey on succeeding to the office.

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*Baines, pg 112 under Hundred of Leyland, from Testa de Nevill

Chapter 4 - More Clayton Families, Real and Unreal

We are glad to have the information found so far, but it is too scanty to draw any firm conclusions about who is ours and who is not. As anyone can tell when looking at modern maps, the population of Clayton-le-Woods and other manors eventually grew into villages, then towns. Though Anderton inherited/bought the original manor site, people surnamed Clayton, descended from younger sons who did not inherit, stuck around and had their own farms or new manors in the close vicinity. For example, Baines said that a Mr. Edmund Clayton of Bramber Bridge (immediately to the north) printer who died in 1767 "was the ancestor of the first or second calico printer in Lancashire." Thus he was an early industrialist at the very beginning of the Industrial Revolutiion, an extreme examples of Claytons who stayed.

It appears Gerard Clayton had at least two sons, Robert and John, with both present at a 1242/3 inquest. Robert must have been the eldest, for he inherited the serjeantry, which he sold in 1266 to the Earl de Ferrers; but he did not sell any land.

In 1288 John de Clayton had wardship of the castle, which had once been in Gerard's hands. Was he Gerard's son, or Robert's son? Was he the John on the chart who (endearingly) had a son Warren named for great-grandfather Bussel? Was he the John who died before 1313 leaving an underage son Adam? Could this Adam be the father of Ralph de Clayton of Thelwall? The timing is almost right but may be a little off. Clayton families told of later in this chapter will include the latter branch.

As we proceed, one must keep in mind that, as centuries passed, knights as fighting men became scarcer. Rent continued to be paid in knights' fees but kings, preferring not to have overmighty subjects armed to the teeth, used the revenue instead of their swords to hire mercenary armies, thus turning them into farmers instead of fighters. The Hundred Years War (1337-1453) resulted in a social revolution as Kings Edward III through Henry VI drained the nation's resources fighting to conquer France, even as the Black Death decimated the population.

Despite restrictive laws, the few peasants left alive were slowly enabled to better their condition because their service was in demand. The same applied to upperclass younger sons who had talent or luck or married heiresses. Knowing all this and keeping in mind that our proven ancestor, John Clayton of Clayton Manor in High Hoyland, West Riding, Yorkshire, across the Pennines but not really terribly far to the east, was wealthy and cultured, can you spot anyone in this chapter from whom he probably descended? How we wish there were more pieces in the puzzle!

As more Claytons are encountered, and as our ancestors gradually moved eastward, maps may help us understand just where those people were. The winding River Ribble, upper left on map, would have been much broader a thousand years ago, before silting.

As the local history progresses, less is heard of the Claytons. In 1242/3 an inquest was heard in the wapentake court over the payment of scutage to the king. The inquisitors were Robert Bussel, Warin de Waleton, Robert de Clayton, Richard Banastre, Walter de Hole, Richard de Thorpe, William de Worthinton, Richard de Chernoc, John de Cophull John de Clayton, and Robert de Withull. Among the various findings were that Robert de Clayton held a tenth and a twentieth part of a knight fee in Clayton and Penwortham (two places). Robert Bussel held the tenth part of a knight in Langton. Lealand, and Eckeston. All held of the Earl of Lincoln and he of Earl William de Ferrers.

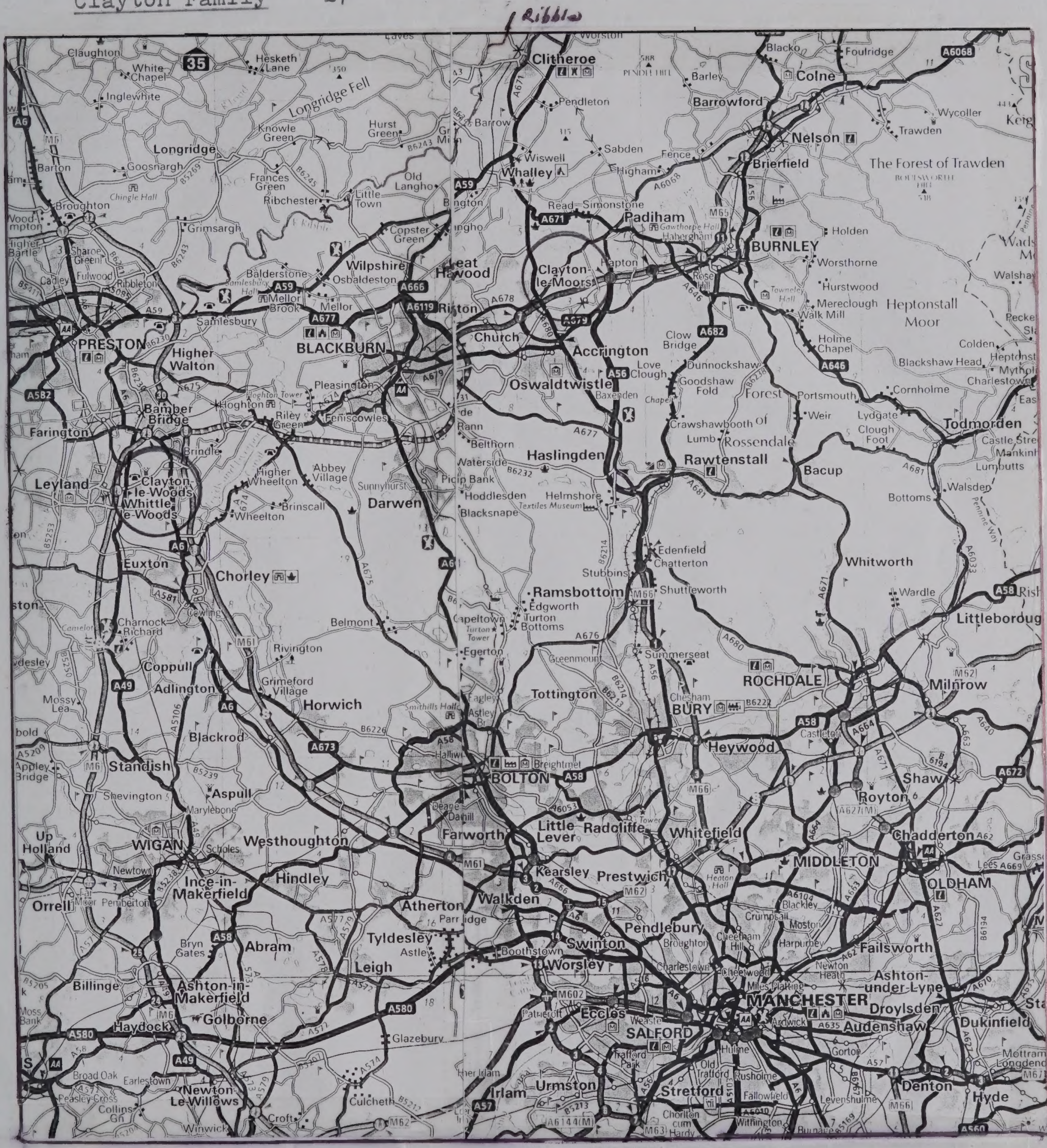
Though early on, the adjoining Hundred of Blackburn (NE of Leyland Hundred and following the line of the Ribble) was in the hands of the Lacy Family, in 1229 King Henry III granted the Lordship of Leland to Ranulf, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, including also the Liverpool, West Derby and Salford Hundreds. This man was a successor of Earl Hugh of Avranches "Hugh Lupus" in right of his wife, a co-heiress of the Chester earldom.

In 1246, Earl deFerrers purchased the hereditary office of the serjeantry of Lelandshire from Gerald's son, Robert de Clayton. He must have paid a tidy sum for it. Perhaps pressure was put on him by the powerful Earl, who would have appreciated the convenience for it may have conflicted with his own power, though he then hired deputies to do the work.

In 1288, an inquisition of William III de Ferrers, successor, showed that there were 18 main tenants of the Hundred. Of them, John de Clayton owed 1s 0d for wardship of the castle, one of the lower amounts, but by then the castle must have outlived much of its usefulness. No Bussels were mentioned. Maybe some scions of the families had spread their wings.

In time to come complaints of the residents over double rents by the Ferrers were piling up. In 1313 one of these cases occurred when John de Clayton, Lord of Clayton-le-Woods died. His son and heir, Adam Clayton, being a minor, claimed against his guardian-in-chivalry and others that the manor was held by a rent of 18d and not by knight service. The jury decided that it was held by knight service of sixpence yearly for "sake, bode and fode," and twelvepence for castle guard paid to the Lord of Leylandshire, still a Ferrers.

By 1563 our Clayton ancestors had been in Yorkshire a long time, so the following does not concern us but may be of interest. Despite what that chart shows, there were still some Claytons at Clayton-le-Woods vicinity.


Ribble
Clitheroe
Pendle Hill
Barley
Colne
Foulridge
Barrowford
Nelson
Brierfield
Wycoller
Trawden
The Forest of Trawden
Claughton
White Chapel
Hesketh Lane
Inglewhite
Longridge Fell
Knowle Green
Hurst Green
Longridge
Goosnargh
Barton
Chingle Hall
Frances Green
Ribchester
Little Town
Old Langho
Barrow
Pendleton
Sabden
Wiswell
Whalley
Higham
Fence
Read
Simonstone
Padiham
Gawthorpe Hall
Habergham
Holden
BURNLEY
Worsthorne
Broughton
Grimsargh
Sharoe Green
Fulwood
Ribbleton
Cadley
Balderstone
Samlesbury Hall
Osbaldeston
Wilpshire
Great Harwood
Clayton-le-Moors
Hapton
Rose Hill
Towneley Hall
Hurstwood
Mereclough
Walk Mill
Heptonstall Moor
Mellor Brook
Mellor
Rishton
Samlesbury
PRESTON
Higher Walton
BLACKBURN
Church
Accrington
Clow Bridge
Holme Chapel
Oswaldtwistle
Love Clough
Dunnockshaw
Goodshaw Fold
Baxenden
Forest of Rossendale
Portsmouth
Cornholme
Pleasington
Hoghton Tower
Hoghton
Riley Green
Feniscowles
Bamber Bridge
Farington
Brindle
Belthorn
Haslingden
Crawshawbooth
Lumb
Weir
Lydgate
Clough Foot
Todmorden
Rawtenstall
Bacup
Leyland
Clayton-le-Woods
Whittle-le-Woods
Higher Wheelton
Abbey Village
Sunnyhurst
Darwen
Pickup Bank
Hoddlesden
Blacksnape
Helmshore Textiles Museum
Wheelton
Brinscall
Walsden
Euxton
Chorley
Edenfield
Chatterton
Stubbins
Whitworth
Ramsbottom
Edgworth
Turton Bottoms
Shuttleworth
Wardle
Charnock Richard
Cowling
Belmont
Chapeltown
Turton Tower
Littleborough
Coppull
Rivington
Egerton
Summerseat
Greenmount
Adlington
Grimeford Village
Horwich
Tottington
Chesham
BURY
ROCHDALE
Milnrow
Blackrod
Smithills Hall
Astley Bridge
Castleton
Heywood
Standish
Appley Bridge
Shevington
Aspull
BOLTON
Breightmet
Shaw
Royton
Up Holland
WIGAN
Westhoughton
Deane
Daubhill
Farnworth
Little Lever
Radcliffe
Whitefield
Chadderton
MIDDLETON
OLDHAM
Orrell
Pemberton
Ince-in-Makerfield
Hindley
Kearsley
Prestwich
Heaton Hall
Atherton
Walkden
Blackley
Crumpsall
Moston
Tyldesley
Astley
Pendlebury
Cheetham Hill
Harpurhey
Failsworth
Bryn Gates
Abram
Leigh
Boothstown
Swinton
Worsley
Charlestown
Newton Heath
Ashton-under-Lyne
Billinge
Ashton-in-Makerfield
Golborne
Haydock
Glazebury
Patricroft
Eccles
Weaste
SALFORD
MANCHESTER
Ardwick
Droylsden
Audenshaw
Dukinfield
Hulme
Gorton
Newton-le-Willows
Earlestown
Broad Oak
Peasley Cross
Collins Green
Winwick
Croft
Culcheth
Irlam
Urmston
Trafford Park
Old Trafford
Stretford
Rusholme
Fallowfield
Levenshulme
Withington
Chorlton cum Hardy
Denton
Hyde
Mottram
Longdendale

Most sparsely-settled areas are elevated moorlands. There is a ridge along the SE bsnk og the winding Ribble River. The Lacy castle at Clitheroe sat on an eminence from which they had a wide view of the countryside. The route of the 15-mile long Calder river does not show clearly. It flowed from near Clayton-le-Moors into the Ribble.

As we review this map, we may call to mind that the General Armory says that the same coat of arms our family used, are currently in use by Lancashire Clayton families at Crooke, Adlington, and Lostock Hall at Leyland. The latter two are yet in the political district of Leyland Hundred. I have not been able to locate Crooke in any map and therefore presume it must be the name of a manor rather than a town--possibly not far away. The map shows Leyland just scross the highway west of Clayton-le-Woods. Adlington is on Highway A6, about five miles south. This chapter will mention a 14th century family at Clayton-le-Moors, about 15 miles northeast, who also used them.

For a change of pace, a Clayton family not ours is mentioned first. I haven't found much about them, except that their daughter married into a famous family. In fact, she became an ancestress of the handsome poet, Lord Byron. Their history goes way back, to Beuron near Mantes where, as a branch of the Tesson family, one of the most powerful Viking families in the days of the Conqueror's grandfather, the clan also included the Percies and Marmions, several of whom came with the Conqueror or soon after. Two de Buron brothers are mentioned in Domesday book with large holdings. one in Derby and Nottingham, whose descendant, Roger (some call him Robert) of Horestan Castle in Derbyshire, fell into disfavor with the capricious King John. This king, so kind to Gerald de Clayton, took away de Buron (later called Byron's) land and gave it to a Briwere. Lucky for Byron, he had already married, sometime before 1192, Ciceley Clayton, only child of Sir Richard Clayton, of Clayton Manor, now two miles east of Manchester (the city on our map). When Sir Richard Clayton died, Robert and Ciceley Byron moved in, and Byron families lived at Clayton Hall until the reign of King Henry VIII. Clayton Hall, a historic building, is still there. *

The Byron/Clayton family quartered their arms thusly:
Byron: Quarterly first and fourth, argent three bendlets embossed gules
Clayton: Second and third, argent on a bend azure, three annulets or, in sinister chief a cross-crosslet fitchee azure

CLAYTON HALL
Courtesy Central Library, Manchester

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*Mark Bennett Byron, The Byron Chronicle, a History of the Byron and Byrom Families 1066-1800 pp 26-29 (1966); also The Norman People pp 183-4

**J.R. Earwaker, East Cheshire, Past and Present (2 vol--pg 446 under Stockport Parish)

It will be noticed later that our Yorkshire Clayton wives did have kin not far northeast of Manchester, but the Clayton/Byron case was thrown to warn us to use caution since the name is so common. A more serious search for Robert de Clayton's descendants, our possible line, leads us closer to home. Adjoining Leyland Hundred to the northeast is Blackburn Hundred, also composed of a number of divisions, though we do not have a diagram like that on page 18 to help us.

Some excerpts from a history of that place * show us that the original owners, Albert de Grelley and Roger de Busli of the Domesday book era were long gone when the Claytons moved in:

> Edmund de Lacy, Lord of Clitheroe Manor, died in 1258, was found by escheat to have possessed, among his many estates in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the manor and lands in Blackburn parish that followeth: Rishton manor, lands in Samlesburye, Livysay, Salesburye, Osbaldeston, Clayton, Dinkedley and Wolipshire.
>
> The following extracts from Liber Feodorum (Book of Fees) compiled by Ralph de Nevil in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) have reference to the landed tenants of this parish
>
> Inquisitions of the Wapentake of Blakeburnscire: Simon le Harris, Adam Noel, Henry de Clayton, Adam de Billinton, William de Caldercotes, John de Wynketley, and Richard de Katlauhe......
>
> HARWOOD--Hugh Fiton holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in Harwood of the desmene fee. Henry de Clayton holds the eighth part of a knight's fee of the same of the desmene fee......

This last item is key. Fiton and Clayton were cousins, living near each other in Harwood, You will remember (see page 19) that the Bussels gave their ancestors, Robert de Hikeling and Richard Fiton, Bussel daughters along with adjoining lands in Clayton-le-Woods.

Now we return to the Lancashire history by Edward Baines, occasionally referring to our map on page 27. Points to remember when we get to the part about Clayton-le-Moors: (1) It is said to have started about 1246. (2) No doubt the soil is clayey, even muckey in spots, for it was situated in the area where various streams flow together at the source of the Calder River, which flows about 15 miles into the Ribble. (To avoid confusion, it should be told that there is a much larger Calder River in Yorkshire, flowing eventually into the Aire River. Many of the Clayton wives' families lived near its banks.) (3) Could descendants of Clayton-le-Woods folks have had an influence in naming that place?

Clayton -le-Dale four miles NNE of Blackburn, was long possessed by a race of Saxon lords called Sprackling, who flourished 150 years before the Conquest. Ralph, son of Sprackling in the reign of King Henry II gave to monks of the Blessed Mary of Salley, a third

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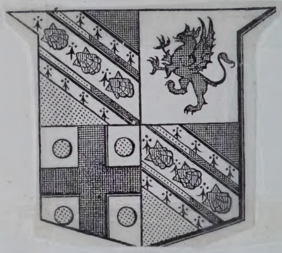
*William Alexander Abram, History of Blackburn pg 51, etc

a bovate of land at Claiton, deed witnessed by Gospatrick, Lord of Samlesbury and others. The old hall, a stone building later used as a farmhouse, was in 1890 situated near a ford where an old Roman road crossed the Ribble. (No mention of any Claytons) The vill has now vanished. *

By a charter of the first Henry de Lacy in the Honor of Clitheroe, Accrington plus manors no longer on the map, plus the land that became Clayton-le-Moors, a clayey district amongst the moors at the confluence of the Calder River, were part of a large grant to Hugo, son of Leofwine, a Saxon, in the reign of King Henry I (1100-1125). A desmene manor under Altham gave name to a family who resided there very early, of whom Henry de Clayton was one of the grand inquest in 13 John (1212) for the wapentake of Blakeburnsir (Blackburn). The last of the family was another Henry, son of John de Clayton, who left only two daughters, coheiresses, of whom Celia, living in 1369, married Adam de Grimshaw...** A different book shows that Adam and Celia's oldest son, Adam Grimshaw, inherited Clayton Manor. He quartered his arms as shown in the illustration. ***



No comment was made about the 1st and 4th quarters with scallops om a bend and I have no idea what family that represented. The 2nd quarter was "for himself," Argent a griffin segt. sable, armed or. It is that 3rd quarter that interests us. It is the Clayton arms, except that the cross is not engrailled; and I don't think any of the Claytons engrailled the cross that early! The General Armory says the Grimshaw arms are still the same as that second quarter.

If we can rely on Foster, it seems we might be related to Henry de Clayton of the 1212 inquest or a close relative at Clayton-le-Moors; but coat armory, while a clue, is tricky. One authority says, "We find cases before 1300 not only of the canon of heredity in coats being disregarded, but of the same person using different coats at different times." ****I cannot cite the source offhand, but have read of cases in which the son of a knight who married a rich heiress above his station, adopted his mother's coat of arms (and sometimes her surname).

The county history also says Little Harwood, two miles NE of Blackburn, is a small township on the ridge of a lofty hill, the property of the Claytons of Harwood Hall for upwards of 400 years. In 1346 Ralph, son of Henry de Clayton of Parva Harwoode, granted half of the mill of that place to Henry Clayton of Dutton. Jeffrey Clayton in 1503/4 put land in trust. John, his son, left two coheiresses, Ellen and Rose. By then our Claytons were in York-

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*Baines, 72 **ibid 55

*** Joseph Foster, Pedigrees of the County Families of England, Lancashire (1873) Oversize, under Grimshaw

****H.W.C.Davis, Medieval History, 196-7 (1928-Univ.Oxford Press) shire for maybe centuries, but we cannot pass this up, for it reveals a link to the Thelwall Claytons. This is involved. Perhaps a review of Clayton coats of arms listed in the second column, General Armory on page 6 will help us. It says that the arms of Little Harwood and Doneraile, Co. Cork, Ireland , were: argent on a bend sable cotised gules, three roses or, and that John Clayton of Thelwall used the same, though the modern arms of Thelwall were said to be the same as our Claytons of Virginia used. It says the ancient arms there were: quarterly 1&4 argent, 2&3 gules a fret or, in the first a mullet sable. (Compare that with the sealing (signet) ring of Hugh Clayton on the following page). The arms of Harwood Parva are: Argent a bend between three mullets sable. Mullets are 5-pointed stars.

All that sounds a bit straightforward and fits in, but Rylands (see below) confuses the issue by depicting some Thelwell Clayton arms as: azure, a saltire between four martlets gules. General Armory calls those Yorkshire-gone-to-London arms. Rylands does us a tremendous favor, demonstrating that , despite all the hype, Thomas Clayton (d.1426) did not acquire Thelwall Manor as a marriage portion from heiress Dorothy Thelwall! By that time the manor had been possessed by Claytons for many generations. His showing of Clayton arms in transition is interesting.

Paul Rylands, a famous archivist and historian, has written a treatise about the Claytons there, though he stated he "had no intention of following the line (back) into Lancashire." He also did not raise the issue of whether Geoffrey de Dutton's wife was Ideona (Alice) de Lacy, supposed 2-Great-Grandparents of Thomas Clayton according to some of those old Magna Charta Securities lineages. Rylands does not say whom Thomas married, though he really did die in 1426, leaving an only daughter Ellen, no sons!

Synopsis: Thelwall, in Bucklow Hundred, Cheshire, is SE of Warrington. Sir Peter Leycester said that in the reign of Henry III, Edmund Lacy, Baron of Halton & Constable of Cheshire, gave unto Geoffrey Dutton, land amounting to 2/3 of Thelwall. At the signing of the deed about 1273, Robert de Thelwall le Veneur sends greetings, "that I have quitclaimed unto Geoffrey de Dutton.." He had a son Thomas who had a son Hugh de Dutton who died in 1295 possessed of the land in Thelwall and a warp in the Mersey River. His heir was Hugh Jr. born 1278. Whether he lived is unknown for the next to hold the land was Ralph de Clayton, son of Adam de Clayton, who is said by the historian Ormerod to be "one of the Lancashire Claytons." *

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*F. Paul Rylands, The Claytons of Thelwall & Sheepcroft, Co. Chester, of St. Dominick's Abbey & Doneraile Co. Cork; and Subsequently of Mallow, Co. Cork (March 1880) from Vol. 32, Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire

Ralph Clayton acquired the land "either by his or his father's marriage to a daughter of one of the two Hugh de Duttons." Rylands "searched everything in the Records Office to no avail" regarding the marriage. The deed was dated 11 December 1312, long after the fact, for in 1304 he had demised the land for seven years, there and in Bollington, to a relative, Peter de Dutton. Ralph had two wives. He and first wife Alice Cheadle were mentioned in plea rolls of 1295 and 1308. It was she who brought Bollington to the marriage. She was the ancestress of the Thomas Clayton we are interested in. Rylands gives a bare-bones descent from her that just barely gives the information we need. His main interest was in second wife, Beatrice Klinkenhall, ancestress of the Claytons who went to Ireland. Rylands confined his descents to whoever interited land only. I will list a 7-generation descent only, starting with those whose line went to Ireland.

1. Adam de Clayton married Isabel (Dutton?)
2. Ralph de Clayton m.(2) Beatrice, dau of Adam de Klinhenhall of Kenyon, Lancashire
3. Hugh de Clayton m. Ellen ( ). He witnessed a deed of William de Thelwall and others by 1285 or so. (see his seal below.)
4. John de Clayton, (see his seal below)
5. Hugh de Clayton and a Radulf de Clayton both witnessed a deed 1338. Hugh died 29 June 1338 leaving a year-old son John.
6. John de Clayton m. (________) a natural daughter of Sir Geoffrey Warburton of Arley (Rylands didn't say so, but the Warburtons were a branch of the Duttons)
7. Thomas Clayton, living 1533, m. Maude, one of 7 natural daus. of George Savage, priest of Davenham by one of the Dyes

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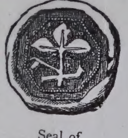
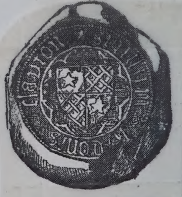
1. Adam de Clayton married Isabel (Dutton?)
2. Ralph de Clayton m. (1) Alice dau of Sir Geoffrey de Cheadle of Bollingham
3. Henry de Clayton
4. John de Clayton
5. Henry de Clayton, living 1348
6. Thomas Clayton, died 1426.
7. Ellen Clayton, only child, married Henry de Radcliff

Right - John Clayton's seal for signing documents uses a Thelwall trefoil.
Hugh's seal combines a Clayton mullet with a Dutton fret.



Seal of
John de Clayton.



Seal of Hugh de Clayton.

Dutton arms: Quarterly argent and sable, in the second quarter, a fret or.

Thelwall Arms: Gules, a chevron or charged with three trefoils vert between three boars' heads couped argent. In the Peerages, Burke says, "The Thelwall family is one of the oldest in Wales, established by John Thelwall who came to Ruthin (No. Wales) in the service of Lord Grey very early in the 14th century from the native place in Cheshire.

Lancashire Clayton Family Line According to Hepburn

Hepburn listed 16 generations in Lancashire up to John Clayton of Clayton Manor in Yorkshire whom he supposed was son of Robert in Lancashire. From then on he followed Burke's Peerages which he amended to provide for the supposed lineage of the Delaware and Pennsylvania Claytons. We will confine this section to the supposed Lancashire line. He mentions some brothers of these "Lords of Clayton Manor," which we will mostly idnore since they add nothing to the lineage. Almost every other very early genealogy or history, if it refers to the wives at all, dwells on name of the bride's father more than hers, sometimes leaving her name out entirely - e.g., the Bussel daughter who married Robert de Hikeling. Hepburn, on the other hand, gives full names of the wives but never of the fathers, making it impossible to check up on the story. However, he gives dates--his undoing, for those dates do not square with history.

1. "A man by the name of Robert, born in Caudebec, Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. He was a soldier well skilled in arms and after the battle of Hastings, 1066, had the manor of Clayton in Lancashire given to him by William the Conqueror for his laudable services in battle. He was lord of the Manor of Clayton, and the first Clayton spoken of in the history of England."

As this book has already demonstrated, the land where the first Clayton Manor in Lancashire (and the only large one with that specific title) in Lancashire, was so devastated that new settlers were just starting to trickle in when the Domesday survey of 1086 was taken. That Clayton Manor was located at Clayton-le-Woods. Its owner, who inherited the land from his mother, was a third-generation grandson of the first Norman baron to own that land and much more. This grandson , who was the real first Robert de Clayton in Lancashire, finished completing the settlement and manor of Clayton-le-Woods around 1160, nearly a century after the Conquest.

Hepburn was nearly a century ahead of history!

2. William, second son, "faithfully served King Stephen in all his troubles and on Candlemass Day 1141, he lost his life in battle." His wife was Mary Hyde. * * * As we have observed, surnames were just starting to come into vogue in England. There was no family named Hyde until considerably after 1141. The first of the name, Matthew Hyde, during the days of King John (1199-1216) was so full of joy when he was awarded a hide of land, according to the historian Ormerod, that he took his surname from the hide, See far lower right corner of map, page 27 near Manchester.

Again, Hepburn is way ahead of history.

3. Robert de Clayton, oldest son of William, is said to have married Margaret Osbaldeston. Dates were not mentioned, but if his son, below, died in 1152 as stated, the marriage must have been around 1130, give or take. Osbaldeston, a town a little north of Blackburn on our map, was begun about 1200 by a man named Osbald ~~about 1200,~~ according to our place name book. How could Margaret have been that much older than her ancestor?

4. William de Clayton, son of Robert, is said to have married Elizabeth Farrington, and later to have been buried in the Church at Leyland in 1152. ~~Now I've never set my eyes on the church at Leyland.~~ There very likely could be early Claytons buried there, though descended from the real Robert Clayton of Clayton-le-Woods, not far away at all. It would also make sense if Claytons and Farringtons intermarried several times, being so close. But it was not that soon. Farington, established about 1142, means settlement among the ferns. The following clip from Burke's Commoners shows how silly Hepburn's story was at this point.

The FFARINGTONS, of ffarington, Wearden, and Shawe Hall, all in the parish of Leyland,* and county palatine of Lancaster, arose at the time of the Conquest, and have since preserved an uninterrupted male succession. They resided at ffarington so recently as the time of ELIZABETH, and continued at Weardent until the close of the 16th century, when they removed to Shawe Hall. Of the mansion of Wearden, a portion remains, and the ancient outbuildings are remarkable for retaining still in fine preservation the family arms carved on the ends of their projecting beams of oak.

female lines

① **WARIN BUSSEL**, seated at Penwortham, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the time of the CONQUEROR, held, among his ample demesnes, the parish of Leland, and was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, to which he gave the Priory of Penwortham. His son,

② **WARIN BUSSEL**, was father of

③ ④ **ROBERT BUSSEL**, whose daughter, **AVICIA BUSSEL** ⑤, *m.* in the 14th HENRY III. (1230),

male lines

3 1 2 **JOHN DE FFARINGTON**, grandson of W. de Meles corredor of the church of Leyland, and son of Richard de ffarington, of Hogwic. This

Crests—The ancient crest was, scribed in the old heraldic works, ' called a Lezard, in som a seawolf dragone wevre az."

JOHN DE FFARINGTON, and **AVIS**, his wife, in the 7th **EDWARD I.** (1279), had a process directed to William Walton to deliver up his lands in Leyland, and John Croft, and Emma, his wife, and W., the son of Adam de Walton, were required to do the like, "which lands, John, the son of W. de Meles, had in free marriage with Alicia, the daughter of Robert Bussel, and which were to descend after the death of John and Avicia, and William, their son, according to the form of donation." From this John de ffarington lineally derived,*

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* The intermediate descent was as follows:

3 John de ffarynton=Avis ⑤

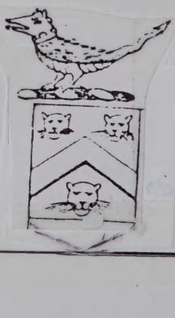
4 John de ffarynton=Maude Banister

5 William de ffarynton=Alice Farendon

6 Sir Wm. de ffaryngton=Alice Trafford

7 Sir John de ffaryngton=Margaret Butler.

Margaret, *m.* to Thomas Lathum, of Parbold.



5. Robert de Clayton "married Elizabeth Parker in 1155 and had four sons and several daughters. Their sons fought in King John's wars in Normandy, in which all but one fell in battle." That would have been around 1200 give or take, when they were in their late 30's or early 40's, if true.

6. Robert de Clayton, Jr. "married Cicely Peel." There were no Peels resident in Lancashire until centuries later, though histories say the Peels of Yorkshire posted bail for the members of parliament in Preston at a very early date.

7. Thomas de Clayton, his only brother having died, married ( ) and had:

8. John de Clayton "married Ruth Lathom in 1263." Lathom is no longer on the map, but is encircled on our 1695 map, next to a creek in West Derby Hundred flowing into the Douglas River. That family's social status was so much higher that is hard to conceive of them consorting with mere landed gentry like Claytons. The Lathoms later bought Knowsley, also encircled curther south, which they brought to the Stanley family. The mother of first Tudor King Henry VII, married into that family two centuries later.

9. Ralph de Clayton married ( ) and had three sons, of whom"

10. John de Clayton married Mary de Langton in 1307. A Langton was baron of Walton in the 1300's. A town of Langton is shown in the 1695 map in the mossy area just north of "Laland."

11. John de Clayton Jr. (d.1399) married ( ) and had four sons. He "accompanied John de Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to assist the King of Navarre against the French." That excursion was a disaster. The ally failed to provide necessary rations. Most of the troops died of hunger or dysentery.

12. John de Clayton III died 5 years after his father. It is said he married Dame Mary Fereby. Dame means wife or widow of a baronet or knight. That is a Yorkshire name--twin towns of the name are on either side of the Humber--the families could have met as fighting men.

13. Thomas de Clayton (d. 1426) Lord of Clayton Manor, married Dorothy Thelwall and received Thelwall Manor as a marriage portion. Enough has been said on the subject. See pages 31 & 32.

14. John de Clayton, Lord of Thelwall and Clayton Manors, is said to have married Mary Mainwaring, descended from Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, and Saxon English kings, through Earl Hugh Cyviliok (Keveliok) of Chester, whose daughter Amicia married Ralph Mainwaring. Hepburn spouted a lot of hype, but did not supply the long lineage between Ralph and Mary Mainwaring. However, a modern descendant of our John Clayton's immigrant "cousins" *

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*James E. Bellarts, The Quaker Yeomen, A Genealogy of the Claytons, Reynolds, Beals, Brown & Related Families pages 8 to 12

3. Robert de Clayton, oldest son of William, is said to have married Margaret Osbaldeston. Dates were not mentioned, but if his son, below, died in 1152 as stated, the marriage must have been around 1130, give or take. Osbaldeston, a town a little north of Blackburn on our map, was begun about 1200 by a man named Osbald according to our place name book. How could Margaret have been that much older than her ancestor?

4. William de Clayton, son of Robert, is said to have married Elizabeth Farington, and later to have been buried in the Church at Leyland in 1152. There very likely could be early Claytons buried there, though descended from the real Robert Clayton of Clayton-le-Woods, not far away at all. It would also make sense if Claytons and Faringtons intermarried several times, being so close. But it was not that soon. Farington, established about 1142, means settlement among the ferns. The following clip from Burke's Commoners shows how silly Hepburn's story was at this point.

The **Ffaringtons**, of ffarington, Wearden, and Shawe Hall, all in the parish of Leyland,* and county palatine of Lancaster, arose at the time of the Conquest, and have since preserved an uninterrupted male succession. They resided at ffarington so recently as the time of **Elizabeth**, and continued at Wearden until the close of the 16th century, when they removed to Shawe Hall. Of the mansion of Wearden, a portion remains, and the ancient outbuildings are remarkable for retaining still in fine preservation the family arms carved on the ends of their projecting beams of oak.

female lines

① **Warin Bussel**, seated at Penwortham, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the time of the **Conqueror**, held, among his ample demesnes, the parish of Leland, and was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, to which he gave the Priory of Penwortham. His son,

② **Warin Bussel**, was father of

③ **Robert Bussel**, whose daughter, ⑤ **Avicia**

④ **Bussel**, *m.* in the 14th **Henry III.** (1230),

male lines

3 **John de Ffarington**, grandson of W. de

r Meles corredor of the church of Leyland,

2 and son of Richard de ffarington, of Hogwic. This

Crests—The ancient crest was, scribed in the old heraldic works, ' called a Lezard, in som a seawolf dragone wevre az."

John de Ffarington, and **Avis**, his wife, in the 7th **Edward I.** (1279), had a process directed to William Walton to deliver up his lands in Leyland, and John Croft, and Emma, his wife, and W., the son of Adam de Walton, were required to do the like, "which lands, John, the son of W. de Meles, had in free marriage with Alicia, the daughter of Robert Bussel, and which were to descend after the death of John and Avicia, and William, their son, according to the form of donation." From this John de ffarington lineally derived,*

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* The intermediate descent was as follows:

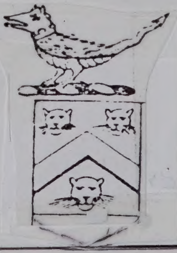
3 John de ffarynton=Avis ⑤

4 John de ffarynton=Maude Banister

5 William de ffarynton=Alice Farendon

6 Sir Wm. de ffaryngton=Alice Trafford

7 Sir John de ffaryngton=Margaret Butler. — Margaret, *m.* to Thomas Lathom, of Parbold.



5. Robert de Clayton "married Elizabeth Parker in 1155 and had four sons and several daughters. Their sons fought in King John's wars in Normandy, in which all but one fell in battle." That would have been around 1200 give or take, when they were in their late 30's or early 40's, if true.

6. Robert de Clayton, Jr. "married Cicely Peel." There were no Peels resident in Lancashire until centuries later, though histories say the Peels of Yorkshire posted bail for the members of parliament in Preston at a very early date.

7. Thomas de Clayton, his only brother having died, married ( ) and had:

8. John de Clayton "married Ruth Lathom in 1263." Lathom is no longer on the map, but is encircled on our 1695 map, next to a creek in West Derby Hundred flowing into the Douglas River. That family's social status was so much higher that is hard to conceive of them consorting with mere landed gentry like Claytons. The Lathoms later bought Knowsley, also encircled curther south, which they brought to the Stanley family. The mother of first Tudor King Henry VII, married into that family two centuries later.

9. Ralph de Clayton married ( ) and had three sons, of whom"

10. John de Clayton married Mary de Langton in 1307. A Langton was baron of Walton in the 1300's. A town of Langton is shown in the 1695 map in the mossy area just north of "Laland."

11. John de Clayton Jr. (d.1399) married ( ) and had four sons. He "accompanied John de Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to assist the King of Navarre against the French." That excursion was a disaster. The ally failed to provide necessary rations. Most of the troops died of hunger or dysentery.

12. John de Clayton III died 5 5 years after his father. It is said he married Dame Mary Fereby. Dame means wife or widow of a baronet or knight. That is a Yorkshire name--twin towns of the name are on either side of the Humber--the families could have met as fighting men.

13. Thomas de Clayton (d. 1426) Lord of Clayton Manor, married Dorothy Thelwall and received Thelwall Manor as a marriage portion. Enough has been said on the subject. See pages 31 & 32.

14. John de Clayton, Lord of Thelwall and Clayton Manors, is said to have married Mary Mainwaring, descended from Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, and Saxon English kings, through Earl Hugh Cyviliok (Keveliok) of Chester, whose daughter Amicia married Ralph Mainwaring. Hepburn spouted a lot of hype, but did not supply the long lineage between Ralph and Mary Mainwaring. However, a modern descendant of our John Clayton's immigrant "cousins" *

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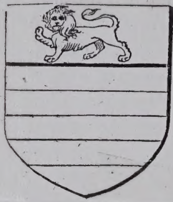
*James E. Bellarts, The Quaker Yeomen, A Genealogy of the Claytons, Reynolds, Beals, Brown & Related Families pages 8 to 12

who seems insightful in other ways, was over-eager to confirm and expand on Hepburn's story. He said Mary was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (also called Amicia) de Leycester Mainwaring. He provided the intervening lineage. It is hard to believe he did not intentionally fudge. Sir Peter Leycester's version is shown below. * That couple had eight children, underlined below. They had no daughter Mary!

Now followeth the DESCENT OF THE MAINWARINGS OF OVER PEOVER.



[g] I. William Manwaring, of Over-Pever, younger son of Roger Manwaring of Warmincham, had Over-Pever by the gift of his father, regnante Henrico Tertio. Lib. B. pag. 2, c.

He had issue, William, son and heir. Thomas, to whom his father gave Fodon, in Over-Pever; Lib. B. pag. 2, d, et pag. 3, g, h. Benedict, another son; Ibid. pag. 4, m. et pag. 13, e. f. Guy, another son; Sir Tho. Acton's Deeds, pag. 31, n. Also Roger, another son, whose son William married Margaret, daughter of Roger Toft of Toft, 1 Edw. I.; Lib. B. pag. 8, a.

II. William Manwaring of Over-Pever, son and heir of William, married ———— and had issue, Roger, eldest son; William, another son, whose daughter Ellen married Adam Glasebrook[h], 14 Edw. III. 1341; Lib. B. pag. 9, g. Reginald, another son; Lib. B. pag. 11, r. And Maud, a daughter, to whom her father gave a messuage in Over-Pever, which Hamond of Radbroke formerly held; Lib. B. pag. 11, t.

This William lord of Over-Pever lived 1286, 14 Edw. I.

Roger Manwaring, son and heir of William, married Christian de Birtles, and had issue, William, son and heir; and Joan, a daughter, married Robert de Fallybrome nigh Birtles, by whom she had issue Robert, John, and Roger, living 1342. Lib. B. pag. 27, y, et pag. 9, I.

This Roger died in the life-time of his father; and Christian, his widow, afterwards married John de Byrun; and lastly, she married Robert de Varnon, living 8 Edw. III. 1334. Lib. B. pag. 8, b, d, f.

III. William Manwaring of Over-Pever, son and heir of Roger, married Mary, daughter of Henry Davenport, living 19 Edw. II. Lib. B. pag. 8, c, d, and had issue William Manwaring, son and heir; Roger, Margery, and Millicent, all living 8 Edw. III. 1334. Lib. B. pag. 8, f.

This William died about 12 or 13 Edw. III.[i]

IV. William Manwaring of Over-Pever, son and heir of William, had two wives.

His first wife was Joan, daughter and coheir of William Praers of Baddiley, near Nantwich, by whom he had issue William Manwaring, son and heir. Lib. B. pag. 13, g, et 15, I.

Margery, the other coheir, married John Honford of Honford, in Maxfield Hundred, who had issue John Honford. Afterwards she married Hugh Holt[k], 33 Edw. III. but had no issue by Holt; and she died 3 Rich. II. 1380. Lib. B. pag. 28, b. But in the Inquisition taken at Chester, 28 Febr. 21 Rich. II. it was found that John Honford the son was a bastard, and that William Manwaring was sole heir to Margery, et nullus alius. Lib. B. pag. 27 z. Yet did William Manwaring by his will, anno 1399[l], divide the lands of Baddiley between John Manwaring his half brother, and the said John de Honford. Lib. B. pag. 28, a.

After the death of Joan Praers, this William married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Leycester, and sister of John Leycester of Nether Tabley, by whom he had issue John Manwaring, Randle Manwaring, both afterwards lords of Over-Pever successively; Thomas, Alan, and Richard, living 38 Edw. III. Lib. B. pag. 9, h. et pag. 10, n, o. Also Emme, a daughter, married Richard Wynnington, son and heir of sir Richard Wynnington of Wynnington, nigh Northwich, 1357, 31 Edw. III. Lib. B. pag. 11, w. Ellen, another daughter, married Raufe, son and heir of Raufe, son of Richard Vernon of Shibrok in Cheshire, 33 Edw. III. 1359. Lib. B. pag. 12, b. And Joan married (sir) William Legh of Baggiley, 33 Edw. III. 1359. She was but five years old on Candlemas Day then last past. Lib. B. pag. 11, x, and lived not to have any issue by (sir) William Legh.

This William Manwaring was stiled William Manwaring the elder, 33 Edw. III. Lib. B. pag. 9, I, and pag. 12, b. He sealed with his coat of arms most usually, to wit, three bars, with a lion passant in chief[m] Lib. B. pag. 9, I. Inscribed about the seal,—SIGILL. WILLIELMI DE MAYNWARINGE. Which coat of arms he gave in distinction from Manwaring of Warmincham, out of which family his ancestors branched.

Sir George Ormerod, History of the County Palatine of Chester pp 369-70

Annals & Antiquities of the Counties & County Families of Wales. Vol 1 - Thomas Nicholas

942.9 N559 Vol 1

the eighth in descent from Wilcock, and sheriff of the co. of Denbigh in 1555 and 1567. Of this family, and son of Robert Llwyd, a younger son of John Llwyd of Foxhall, was "our learned countryman," the accomplished antiquary, *Humphrey Llwyd*, who himself resided in youth at Foxhall. He studied for the medical profession; sat in Parliament for the borough of Denbigh; lived for a while in the castle of Denbigh, and practised his profession in the town; died at the age of forty-one, and was buried at the parish church (Whitchurch), "with a coarse monument, a dry epitaph, and a psalm tune under it." "He made the map of England for his friend Ortelius, to whom he dedicates his *Comment. Britanniæ* and his *Ep. de Mona Druidum Insulâ.* He left a *Chronicon Walliæ a Rege Cadwaladero*, and The History of Cambria, now called Wales, in MS. [since published]. He printed a Latin paper, *De Armamentario Romano,* and turned some medical treatises from Latin into English. He collected many curious books for Lord Lumley (whose sister he married), which form at this time a valuable part of the library in the British Museum" (Yorke, *Royal Tribes*, p. 117). Yorke uses the words "a psalm tune" rather awkwardly. The reader may judge of the "tune" from the first couplet of the "dry epitaph:"—

> "The corps and earthly shape doth rest here, tomy'd in your sight,
> Of Humphrey Llwyd, Master of Arts, a famous worthy wight."

The Lloyds of Aston, Salop, are the lineal representatives of the Lloyds of Foxhall. The Foxhall arms were—"Or and az., two roebucks passant, counterchanged of the field," with quarterings.

THELWALL

Thelwalls of Plas-y-Ward.

For a long period the Thelwalls were a prominent family in the co. of Denbigh. We believe the last male representative was the Rev. Edward Thelwall, Rector of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, lately deceased (1870). Sir John Wynn, in his *History of Gwydir*, says, "The Thelwals of Ruthyn, being ancient gentlemen of that country, who came into it with the Lord Grey, on whom King Edward I. bestowed the country of Dyffryn Clwyd [see *Ruthin Castle*], were in contention with a septe or hundred of that county called the family of Gruffydd Gôch. These being more numerous than the Thelwals, although the Thelwals carried the whole offices of the country under the lord there, the Lord of Kent [one of the Greys], then Treasurer of England, drave the Thelwals to take to the castle of Ruthyn for their defence, where they besieged them, until the siege was raised by John ap Meredydd, his sons and kinsmen, to whom the Thelwals sent for aid."

The name *Plas-y-Ward* was from an earlier possessor called *Ward*, into whose family the first Thelwall (John) married.

The Thelwalls (who were also of Llanbedr Hall and Plas Côch) married, after a few generations, into the best Welsh families of North Wales, such as Griffith of Penrhyn, Sir John Donne, the Salusburys, and the Wynns. Judging from the name, the Thelwalls were of English origin, although the favour in which they were held under the Plantagenets has caused some to consider them Normans, as it was once the fashion to consider all the older houses. Their arms in *Dwnn's* time were—"Gu., upon a chevron arg., three trefoils sa., between three boars' heads, erased, of the second," with quarterings.

Parry of Ruthin.

Richard ap John *ap Harri*, of the lineage of Cowryd ap Cadfan, of Dyffryn Clwyd, the son of Gaelawg Cawr, was representative of this family in the sixteenth century. Richard Parry *m.* Margaret, dau. of John Prys of Dderwen, and his brother Thomas *m.* a grand-dau. of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn. Their alliances were generally good, but we cannot trace them far down. Their arms were—"Arg., three boars' heads sa., couped, armed or"—from Cowryd ap Cadfan, who was descended from Cadell Deyrnllwg.

Goodman of Rhuthin.

Brereton

This family was of gentle descent and connection. About 1550 William Goodman *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir William Brereton of Brereton, and their dau. Ursula became wife of Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn (living 1597), one of the King's Council for the Marches. Edward Goodman, gr. father of the bishop, *m.* Cicely, dau. of Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, and the bishop's sister *m.* a Salusbury of Rûg. The family was not of long continuance, and before the disappearance of the name some of its members appear to have become reduced. The name is handed down mainly through two of its members,—Gabriel Goodman, who was Dean of Westminster, and founder at Rhuthin in 1590 of an "hospital," for which he obtained from Elizabeth a charter of incorporation under the designation "The President and Warden of Christ's Hospital in Ruthyn;" he endowed it with the tithes of Llanrhudd and Rhuthin. To him also the grammar school at this town owes its origin, founded in 1595, and endowed with a moiety of the tithes of Llanelidan. The other was Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, nephew of the former, who further endowed this school by founding two exhibitions, available for either of the universities. He rendered also valuable aid to Dr. Morgan in his Welsh translation of the Bible, afterwards improved by Bp. Parry and Dr. Davies. He left in his will a large number of bequests, and amongst them two tenements in Carnarvonshire, called *Coed-mawr* and *Ty-du*, to the care of trustees, among whom, he says, are "the heirs of brother Gabriel, who is now William Salusbury of Rûg; . . . and I desire all the lands may be at the letting out and disposal of them in this manner. . . . Fifteen pounds thereof may be paid for the binding out two apprentices, yet that they may not be bound within the principality of Wales, *where we have not any working trade in its full perfection;* and for the other twenty pounds I desire that choice may be made of some gentlemen who shall desire to travel, and shall undertake within the compass of two years to live two months in Germany, two months in Italy, two months in France, and two months in Spain," &c. This shows the state of trade and the arts in the Wales of that day, and the good bishop's shrewdness and largeness of mind in seeking to draw his countrymen out into the open world.

Thelwall

Thomas Goodman, of Plasucha, Llanfair, was sheriff for his co. in 1613. The Goodman shield was charged thus:—"Per pale, ermine and sa., an eagle displayed, with two heads or, a canton az. a martlet of the third."

Trevor of Trev-alyn.

Trev-alyn, "the abode on the river Alyn," now called Trevallyn Hall, is an ancient place, which was long the seat of one of the most venerable families in Denbighshire. Its descent

of Pembroke. Of these the elder daughter 2 Maud was given in marriage to Richard de Clare, sixth Earl of Hertford, as mentioned in Chapter 6; 3 Idonea, the younger daughter was married, first, to Geoffrey de Dutton and, second, to Roger de Camville, see later. Both daughters were in the 27th of King Henry III removed to Windsor Castle there to be educated with the King's own daughters. The son of John de Lacie and his wife Margaret Quincey,

1 EDMUND de LACIE, presumed to be 2nd Earl of Lincoln, died before his mother. His wife was Alice, daughter of the Marquess of Saluces, in Italy, and cousin of the queen. Edmund died in 1257, leaving three children: 12 John, 13 Margaret, who became the wife of George de Cantilupe, Baron of Bergavenny, and

11 HENRY de LACIE, 3rd Earl of Lincoln who, having married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William de Longesepee, son of William, Earl of Salisbury, became in right of his wife, Earl of Salisbury. Baron Lacie was one of the most eminent noblemen of the period in which he lived, and was in favour with King Edward I, taking a distinguished part in the Welsh Wars. He took part in the wars of France, Gascony and Scotland, and when King Edward II marched into Scotland, the Earl of Lincoln was constituted governor of England during the King's absence. His death occurred in 1312 "at his mansion house, called Lincoln's Inn, in the suburbs of London, which he himself had erected, in that place, where the Black-friars habitation anciently stood." His only daughter was

111 ALICE LACIE, whose first husband was Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, said to have in her right become Earl of Lincoln. She was married, second, to Eubold le Strange and, third, to Hugh le Frenes. She died without issue in 1348, when the honours of Lincoln and Salisbury became extinct in the family of Lacie.

3 IDONEA LACIE, also called Alice, the second daughter of the Surety John de Lacie, was a minor and ward of King Henry III after the year 1240, and was married to Geoffrey de Dutton, third ✓ feudal baron of Nether Tabley manor, and of Warburton manor, Cheshire. They had two sons: 32 Thomas, of whom later, and

31 GEOFFREY de DUTTON, who was his heir and who succeeded to the manors of Nether Tabley, Warburton, Westhale, and other estates. He died in 1277, having been twice married. By his first wife, whose name has not been preserved, he had a daughter ✓

311 MARGARET DUTTON who, when she became the wife of Robert de Denbeigh about the year 1270/1, received a portion of Nether Tabley manor and the whole of the manor of Westhale. Her husband died without issue in 1276 and the following year she became the wife of Nicholas de Leycester, a knight and steward, to Henry, 3rd Earl of Lincoln. He died about the year 1295. They were the parents of

311 1 ROGER de LEYCESTER, who was lord of Nether Tabley and Westhale manors. In 1296 he obtained the release for the balance of Nether Tabley from his uncle, Peter de Dutton. He made his home at Westhale manor house, where he died 1349/50. He was apparently married twice and had either by wife "Joyce" or by wife "Isabel," a son ✓

311 11 NICHOLAS de LEYCESTER, his heir, who was feudal lord or Baron by tenure of the manors of Nether Tabley, Westhale, Heile and others, in Cheshire. He died about the year 1352, having married about 1322, Mary, daughter of William de Mobberley of Cheshire. Issue.

The second son of Geoffrey de Dutton and his wife 3 Idonea Lacie, was ✓

32 THOMAS de DUTTON, of Clayton, and lord of Thelwell and other manors. He was the father of

321 RANDLE DUTTON de CLAYTON, lord of Thelwell, Clayton and other manors. He had

321 1 HENRY de CLAYTON, lord of Clayton and Thelwell manors, who died after 1348 and left a son

* 321 11 THOMAS de CLAYTON, lord of Clayton and Thelwell manors, who died in 1426. Issue.

(To be continued)

Page 357

* Compare to our Thos Clayton #13

Magna Charta Surety Descendants — (John de Lacie)

but nothing but wrongs to them. That the law is not retrograding must be evident, I think, from the view which we have been enabled to take of it, but its progress, like the advance of the pointer in the figure with which we set out, is so slow that we can only note it by observing it at somewhat wide intervals. Heaven, which designed that the progress should be onward, designed also that it should be slow, in order that the legislator might not glory in it as alone his work. Paul may plant and Apollos water, but the increase comes from above. In this, as in every work, it is for man to labour in hope, and to trust in Providence for the issue. Progress is certain, that we may hope and not despair; it is slow, that we may not presume.

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British 942.T C4lc G5

Liverpool
Adam Holden 48
Church St 1880

THE CLAYTONS, OF THELWALL AND SHEEPCROFT, CO. CHESTER; OF ST. DOMINICK'S ABBEY AND DONERAILE, CO. CORK; AND SUBSEQUENTLY OF MALLOW, CO. CORK.

By J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., &c.

(Read 4th March, 1880.)

SIR PETER LEYCESTER, in his *Antiquities of Bucklow Hundred*, after noticing the earlier history of Thelwall,* says:—

"This Township of *Thelwall* is of the Fee of the Honor of "*Halton*: one third part whereof *William Constable* of *Cheshire* "gave to the Abbey of *Salop*, *cum pertinentiis*, *in bosco*, *in plano*, "*in aqua*. *Monasticon, vol. I, pag. 383.*—In the Reign of *Henry* "the Third, *Edmund Lacy* Baron of *Halton* and Constable of "*Cheshire*, gave *Domino Galfrido de Dutton* (Ancestour to "*Warburton* of *Arley*) *totam terram suam de Thelwall cum Wera*, "*& Piscaria*, *& Stallagiis suis*: and also all the Land which he "had of the Abbot and Convent of *Evesham*, in *Thelwall*: "*Reddendo inde annuatim unam Par Cheirothecarum Cervi* "*Furratarum*† *ad Festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni Servitio.*

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* Thelwall is a township, in Bucklow Hundred, co. Chester, about four miles south-east of Warrington, and is reached by the low-level line of the L. & N. W. Railway Co., between Liverpool and Stockport, formerly known as the Warrington and Stockport Railway.

† See the Inquisitions post-mortem of Hugh de Clayton, of Thelwall, 1438, and Randle Clayton, 1562.

"*Lib. C. in ipso initio, fol. 1 f.* This could be but two third "parts of *Thelwall.* The original of this Deed is now in "possession of Mr. *Pickering* of *Thelwall*, 1666. This *Geffrey*
ca 1258 "*Dutton* gave these Lands to *Thomas* his younger son.[*] "*Ibidem, g.*"

THOMAS the younger son of *Geoffrey de Dutton* had a son and heir HUGH DE DUTTON,[†] who died in or about the year 1295, possessed of considerable property, including lands in Thelwall and a Warp in the water of Mersey, his son and heir HUGH DE
b 1278 DUTTON being aged 16 years on the 8th December, 1294.[‡]

The next possessor of Thelwall seems to have been *Randal* or *Ralph*, son of *Adam de Clayton.*[§] In all probability he became possessed of the property by his own or his father's marriage with the heiress of one of the two Hughs de Dutton named above, but a careful search among the documents in the Record Office in order to decide this point has proved unavailing. The Duttons bore for arms *quarterly argent and gules, in the first and fourth quarters a fret or;* and the fact that the son of Radulf de Clayton bore the same arms, placing *a mullet in the first and fourth quarters* for difference,[||] coupled with the fact that he was named Hugh makes the probability of his descent from a Dutton heiress almost a certainty.

RADULF, or RALPH, de CLAYTON, son of Adam de Clayton,[¶]
1304 on 20 July 1304 demised his lands in Thelwall and Bollington to the lord Peter de Dutton for seven years, the witnesses to this deed were: The lords Wm. Trussel, justice of Chester, and Hamon de Massy, knights, Hugh de Dutton, Wm. Danyers, Gilb. de Lymme, Hen. le Norrays, Roger de Aston, Roger Venator, and Robert his brother.[**] He was one of the witnesses to a Thelwall deed, in January, 1336,[††] and he and his wife ALICE are mentioned in Plea Rolls in 1295 and 1308; in the latter year

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[*] This grant is now among the charters at Arley Hall. Mr. Beamont assigns the date 1258 (about) to it.

[†] Ormerod.

[‡] Inq. p.m.

[§] Plea Rolls, and deeds printed in the Addenda to this paper.

1372 [||] Seal of Hugh de Clayton, appended to a charter dated 1372.

✓ [¶] Adam de Clayton is said by Ormerod to have been one of the Lancashire Claytons.

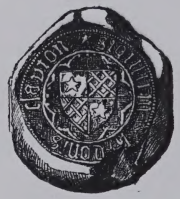
[**] Arley Charters.

[††] *Ibid.*

Adam de Clayton and Isabel his wife are also mentioned.[*] This ALICE was the daughter and heiress of Sir *Geoffrey de Chedle*, and brought a moiety of Bollington to her husband.[†] By her he had a son Henry, the father of John, whose son Henry, 21 Edw. III, was father of Thomas de Clayton, whose daughter and heir, Ellen, became the wife of Henry de Radcliffe.[‡]

Radulf de Clayton seems to have had, possibly by BEATRIX, daughter of *Adam de Kinkenhall* [of Kinknall Hall, near Kenyon, co. Lanc. ?] another wife,[§] a son named

HUGH DE CLAYTON, of Thelwall, of whom we have but little information, though his armorial seal, a cast of which was given to the Warrington Museum by Mr. Beamont, and is still preserved there, distinctly shows the armorial bearings referred to above. The seal is appended to a charter dated 46 Edw. III. [1372.] In 1360 as "Hugh "Clayton de Thelewall" he is one of the witnesses to a deed of William de Thelwall, the original of which is in the possession of Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A.[||] In 1362 he is a witness to a deed of John de Appleton (Arley Charters). In 1382 he is a party to a settlement of the Culcheth family.[¶] He was dead in 1385-6 when, by a Plea Roll, it appears that ELLEN late wife of Hugh de Clayton is at variance with John son of Hugh de Clayton in reference to her dower of 30 messuages, 1 mill, 80 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, 10 acres of turbary, and 300 acres of pasture in Hatton near Appleton, Thelwall, Over Walton, Hull and Grappenhall.[**]



Seal of Hugh de Clayton.

✓ [*] Ormerod, New Edit. In the present paper it is not intended to follow the history of this branch of the Claytons. ✓

[†] *Ibid.*

[‡] *Ibid.*

[§] In 2 Edw. II [1308-9], Radulf son of Adam de Clayton obtained against Adam de Clayton and Isabella his wife 17 messuages, 6 bovates, 24 acres of land, 10 acres of moor and the sixth part of a watermill in Thelwall; to have to him and his heirs by Beatrix, daughter of John de Kinkenhall, paying to Adam and Isabella 20 marks yearly. [MS. notes from Chester Records. P.R.O. Round room, Q. shelf 7.]

[||] Ormerod, New Edition.

[¶] *Leigh Chronicle*, Hist. and Gen. Notes, I, 73.

[**] Ormerod, New Edition.

Seal used in Clayton Family pg 32

John de Clayton, of Thelwall, son of Hugh, was born in the year 1354. (Proof of Age of Alice wife of Edmund de Trafford, 1414.) In 1397-8 he was outlawed for felony, but in 1402 he was one of the collectors of a subsidy in Bucklow Hundred.[*] The annexed woodcut of his seal, used in the year 1372, is from a cast in the Warrington Museum. As "John de Clayton" he witnesses a deed of Adam del Shagh, at Grappenhall, in 1402, and he was living in 1414.[†]

Hugh de Clayton, esquire, so styled as one of the witnesses to a deed of settlement of the Middlehurst family, dated at Latchford, 12 January, 16 Hen. VI [1437-8], the original of which is in the possession of Mr. Beamont; "Radulf de "Clayton" is also a witness to the same deed. Hugh died on Sunday, the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, [29 June], 1438, and by his inquisition post mortem it was found that John de Clayton his son and heir was one year old on the 2nd February, 1437-8. About this time (1 Hen. IV, 1400), *William Clayton* of Thelwall appears among the Cheshire men excepted in the general act of pardon by Henry the Fourth, on account of their adherence to Richard the Second.[‡]

John Clayton, of Thelwall, son of Hugh de Clayton, was born 2 February, 1436-7. His name is the first in the recorded pedigree,[§] and it is there stated that he married a natural daughter of *Sir Geoffrey Warburton*, of Arley, knt., by whom he had two children :—

Thomas Clayton (described below.)

Katherine, married to *William Allen*, of Brindley Hall, co. Chester.[||]

Thomas Clayton, of Thelwall, who in 1522-3 had a lawsuit with Richard Thomasson, bailiff to the Abbot of Shrewsbury, with reference to certain fisheries in the river Mersey,[¶] married

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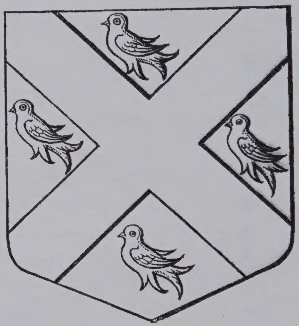
[*] Ormerod, New Edition. [†] *Ibid.*
[‡] *Chronicles of Thelwall*, by Mr. James Nicholson, F.S.A., 1843.
[§] Massie MS. and Visit. of Cheshire, 1566.
[||] Chron. of Thelwall. [¶] Duchy Pleadings.

Elizabeth, Maude, or **Margaret**, the natural daughter of *George Savage*, priest of Davenham, who was a natural son of Sir John Savage, K.G.[*] Mrs. Clayton's mother was the "daughter "of one Dyes of Barrow in Cheshire," and was half-sister to Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London,[†] another of the seven natural children of George Savage, who in one pedigree is called "of Bradley," and in another (1566) "younger brother of Sir "John Savage of Bradley." By his wife Thomas Clayton had issue :—

Randal Clayton (described below.)

Margaret, married to *Thomas Venables* of Antrobus, and had issue Peter Venables son and heir, Robert, Emma, and Margaret, all apparently living in 1566.[‡]

Randal Clayton, of Thelwall, gent., died 24 March, 2 Eliz. [1559-60.] In 31 Hen. VIII, [1539-40] he and John Clayton, gent., were jurors on the inq. p. m. of Edward Acton of Alderley. In 36 Hen. VIII [1544-5] he, **Ellen** his wife, John his son and heir apparent, and John Crosley, clerk, suffered a fine of messuages, &c. in Statham and Thelwall. He married **Ellen**, daughter and co-heiress of *Nicholas Page* of Statham, co. Chester, by whom he had issue :—



Arms of Clayton, 1566.

John Clayton, of Thelwall, gent., aged 50 years in 1562, living in 1566, married **Maude**, daughter and co-heiress of *Piers Grimsditch*, of Grappenhall and Sheepcroft, co. Chester. She was buried at Grappenhall, 28 January, 1589-90, having had issue :—

1. *John Clayton*, (described below.)
2. *Thomas*, buried at Grappenhall as "Thomas son of John Clayton gent." 21 April, 1596.

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[*] Massie MS. [†] *Ibid.* [‡] Visitation.

3. *William Clayton*, buried at Grappenhall as "William Clayton "of Thelwall householder," 30 Oct., 1633, having had issue :—1. William, bapt. at Grappenhall, 20 July, 1606, bur. there 8 April, 1608. 2. Thomas, bapt. at Grappenhall, 22 Jany., 1608-9, and a daughter Ellen, bapt. at Grappenhall, 21 Jany., 1603.

4. *Peter Clayton*, of Thelwall, gent., buried at Grappenhall 11 July, 1613, married Elizabeth ...., buried at Grappenhall as "Elizabeth Cleaton de Thelwale *vid.* late wieff of Peter Cleaton "gent." 11 Feb., 1622-3. They had : 1. John, bapt. at Grappenhall, 2 May, 1577, bur. there 4 Nov., 1596. 2. William, bur. there 12 Sept., 1596.

1. *Juliana*, married to *John Warburton*, of Broomfield in Appleton, co. Chester, gent. He was buried at Grappenhall, 9 July, 1625.

2. *Elizabeth.*

3. *Ellen.*

John Clayton, of Thelwall and Sheepcroft, gent. On 14 February, 33 Henry VIII. [1542-3,] he had a grant from the king of lands in Thelwall, formerly belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, Salop. He sold his estates in Thelwall to Richard Brooke, of Norton, and afterwards resided on his estate at Sheepcroft. He was buried at Grappenhall, 21 Nov., 1597, as "John Clayton of Sheepcroft, gent." His wife .... daughter of *James Clive*, of Huxley, co. Chester, was buried at Grappenhall, 4 May, 1632, as "Mris Cleaton of "Sheepcroft, *vid.*" Their children were :—

1. Sir Randal Clayton, of St. Dominick's Abbey, co. Cork, knight ; bapt. at Grappenhall as "Randall son of John Clayton "of Thelwall gent. 8 Oct. 1577." Will dated 11 March, 1637, and proved at Cork, 1638. Died 13 March, 1637. Buried at St. Finbarrye's Cathedral Church, near Cork.* He married Anne, daughter of *Paul Herring*, of the city of Exeter, gent. Her will was proved 1638.† The following is from the Chapter

Book of the Cathedral of St. Fin Barrey, Cork, Vol. 1, 1638 :—"The Dean and Chapter announces that Sir Randolph Clayton, "knt., by his last will bequeathed to the Dean, &c., the expenses "necessary for adorning the Altar or table of the Holy Supper, "with certain ornaments which were wanting, and to execute "other necessary matters." (Dr. Caulfield's letter, 14 Feb., 1876.) Sir Randal left no surviving issue.*

2. *Lawrence Clayton* (described below.)

3. *John Clayton*, of Doneraile, co. Cork, gent., died 1 July, 1637, and was buried at the parish church of Doneraile† ; married Elizabeth, daughter of *William Salter*, of London, gent., by whom he had issue :—1. Randal, 2. William, 3. John, 4. Lawrence ; 1. Anne, 2. Elizabeth, 3. Katherine, (all died young and unmarried,) 4. Elizabeth, 5. Mary, (both living 1637,) 6. Dorothy, (died young and unmarried,) 7. Jane, 8, Alice, 9. Anne, (living in 1637.)

1. *Katherine*, married to *Thomas Daunt*, of Owlepen, co. Gloucester, and Gortgrenane, co. Cork. He died‡ 1670, leaving a daughter Katherine Daunt. married to Sir Peter Courthorpe, M.P.

Lawrence Clayton, of Moyallow [Mallow], co. Cork, esquire, Clerk of the council of the province of Munster. Will dated 15 July, 1635, proved 1635. Buried at Moyallow. Married Alice, daughter of *Luke Brady*, of Tomgreny, co. Clare, esquire, who survived him, and by whom he had issue :—

1. *Randal Clayton* (described below.)

2. *John Clayton* [? married Elizabeth, and is mentioned with her in his brother Randal's will.]

1. *Elizabeth.*

2. *Alice*, married about 1653 to Sir *St. John Brodrick*, of Midleton, co. Cork, knt. He was born 3 Dec., 1627, and was buried at Wandsworth, co. Surrey, 23 January, 1711. She was buried there 21 April, 1696.

3. *Katherine.*

Randal Clayton, of Moyallow, co. Cork, esq., a colonel in the army, who for his services had a grant of lands in co. Cork. Died 1684. Will dated 4 June, 1674, proved 1689.[*] Married firstly, February, 1653, JUDITH, daughter of Sir *Philip Perceval*, knt., and sister of Sir John Perceval, bart., ancestor of the earls of Egmont. Anderson's *House of Yvery*, vol. 2, page 327, says :—"This young lady, having refused many matches of great "dignity and advantage, passionately engaged her affections upon "Colonel Randolph Clayton of Mallow, a gentleman of great "merit, but a fortune not thought suitable to her, and was married "to him, against the inclination of her friends and relations, in "Feb., 1653."

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* Funeral Certificate.

† In her will she mentions her brothers Henry and Michael Herring, and her nephews and nieces Randal, John, Elizabeth, and Alice Clayton.

* See Appendix, page 46.

† Funeral Certificate.

‡ Registered Pedigrees, Ulster's Office, Vol. VII, p. 33.

Colonel Clayton married, secondly, DOROTHY, widow of *Robert Gooker*, esq., by whom she had had three children :—1. Robert Gooker, 2. Anne, 3. Mary; she does not appear to have had issue by her second husband.

By his first wife, Colonel Clayton had :—

1. *Lawrence Clayton* (described below.)

1. *Judith.*

2. *Margaret*, will dated 13 May, 1689, proved 10 Dec., 1696.[†]

3. *Mary*, married to *Adam Purdon*, third son of Sir Nicholas Purdon, M.P.

4. *Dorothy*, married to *James Waller*, esq., M.P., Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale, son of Sir Hardress Waller, and brother of Elizabeth, Baroness Shelbourne.

5. *Martha.*

LAURENCE CLAYTON, of Moyallow, co. Cork, esq., a major in the army. Will dated 31 May, 1704, proved 2 February, 1712-13.[‡] Married firstly, KATHERINE, fifth daughter of Sir *Henry Tynte*, of Ballycrenane, co. Cork, knt.,[§] by Mabella, his wife, daughter of Sir Piercy Smith, of Ballynetra, co. Waterford, knt. Major Clayton had by his first wife one son, who died in infancy. He married secondly, ANNE, fourth daughter and co-

heiress of Sir *Peter Courthorpe*, of Little Island, co. Cork, and sister to the Viscountess Midleton. By his second wife, Major Clayton had issue :—

1. *Randal Clayton*, who died without issue in 1729.

2. *Courthorpe Clayton*, described below.

3. *John Clayton*, career unknown.

COURTHORPE CLAYTON, of Moyallow, esquire, M.P. for Moyallow and also for Eye, co. Suffolk. First equerry and clerk marshall to George II, and a colonel in the Grenadier Guards. Describing himself of St. Mary le Bow, co. Middlesex, made his will 9 Feb., 1762: proved 6 August, 1762. Died 22 March, 1762. By his wife THEODOSIA he had a daughter and sole heiress :—

ANNE CLAYTON, married to ARTHUR GETHIN, eldest son of Randolph Gethin, (son of Sir Richard Gethin, bart., by Mary, daughter of Colonel John St. Leger), and Mary his wife, only daughter of Arthur Chichester, first Earl of Donegal. They had issue :—

RICHARD GETHIN, a captain in the army, killed in America in 1759, and MARY GETHIN, sister and heiress, married to MICHAEL CREAGH, esq., of Laurentinum, co. Cork ;—for an account of whose family and descendants see Burke's *Landed Gentry.*

Before closing this paper, I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and to express my indebtedness to him for the unreserved manner in which he allowed me to examine the records preserved in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, and to make extracts from them. I have also to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. James Nicholson, F.S.A., Mr. Beamont, Dr. Caulfield, F.S.A., Mr. C. T. Gatty, F.S.A., Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. George Vere Benson, of Dublin.

Much interesting information relating to Thelwall, not to be found elsewhere, is contained in Mr. Nicholson's "Chronicles of "Thelwall," printed in the first volume of the *Topographer and Genealogist*, edited by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.

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[*] Mentions his brother Peter Bottesworth, Esq.

[†] Mentions her uncle Peter Bottesworth, her brother Lawrence, and her sisters Mary, Dorothy, and Martha.

[‡] In his will he speaks of his brothers Augustin Goskin, Esq , and Alan Brodrick, Esq., and of his nephew Henry Purdon.

[§] Arms of Tynte :—Gules, a lion couchant guardant, between 6 cross croslets, 3 in chief and 3 in base Argent. (Funeral Entries.)

Appendix.

NOTES IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE CLAYTON PEDIGREE.

Cheshire Inquisitions.

(16 Henry VI, No. 15.)

HUGH DE CLAYTON.

Inquisition taken at Crowton, near Weverham, co. Chester, before John de Legh, del Rigge, Escheator, on Monday the Eve of the App. Simon and Jude, 17 Hen. 6 [27 Oct. 1438].

Hugh de Clayton died seized in his demesne as of fee of 7 messuages, 200 acres of land, and 8 acres of meadow with the appurtenances in Thellewall, which are held of the King, as of his lordship of Halton in socage and by rent of a pair of gloves of furred buckskin* yearly at Michaelmas, as appears by a charter shown to the Jurors in evidence.

He died on Sunday the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul last [29 June 1438]; and *John de Clayton*, his son and next heir, was aged one year on the Feast of Purif. B. V. M. last [2 Feb. 1437-8].

Same card

Writ dated at Chester 12 Aug. 16 Hen. 6.

(4 Elizabeth No. 1.)

RANDLE CLAYTON, ESQUIRE.

Inquisition taken 5 June 4 Eliz. [1562] at Northwich, co. Chester, before John Cotton Esq., Escheator after the death of *Randle (Ranulphi) Clayton, Esq.*, by the oath of certain jurors who say that *Randle Clayton* died seised in his demesne as of fee of 7 messuages, 200 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 10 acres of moor, and a fishery in Thelwall, which are held of the Queen, as of her Manor of Halton, in socage, viz. by fealty and a pair of gloves of

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* Cervi furratarum.

furred buckskin* yearly at Michaelmas; and they are worth per annum (clear) £10. He was also seised in fee of 7 messuages and 100 acres of land in Overwalton, held of John Daniell of Deresbury, Esq. (under age and the King's ward) by knight's service, viz. by [blank] part of a knight's fee; and they are worth per annum (clear) £5. He was also seised in fee of:—a messuage, 40 acres of land, 2 acres of moss called Hurst in Apleton (held of John Werberton knt. in socage and worth per annum (clear) 20*s.*); a messuage, 26 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 4 acres of moor, 2 acres of moss in Hatton (held of John Werberton, knt. by the 5th part of a 10th part of a knight's fee and worth per annum (clear) 40*s.*); a close, containing 6 acres of pasture in Acton (held of the Queen as Countess of Chester by knight's service, part of fee not known, and worth per annum (clear) 4*s.*)

Randle Clayton died 24 March, 2 Eliz. [1559-60]; and *John Clayton*, his son and heir, is 50 years old and more.

Extracts from the Records in the Office of Ulster King of Arms.

FUNERAL ENTRIES, VOL. VI. PAGE 274.

Lawrenc Clayton of Myalloe in the County of Corke Esquire and Clarke of the Councell of the Province of Mounster. Hee was the second sonne of John Clayton of Shepcrott and second brother of Sr Randall Clayton Knight. Hee the said Laurence departed this mortall life at Myallow aforesaid the of and was interred in the said Towne of Myallow. He tooke to wife Alce daughter of Luke Brady of Tomgreny in the County of Clare, Esqr by whome hee had issue two sonnes and three daughters vidz Randoll, John, Elizabeth, Alce, and Katherin. The trueth of the premisses by the subscription of the said Alce the Relict of the said Laurence whoe hath returned this Certificat to be recorded in the Office of Vluester King of Armes. Taken this Last of Aprill 1636.

FUNERAL ENTRIES, VOL. VII, PAGE 211.

An escocheon per pale, the sinister side blank, the dexter Argent a saltire between four martlets Gules.

John Clayton of Doneraile in the County of Cork gent. third sonne of John Clayton of Thelwall in the County of Cheshire in the Kingdome of England gent. The said first mentioned John Clayton tooke to wife Elizabeth daughter of William Salter of London gent. by whom hee had issue 4 sonnes and 9 daughters vizt Randall eldest sonne William 2d sonne John third sonne and

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* Unam pariam cirotecarum de pelle cervi furratarum.

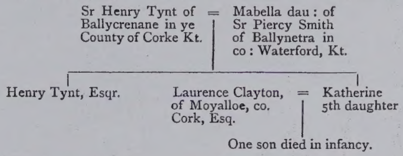
Laurence 4th sonne died all young and unmarried. Anne eldest daughter Elizabeth 2d Katherin 3d wch three died young and vnmarried. Elizabeth 4th Mary 5th yett living, Dorothy 6th died alsoe young and unmarried Jane 7th Alice 8th & Anne 9th daughters coheires & and as yett all young and unmarried. The said first mentioned John departed this mortall life the first of July Anno 1637 in the said County of Cork & was interred in the Parish Church of Doweraile aforesaid. The truth of the premisse is testified by the subscription of Thomas Daunt of the County aforesaid Esqr whoe hath returned this Certificat into my office to be there recorded. Taken by me Thomas Preston Esqr Vluester King of Armes the . . . .

FUNERAL ENTRIES, VOL. VII. PAGE 272.

Sr Randall Clayton of St. Dominick's neere Corke Knight eldest sonne of John Clayton of Thelwall in the County of Cheshire in England gent. The said first mentioned Sr Randall Clayton tooke to wife Anne daughter of Paul Herring of the City of Excester in the Realme of England gent' by whome hee had no issue. The said first mentioned Sir Randall Clayton departed this mortall life the Thirteenth day of March 1637 in the County of Corke aforesaid & was interred in the Cathedral Church of St. Finbarryes neere Corke aforesaid. The truth of the premisses is testified by the subscription of Dame Anne Clayton Relict and Executrix of the said Defunct whoe hath returned this Certificat into my Office to be there recorded. Taken by me Thomas Preston Esqr Uluester king of Armes the second day of April 1638.

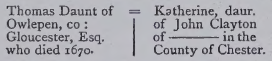
FUNERAL ENTRIES, VOL. XII, PAGES 117 & 147.

[*Part of pedigree made from information there given.*]


Sr Henry Tynt of Ballycrenane in ye County of Corke Kt.
=
Mabella dau : of Sr Piercy Smith of Ballynetra in co : Waterford, Kt.
Henry Tynt, Esqr.
Laurence Clayton, of Moyalloe, co. Cork, Esq.
=
Katherine 5th daughter
One son died in infancy.

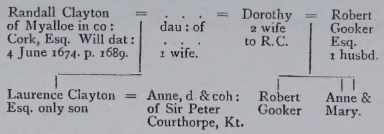
Arms of Tynt : Gules a lion couchant guardant between six cross-croslets three in chief and three in base argent.

REGISTERED PEDIGREES, VOL. VII. PAGE 33.

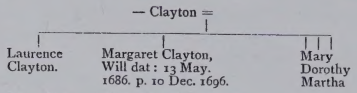

Thomas Daunt of Owlepen, co : Gloucester, Esq. who died 1670.
=
Katherine, daur. of John Clayton of ——— in the County of Chester.

Arms of Clayton : Argent a saltire between four martlets Gules.

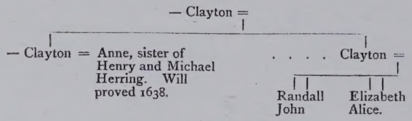
SIR WILLIAM BETHAM'S MSS.

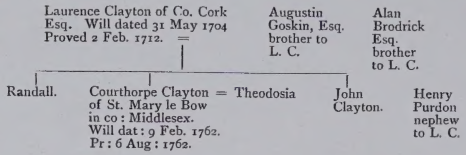

Randall Clayton of Myalloe in co : Cork, Esq. Will dat : 4 June 1674. p. 1689.
=
. . . dau : of . . . 1 wife.
=
Dorothy 2 wife to R.C.
=
Robert Gooker Esq. 1 husbd.
Laurence Clayton Esq. only son
=
Anne, d & coh : of Sir Peter Courthorpe, Kt.
Robert Gooker
Anne & Mary.

Peter Bottesworth brother to R. Clayton.
John Clayton = Elizabeth.


— Clayton =
Laurence Clayton.
Margaret Clayton, Will dat : 13 May. 1686. p. 10 Dec. 1696.
Mary
Dorothy
Martha

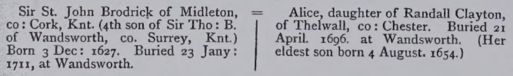
Peter Bottesworth uncle to Margaret C.


— Clayton =
— Clayton
=
Anne, sister of Henry and Michael Herring. Will proved 1638.
. . . . Clayton =
Randall
John
Elizabeth
Alice.


Laurence Clayton of Co. Cork Esq. Will dated 31 May 1704 Proved 2 Feb. 1712.
=
Augustin Goskin, Esq. brother to L. C.
Alan Brodrick Esq. brother to L. C.
Randall.
Courthorpe Clayton of St. Mary le Bow in co : Middlesex. Will dat : 9 Feb. 1762. Pr : 6 Aug : 1762.
=
Theodosia
John Clayton.
Henry Purdon nephew to L. C.

Was Alice (wife of Sir St. John Brodrick) the daughter of Sir Randal Clayton or of his brother Laurence Clayton?

In the Brodrick pedigree printed in Dr. Jackson Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, quarterly series, Vol. I. page 364, it is stated that :—


Sir St. John Brodrick of Midleton, co : Cork, Knt. (4th son of Sir Tho : B. of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, Knt.) Born 3 Dec : 1627. Buried 23 Jany : 1711, at Wandsworth.
=
Alice, daughter of Randall Clayton, of Thelwall, co : Chester. Buried 21 April. 1696. at Wandsworth. (Her eldest son born 4 August. 1654.)

and this statement agrees, not only with Lodge's and other peerages, but also with "a pedigree entered in the Heralds' College, shortly before 1680, apparently by Sir Alan Brodrick, elder brother of Sir St. John Brodrick." (The Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, in a letter to Mr. C. T. Gatty, dated 21 Jan., 1880.)

This is certainly incorrect in some of its details, for John Clayton, father of Sir Randal, had sold Thelwall (retaining his Sheepcroft estate) before his death, which took place in Nov. 1597 (when Randal was 20 years of age) and therefore Sir Randal was never "of Thelwall." John Clayton's widow survived until 1632, and was buried at Grappenhall as "Mris Cleaton of Sheepcroft vid."

There are the following additional reasons for supposing Alice, Lady Brodrick, to have been the daughter of Lawrence Clayton, and not of Sir Randal:—

I. In the Funeral Certificate of Sir Randal Clayton, taken by Thomas Preston, *Ulster*, in 1638, it is distinctly stated that he "tooke to wife Anne daughter of Paul Herring of the Citty of Excester &c. gent. *by whome he had no issue.*" The same Anne testifies to the correctness of the certificate, and there is not any mention of a former wife.

II. Sir Randal, in his will, dated 1637, and proved at Cork in 1638, names his deceased brother Lawrence, and Lawrence's sons Randal and John and daughter Elizabeth. He also mentions his own wife Anne, *his niece Alice Clayton*, his sister Daunt, his [wife's?] sister Astronica Bennett, and his brother-in-law Thomas Daunt, of Gortgrenane, Esq., *but he does not mention any child of his own.* (Richard Caulfield, LL.D., F.S.A., in a letter to Mr. James Nicholson, F.S.A., dated 14 February, 1876.)

III. Lawrence Clayton, in his will, dated 15 July, 1635, and proved in the same year, mentions his two brothers Sir Randal and John, his wife Alice, his children Randal, John, Elizabeth, Katherine, and *Alice.* Of her he says, "I leave *my daughter Alice* to wayte upon her mother who I know will provide for her the best she can, and I give the residue of the moneys due to me on the Lord Roche his deeds upon............unto my daughter Alice."

IV. The Hon. Mr. Brodrick says:—"There are three letters in the Brodrick MSS. purporting to be written by Lawrence Clayton (signed L. C.) between 1679 and 1683. One of these is addressed to Alan Brodrick [Alice, Lady Brodrick's son] afterwards first Viscount Midleton, the two others to his younger brother St. John Brodrick, afterwards Serjeant at Law. They are dated from Cork, and one refers to 'my uncle Brodrick,' from the context then resident at Wandsworth. This can only refer to Sir St. John Brodrick, who would seem to have married the *aunt* of the Lawrence Clayton who corresponds with his sons. If Lawrence Clayton, the presumed father of Alice, Lady Brodrick, had a *grandson* Lawrence Clayton, the facts would all agree." These letters were evidently written by Lawrence's *grandson* and Alice's *nephew*, Major Lawrence Clayton of Moyallow, whose will, dated 1704, was proved in 1712. Had Alice, Lady Brodrick, been the daughter of Sir Randal, she would have been, not aunt to Major Clayton the writer of these letters, but first cousin once removed.

Mr. Clayton's Deeds.

Although the whole of the following deeds do not relate to the Clayton pedigree, I have thought them worth including here, as most of them have not before been printed.

HARLEIAN MS. 139, FO. 58.

[*Bostoke's collections.*]

These copies followinge I had of Mr. John Clayton of Thelwall, owt of his evidences, the 12 of January, Ao. 1592, written in the house of Mr. William Marbury of Marbury.

[*Translations by Mr. Beamont.*]

I. To all &c *Robert de Thelwell le Venour* sends greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have granted and quitclaimed to the lord *Geoffrey de Dutton* his heirs and assigns to have and make all manner of advantage of all the waste in Thelwell as well in the lands cleared as in those fresh or uncleared &c. These being witnesses: The lord *Henry de Turebuk* then seneschal of *Edmund de Lascy*, the lord *Thomas de Dutton*, *Roger de Tofte*, *Hugh de Lymme*, *Thomas* his brother, *Matthew de Derisburi*, *Aytrop de Mulneton*, *Richard de Hermitage*, clerk, *Roger* then clerk and others.

A great seale hanging at the same of past[*e*] *the print of a falkon in the same siegant and a writing about the same wche I cannot discerne.*

II. To all the faithful in Christ &c *Edmund de Lascy* sends greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I have given and granted &c to the lord *Geoffrey de Dutton* his heirs and assigns all my land of Thelewalle with the weir the fisheries and their stallage and I have given to the same *Geoffrey* his heirs and assigns all the land which I had of the *Abbot and Convent of Evesham* in the same town of Thelwall with all their appurtenances. To have and to hold to himself, his heirs and assigns by homage and service of me and my heirs freely entirely well and in peace, in ways in paths in woods in plains, in waters, in marshes, in mills pools assarts and pastures and in all other advantages to the aforesaid land belonging for ever. Rendering thence yearly to me and my heirs one pair of buckskin gloves at the feast of St. Michael for all secular service and exactions. Clause of warranty. Saving to me and my heirs the same rights of buying fish at the said fishery as I and my ancestors have had. Sealed &c these being witnesses: The lords *Robert de Orveny*, *Walter de Londham(?) Osbert* parson of Silkston, *Henry de Torboc, William de Rya, John de Hoderode, Thomas de Dutton, Hugh de Limme, Richard de Aston, William de Waleton, Robert de Hoel*, clerk, and others.

Sealed wt a great broad seale in grene wax appendant, the print thereof (because the uppermost is fallen off) I cannot discerne but on the backside is p'nted tharmes of the Earle of Chester wt a writing about the same.

III. Know all men &c that I *Peter de Dutton*, knight, have given &c to *Simon del Hurst* one place of land lying "in the moore of Schepiscroft" as it is marked out between the land of *William de Denthalic** in the vill of Hull on the one part and the land of the said *Simon* on the other part in the territory of Hull. These being witnesses: *Roger de Leycester, John de Merbury, John de Ringstede, Randle de Merbury, William de Hatton* and others.

Sealed wt a Sarasins head in grene wax wt this writing SIGILLU' GALFRID' DE DUTTON.

IV. Know all men present and to come that I *William de Hatton* have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to *Simon de Hurst* and his heirs one acre and a half of land and one selion and a half in the town of Hatton namely one acre lying in "middil blacsti" and half an acre lying next "fouriland" and one selion which *Agnes* daughter of *Robert* formerly held and half a selion which *Adam* son of *Gene* formerly held. To have and to hold to the said Simon and his heirs of the chief lord of that fee by the service thence due and accustomed freely quietly well and in peace with all commons liberties and easements in the aforesaid town of Hatton thereto belonging. And I the said *William de Hatton* and my heirs all the aforesaid land with its appurtenances as aforesaid to the said *Simon* and his heirs against all persons will warrant and for ever acquit and defend. In witness whereof to this present writing I have affixed my seal. These being witnesses: *Henry le Norreys, Richard de Aston, William de Merthayt, William de Hull, Hugh de Norcote* and many others.

Sealed with grene waxe appendent wt the print of a holy lambe printed in the same wth this writing ECCE AGNUS DEI.

V. Know all men present and to come that I *Adam* son of *William de Hatton* have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to *Simon* son of *William de Hurst* three places of land in the territory of Hatton with their appurtenances, that is to say, one place lying in Radeshawe moor and upon the heath between the land of *Adam* son of *Adam de Newton* and the land of *Hugh de Grimisdiche* on the one part and the land of *Richard* son of *Richard de Hallum*. A second place lying between the land of *Simon de Hurst* and the way which leads near Derisberi &c. A third place lying in "troncsalyngished" between the land of *Simon de Hurst* and the land of

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* Dennow is a well-known place in Hull, now in Appleton.

Gilbert de Twis. To have and to hold all these three places of land with their appurtenances to the said *Simon* his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services thence due and customary freely well quietly and peacefully for ever with haybote and marl and clay and free ingress and regress and all liberties commons and easements in the aforesaid town of Hatton thereto belonging &c. Clause of warranty &c. And that this my grant may remain firm &c I have to this present writing affixed my seal, these being witnesses: *Richard Starky* of Stretton, *Ranulph* his brother, *Richard de Haston, Alan le Norrayz, John de Hallum, Richard le Harper* and others.

Sealed in grene wax appendent withe a Sarazin's head printed in the same wthe this writing about yt SIGILLU' ADA DE HATTON.

VI. To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come *Geoffrey de Dutton* sends greeting in the Lord. Know all of you that I have given and granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to *Thomas* my son and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten all my lands of Thelewalle with the weir, fisheries, and stallage with the water mill and with all their appurtenances. To have and to hold to him and to his heirs lawfully begotten from the heirs of the lord *Edmund de Lasci* as freely, peacefully, entirely and fully with all liberties, easements and advantages as I held them from my lord the said *Edmund de Lasci*. According to all that is contained in his charter thereof to me made doing the services which are due from me to the heirs of the said lord *Edmund de Lasci* and which are in the same charter contained. But if such heirs of the said *Thomas* shall fail then the said land shall revert to my own lawful heirs without contradiction or claim. But I have given it to the said *Thomas* upon this condition that he shall not have power to sell dispose of or in any way alienate that land in my life time except after his death to his heirs lawfully begotten. And in order that this sale and confirmation may remain firm and established for ever I have attached my seal to this present writing. These being witnesses:—Lord *Roger Montalt*, then Justice of Chester,* Lord *Fulke de Orreby*, Lord *Thomas de Dutton*, Lord *Henry de Thorboc*, Lord *Walter de Vernon*, then Bailiff of Halton,† Lord *William le Boidell, Richard of the Hermitage, Roger de Toft, Richard de Starki, Adam de Hatton*, and many others.

[This deed is] circa Ao. Dni. 1273, and in the first year of Ed. I. 1273

A ffaire seale of grene wax hanginge at the same wherein is printed a shild of armes whiche is an arme armed with a sweard or dagger in the same with the point downeward with this writing about the same, SIGILLU' GALFR'. DE DUTTON.

VII. This written chyrograph witnesses that *Phenianus de Derwalshawe (sic)* ✓ 1312
hath given and granted &c to *Ralph*, son of *Adam de Clayton* one selion of

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* Roger de Montalt was Justice in 1259. (Ormerod's *Parentalia*, &c.)

† He was still Bailiff of Halton in 1300. (Beamont's *Halton*, p. 33.)

MAY 18 1956
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OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
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land &c in the town of Thelwelle above "le forlonge" and lying beside the prior's ditch, namely in exchange for one selion lying in two places below the land of the said *Pheniam*. To have and to hold to the said *Ralph* and his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of the fee &c. by the services &c. Clause of warranty. In witness whereof to this present writing indented remaining with the said *Ralph* the seal of the said *Pheniam* is appended, these being witnesses: *Gilbert de Lymme*, *Robert le Huntte*, *Gilbert del Twys*, *Simon del Hurst*, *William* the clerk and others.

Dated at Thelwall the Monday next after the feast of St. Nicholas* the confessor Anno domini 1312, and in the 12th Ed. II.

1312

Wythe a ffair seale appendent in grene wax wherein is printed a stagges face betwene the hornes a crosse patant [pattée] fitché wthe a writinge about the same to wit TIMETE DEUM.

11 Dec -

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* As St. Nicholas' day in 1312 was on a Wednesday, this deed was dated 11th Dec., 1312.

Byron/Clayton

Earwaker → mentions Hyde
See Dodge File for title page
(Earwaker – Hx of East Cheshire)

Clayton
Is this the Clayton ancestor to Byrons of Clayton Hall Manchester?

446 Stockport Parish — Byron of Clayton Arms quartered —
Byron – quarterly first and fourth argent 3 bendlets enhanced gules
Clayton – second and third argent ~~2 bendlets~~ on a bend azure 3 annulets or
in sinister chief a cross-crosslet fitchee of the second.

till his death, and in 1412 is found presenting to Wilmslow Church. He died in 1414,[j] when the following *Inquisition post mortem* (ostensibly that of Richard de Venables) was taken :[k]—

Chester

1412 *Inq. p. m.* taken at Chester before Henry de Ravenescroft, Escheator, May 6th, 2 Henry V. [1414], by the oaths of Thomas de Mascy of Tatton, Richard de Mascy of Honford, Robert de Mascy of Hale, John de Clayton, William Kyncy, John de Snelleston of Blakedene, John Boydell of Lymme, Richard de Chaterton, Robert de Huyde [Hyde] of Northbury [Norbury], Robert de Davenport, William de Honford, and Thomas the son of Matthew de Legh, who say that *Richard the son of William de Venables of Bolyn, knight*, deceased, died seised of 2 parts of the manor of Bolyn[l] and the adowson of the church of Wylmeslowe, held of the Earl of Chester as of his Lordship of Macclesfeld by knight's service, and by the rent of 3s. 4d., and by the service of finding 33 men, &c. (as in previous Inquisitions), which 2 parts of the said manor are worth £40 per annum. Also he held lands in Kingesley, Onston, Hellesby, and elsewhere in Cheshire.

Also, they say that he died the Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary [Sept. 8], 3 Henry IV. [1402], and that *Alice* and *Douce* (Dulcia), daughters of William de Venables, and sisters of the said Richard, are his next heirs, *Alice* aged 16 years and more, and *Douce* aged 14 years and more; and that Oliver de Staveley took the profits of the said lands, &c.; and also that Alice was married to Edmund de Trafford, and Douce married to Robert del Bothe, the Monday after the Invention of the Holy Cross [May 3], 10 Henry IV. [1409].

His *Inquisition post mortem*[c] contains the following notices of his Wilmslow possessions :—(Wm Booth m Matilda, dau. John Dutton of Dutton)

23 Apr 1477 *Inq. p. m.* taken at Knottesford before Thomas Wolton, Esq., Escheator, the Saturday next after the feast of St. George the Martyr [April 23], 17 Edward IV., 1477, by the oaths of Sir John Savage, senior, Sir John Trafford, Sir Geoffrey Mascy, knights, Peter Warburton, Esq., Thomas Daniell of Tabley, Thomas Daniell of Derresbury, Thomas Mere, Robert Leycester of Toft, Richard Legh, John Doumvyle, Hamo Asshley, John Clayton, Robert Rediche, Roger Mulyngton, Thomas Mulyngton, John Ardren, Thomas Harper, and Richard Mascy of Grafton, who say that *Sir William Bothe, Knt.*, died seised in right of *Matilda* his wife, now living, for

1477

Wilmslow Parish

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[a] Sir Peter Leycester, Historical Antiquities, Bucklow Hundred, p. 244. [b] Ibid.

Cheshire Inquisitions post mortem.—Record Office.

Earwaker pg 53
Booth Mediety

Thelwall Vicinity (Bucklow Hundred)

There is very much more about
Southworth in the book - also some Claytons
(this copied in library)

DATE MICROFILMED
JAN 20 1995
ITEM # 16
PROJECT and
ROLL #
XLIB 8-102
702
G. S.
CALL #
1696607

Clayton-le-dale
P51 - Henry de Clayton - Hen II
1/3 Knight fee (1154-89)
P486 John & Hugh Clayton 1515 & later
Peel 212 - from Yates

P. 88, 1864 Osbaldeston

Parish of Blackburn, County of Lancaster.

A

HISTORY

OF

BLACKBURN,

Town and Parish.

BY

WM. ALEXANDER ABRAM,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

> "Out of the old fieldes, as men saithe,
> Cometh al this new corne fro yere to yere,
> And out of old bookes, in good faithe,
> Cometh al this new science that men lere."
> —CHAUCER.

BLACKBURN:
J. G. & J. TOULMIN, *THE TIMES* OFFICE,
CORPORATION STREET.
1877.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF

Witton, the place of one Wyta, it may be ; Clayton, perhaps named from the character of its subsoil, *Clæg-tun*, the clayey place ; and Walton, which may have been composed of the two words, *Weall-tun*, the walled settlement, indicating that it was held as a fortified post in the Saxon as well as in the Roman colonisation. Rishton may be taken to have been compound of *Risc*, A.S. a rush, and *tun*, that is, the place of rushes,—a description still accurate of the partially-recovered bog-land of Rishton Moor. The Saxon termination of *bury* (*byri*, a city or burgh), implying a settlement made strong for defence, is exampled locally in Salesbury and Samlesbury, townships in the Ribble Valley. Harwood, the name of two townships in the parish (Great and Little), is deducible from *Hara-wuda*, the wood or covert of hares ; doubtless a part of that extensive woodland which is recorded to have covered the hills in the centre of the parish at the date of the Conquest. Ramsgreave, the next township to the west of Little Harwood, receives its name, probably, from *Romms*, a Saxon family name, and *græf*, a grove, and implying, the grove or greave of Romms or Romes. Wilpshire, a township on the hill south of Billington, was anciently spelt Wilipscyre or Wilpshire, and may mean the *share* of Wilip, from the Saxon *Scyre*, a shire or share. In the names of Dinkley and Eccleshill townships appear the Saxon affixes *ley*, a field, and *hull*, a hill, and the first part of both names may enshrine those of the ancient settlers in these places. The derivation of the names of three other townships in the parish, namely, those of Livesey, Tockholes, and Mellor, is not so evident. Livesey and Tockholes sound like Saxon words, but Mellor has a hint of Danish, and the heights of Mellor may at one period have been held by the Danes of West Lancashire as an outpost of their fortified places in Lower Ribblesdale.[1] The word *dale* is Danish, the Saxon equivalent being *dœn*, as in Hoddlesden, Haslingden, and Baxenden more to the east ; and a reminiscence of Scandinavian tenure on the west side of the parish is therefore found in the names of Clayton-in-le-Dale, Oxendale, Cuerdale, and Walton-in-le-Dale ; as well as in the name of the Ribbleside estate of *Sunderland* in Osbaldeston. The mixed Saxon and Danish nomenclature of the valley of the Ribble between Salesbury and Penwortham points to the inference that this was for a period contested ground by the Saxons of the hill district of East Lancashire and the Danes of the coastward plains of Leyland and Amounderness.

In the names of numerous places of early settlement within townships the Saxon element is visible, *ex. gr.* :—Revidge, Royshaw, Oosebooth, and Peel in Blackburn township ; Langho, Cunliffe, Braddyll, Brockhole, Hacking, Elcar, Nabbe, and Snodworth in Billington ; Showley, in Clayton-le-Dale ; Green Lowe, Astley, Turncroft, and Sunnihurst in Over Darwen ; Th'Hurcroft, Oakenhurst, and Fearnhurst in Lower Darwen ; Martholme, Overton, and Netherton in Great Harwood ; Bankhey in Little Harwood ; Feniscliffe, Whithalgh, Moorgate, and Ewood (Heywood), in Livesey ; Arleys and Stanley in Mellor ; Stidlehurst in Osbaldeston ; Feniscowles in Pleasington ; Tottleworth, the Holt, Mickle Heys, and Sidebight in Rishton ; Loveley, in Salesbury ; Huntley, and Sowerbutts, in Samlesbury ; Lowe, and Red Lee, in Tockholes ; Brownedge in Walton ; Pyethorne in Wilpshire ; and in the names of the united township of Yate and Pickop Bank.

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[1] Respecting the derivation of the names of Mellor and Harwood, Mr. T. T. Wilkinson, a good authority in Lancashire etymology, suggests :—" I should derive Mellor from the Keltic *moel-ar*=the place or speculum (*ar*) upon (*moel*) the round hill. Harwood might also come from *higher*-wood, or *har* (gray) wood ; as well as from the words given in the text."

friends, acceptance or institution by the Bishop of Lichfield then taking place; and, for a long time, the Rectors of Whalley and of Blagborne were for the most part married men, and the lords of vills. And those of Whalley were called deans, not parsons—the cause of which is thought likely to be, that at the time of the founding of this church, and through times long subsequent, the people of those parts were so sparse, and so untamed and wild, and moreover, there was such a multitude of foxes and hurtful beasts, and the place also seemed so inaccessible to men, that alike the Bishops for the time being, and their officials, left and continually committed the whole jurisdiction (pertaining to the office of common deans) over the ordinaries of these parishes, to the aforesaid rectors, on account of the inconvenience specified; the more difficult and weighty causes, indeed, being reserved for the Bishop. Who held this lordship of Blagborneshire before the time of the said King William is not stated with certainty in the chronicles. Common opinion holds and asserts, that as many as were the vills or mansions, or the manors of men, so many were the lords, not only in Blagborneshire, but also Rachdale, Tottington, and Boland, and all the adjacent neighbourhood, of which none was held from another, but all in chief from the lord King himself.

Temp Hen II
d 1189

In the reign of Henry II., and about a century after the Conquest, the names of several townships in Blackburn Parish appear in existing documents. For example, Gospatric, lord of Samlesbury, founded the Chapel of Samlesbury about the year 1190. In the twelfth century, the name of Rishton is found as the seat of a branch of the family of De Blackburns, the members of which changed the family name on their change of residence to De Rishton. The manor of Great Harwood is mentioned early in the same century as the gift of Henry de Lacy to Richard de Fitton, Justice of Chester. In the reign of Henry II., who died in 1189, the two *Darewents* (Upper and Nether Darwen), *Melver* (Mellor), *Heccleshall* (Eccleshill), and *Harawuda* (Harwood), are given in documents as members of the Knight's Fee of Walton, granted by Henry II. to Robert Banastre, founder of the great house of Banastre of Walton. Billington township is named so early as the reign of Stephen, who died in 1154. Osbaldeston is named in deeds of the reign of Henry II.; and the townships of Wilpshire, Dinkley, Cuerdale, Salesbury, Tockholes, Pleasington, and Witton not much later. So that the settled lands of the Parish soon after the Norman occupation may be generally identified with the modern townships, and their anterior definition and apportionment may be assumed, the silence of Domesday notwithstanding.

Teste de Nevill
1189–12

The following extracts from the *Liber Feodorum* (Book of Fees), compiled by Ralph de Nevill in the reign of Henry III., have reference to the landed tenures in this parish:—

FEES OF THE HEIR OF ROBERT BANASTRE.

The same heir holds in the lord's chief manor one knight's fee in Waleton and Blakeburnscire of the fee of the Earl of Lincoln, and he in chief of the lord the king; the land hitherto is in custody and belongs to the dower of the Countess of Lincoln.

Ralph de Nevill

FEES OF THE HEIR OF THE EARL OF LINCOLN IN BLAKEBURNSCIRE.

temp Hen III
=1216–72
(1258?)

① Inquisitors of the Wapentake of Blakeburnscire:—Simon le Harris, Adam de Blakeburn, Adam Noel, (Henry de Cleyton,) Adam de Billinton, William de Caldecotes, John de Wynketley, and Richard de Katlauhe. ✓

Henry de Cleyton – reign Hen II

LIVESEY, ACTON, AND MERLEY.—Ralph de Mitton holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in Acton, Merley, and Liveshey, of the demesne fee, and it belongs to the dower of the Countess.

RISHTON.—Gilbert, the son of Henry, holds the tenth part of a knight's fee in Ruston of the demesne fee, and it belongs to the dower of the Countess. Adam de Billinton holds half a knight's fee in the same of the demesne fee, and it belongs to the dower of the Countess. The heir of Hugh de Alvetham holds the eighth part of a knight's fee in the same of the demesne fee, and it belongs to the dower of the Countess.

② HARWOOD.—Hugh Fiton holds the fourth part of a knight's fee in Harwood of the demesne fee. Henry de Cleyton holds the eighth part of a knight's fee in the same of the demesne fee. ✓

Under the head of *Inquisition of the Earldom of Lancaster*, I find the following:—

Roger de Laci holds five knight's fees of the fee of Cliderhow, which was in the hand of the lord the King.

Under the head of *Drengages* are these entries:—

HARWOOD.—Roger de Samelisbury and Alexander [de Harwood] hold six carucates in Harewood of the aforesaid [Robert Greslet's] knight's fee. . . . Roger de Samelisburi and Alexander de Harewood hold one oxgang of land in Chappels [Sharples] by [a rent of] 8s., of Robert Gredle [Greslet].

1154–1189

③ Edmund de Lacy, Lord of Clitheroe Honor, who died in 1258, was found by escheat to have possessed, among his many estates in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the manor and lands in Blackburn Parish that follow:—Rishton manor, lands in Salesbuyre, Livysay, Samlesburye, Osbaldeston, Clayton, Dinkedley and Wolipshire.

FOUNDATION OF WHALLEY ABBEY.

By much the most notable event in the local history during the thirteenth century, was the foundation of the Monastery at Whalley by the Fraternity of Cistercian Monks previously domiciled at Stanlaw, in Cheshire. With the history of that Monastery, from its erection until its dissolution, a period of about two centuries and a half, the ecclesiastical affairs of Blackburn Parish are intimately associated; while the endowments of Whalley Abbey included extensive territorial properties and rights of lordship within the parish. Prior to the translation from Stanlaw to Whalley, the Church of Blackburn and its dependent Chapels, with ample glebe and other lands in Blackburn, had been bestowed upon the Abbot and Monks of this fraternity by members of the De Lacy family, founders and chief patrons of the Monastery. Particulars

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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF
LATTER DAY SAINTS

	Value.	Levy.
RISHTON—		
George Livesey, in goods	£3	3s.
Thomas Livesey, in goods	£3	3s.
James Whalley, in goods	£3	3s.
Henrie Duckworthe, in goods	£3	3s.
Uxor of Edward Rishton, in goods	£3	3s.
Thomas Abbott, in goods	£3	3s.
John Hindle of Tottleworth, in goods	£3	3s.
Thurstan ffeilden, in goods	£3	3s.
BALDERSTON—		
Roger Smaley, in lands	20s.	16d.
John Osbaldeston, in lands	30s.	2s.
William Bolton, in goods	£4	4s.
Robert Sykes, in goods	£3	3s.
OSBALDESTON—		
Edward Osbaldeston, Esq., in lands	£16 13s. 4d.	22s. 2¾d.
Richard Brookes, in lands	40s.	2s. 8d.
Henrie Lussells, in lands	20s.	16d.
Lawrence Osbaldeston, in lands	20s.	16d.
Thomas Hackin, in goods	£5	5s.
UPPER DARWIN—		
Mr. John Crosse, in lands	40s.	2s. 8d.
The heires of John Baron, in lands	20s.	16d.
Henrie Livesey, in goods	£7	7s.

TRIALS FOR ALLEGED WITCHCRAFT AT SAMLESBURY.

The year 1612 was marked by the trial at Lancaster of a number of persons charged with witchcraft. In the summer of that year, nineteen persons were lying in Lancaster Castle awaiting trial on this, at that time, capital charge. Ten of these belonged to the district of Pendle Forest; one resided at Gisburn, in Craven; one at Windle, near Prescot; and eight others were from the township of Samlesbury, in this parish. Most of the accused from Pendle Forest were convicted, sentenced to death, and executed; but the so-called witches of Samlesbury were fortunate enough to be acquitted. A curious record of their trial is preserved, from which the following particulars of the Samlesbury cases are derived.[1]

The persons arrested and committed for trial from this township were, Jennet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, Jane Southworth, John Ramesden, Elizabeth Astley, Alice Grey, Isabell Sidegreaves, and Lawrence Haye. Only three of them appear to have been arraigned at the assizes—Jennet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, and Jane Southworth. The chronicler introduces his report of their trial with a reference to them as "the famous witches of Samlesbury, as the countrey called them, who, by such a

subtill practice and conspiracie of a seminarie Priest, or as the best in this honorable assembly thinke, a Jesuite, whereof this countie of Lancaster hath good store," &c., "are now brought to the barre, to receive their triall, and such a young witness prepared and instructed to give evidence against them, that it must be the act of God that must be the means to discover their practices and Murthers." Thus writes perspicacious Master Potts, and then, with an apparent self-contradiction, observes "how and in what sort Almighty God delivered them from the stroake of death, when the Axe was laid to the Tree, and made frustrate the practice of this bloudie Butcher;" that is, of the Jesuit priest, their accuser.

The three prisoners, Jennet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, and Jane Southworth, were placed at the bar together to stand their trial. The indictment was that they had feloniously "practised, exercised, and used diverse devillish and wicked arts, called Witchcraft, Inchauntments, Charmes, and Soceries, in and upon one Grace Sowerbutts, so that by means thereof her bodie wasted and consumed," &c. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The first witness against them was Grace Sowerbutts herself, the supposed subject of their sorceries. She is described as "the daughter of Thomas Sowerbutts, about the age of fourteene yeares." Her father is mentioned in the record as "Thomas Sowerbutts, of Samlesbury, in the countie of Lancaster, husbandman." The account Master Potts gives of this girl's testimony is so curious in many points, and so characteristic of the strange superstitions and dark imaginings of the people in regard to witches and their practices and powers, that it is worth while to insert the deposition in full. Grace Sowerbutts swore:—

> That for the space of some years now last past shee hath beene haunted and vexed with some women, who have used to come to her; which women, shee sayth, were Jennet Bierley, this Informer's Grandmother; Ellen Bierley, wife to Henry Bierley; Jane Southworth, late the wife of John Southworth; and one Old Doewife, all of Samlesburie aforesaid. And shee saith, that now lately those foure women did vio- lently draw her by the haire of the head, and layd her on the toppe of a Hay-mowe, in the said Henry Bierleyes Barne. And she saith further, that not long after, the said Jennet Bierley did meet (her) neare unto the place where shee dwelleth, and first appeared in her owne likenesse, and after that in the likenesse of a black Dogge, and as (witness) did goe over a style, shee picked [pitched or pushed] her off; howbeit shee saith shee had no hurt then, but rose againe, and went to her Aunt's in Osbaldeston, and returned back againe to her Father's house the same night, being fetched home by her father. That in her way homewards she did then tell her father how shee had beene dealt withall both then and at sundry times before that; and before that time shee never told any body thereof; and being examined why she did not, shee sayth, shee could not speake thereof, though she desired so to doe. And she further sayth, that upon Saterday, being the fourth of this instant April, (witness) going towards

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[1] Potts' Discov. of Witches in Co. Lanc., Ed. by Crossley (Cheth. Soc. Publ.)

Such was the extraordinary yet circumstantial story of this girl, upon the strength of which, mainly, the reputed Witches of Samlesbury were incarcerated and arraigned. She was afterwards moved to confess that the whole evidence was a cunning piece of perjury, fabricated by a priest to bring certain parties whom he hated under the law. The further evidence by which the allegations of Grace Sowerbutts were in part sustained, included the statement of Thomas Walshman, the father of the child supposed to have been bewitched to death by the prisoners. Thomas Walshman, on being sworn, deposed that "hee had a childe died about Lent twelvemonth, who had beene sicke by the space of a fortnight or three weekes, and was afterwards buried in Samlesburie Church; which childe when it died was a yeare old; but how it came to the death of it [witness] knoweth not. And he further saith, that about the fifteenth of April last, or thereabouts, the said Grace Sowerbutts was found in [his] father's barne, laid under a little hay and straw, and from thence was carried into [his] house, and there laid until the Monday at night following, during which time she did not speake, but lay as if she had been dead."

Another witness was one John Singleton, yeoman, whose deposition had been taken at Samlesbury, August 7th (a few days prior to the assize), before Robert Houlden, Esq., Justice of the Peace (Holden of Holden Hall, Haslingden). Singleton swore that he had "often heard his old master, Sir John Southworth, Knight, now deceased, say, touching the late wife of John Southworth, now in the gaole, for suspition of Witchcraft, that the said wife was as he thought an evill woman, and a Witch, and he said that he was sorry for her husband, that was his kinsman, for he thought she would kill him." The witness also said "that the said Sir John Southworth, in his coming or going between his owne house at Samlesbury and the Towne of Preston, did for the most part forbear to pass by the house where the said wife dwelled, though it was his nearest and best way; and rode another way, only for feare of the said wife, as [witness] verily thinketh." A subsequent deposition of one William Alker, of Samlesbury, yeoman, taken before Mr. Justice Holden, corroborated the last witness's statement as to the superstitious dread felt by Sir John Southworth of Mistress Jane Southworth. William Alker swore "that he hath seene the said Sir John Southworth shunne to meet the wife of John Southworth, now Prisoner in the Gaole, when he came neere where she was; and hath heard the said Sir John Southworth say that he liked her not, and that he doubted she would bewitch him."

These references to the family of Southworth, lords of Samlesbury, will be rendered more intelligible by a few notes. The lady, Jane Southworth, who was put on trial for witchcraft, was the widow of John Southworth, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Southworth, Esq., son and heir to the Sir John Southworth whose imprisonment at Manchester for "recusancy" is referred to in the preceding chapter. John Southworth was therefore the grandson of Sir John, and the heir to the entailed estates, but he died young, and in the lifetime of his father, Thomas Southworth; the exact date of his death is not apparent, but it was about 1611 or 1612, and only, at most, a few months before his widow was arrested and thrown into prison as a witch. She was a natural daughter of Sir Richard Sherburne of Stonyhurst, and married John Southworth about 1598 probably, for their eldest son, Thomas (eventual heir to his grandfather), was born in the 42nd Elizabeth (1599-1600). The pair had other children, John, Richard, Gilbert, Christopher, Mary, Anne, and Rosamond. John Southworth and his wife resided at the Lower Hall, Samlesbury, and, after the husband's decease, Jane Southworth, the widow, had that house as a jointure, and continued to reside there. The seminary priest who was declared on the trial to have incited the girl Grace Sowerbutts to make the charge of witchcraft against Jane Southworth and the other females, called himself by the name of Thompson, but he was asserted to be Christopher Southworth, fourth son of Sir John Southworth, Knt., and therefore uncle to John Southworth, the husband of the accused Jane Southworth. Christopher Southworth was a priest of the Roman Church, and endured a term of imprisonment in the Castle of Wisbeach for recusancy in Elizabeth's reign. The representation of the friends of the accused on her trial seems to have been that Christopher Southworth was inimical to John Southworth's family on account of their disposition to forsake the former religion of the family, Jane Southworth having recently entered the Protestant Church. The witness John Singleton had been a servant, as he alleged, of old Sir John Southworth; and in Sir John's Will occurs the legacy :—"I doe give unto John Singleton, my servant, one Annuitie or yearly rent of 40s. for tearme of his liffe." The other witness, William Alker, was doubtless a son of Richard Alker, another retainer of the Samlesbury Knight. These two men, as recorded, both attested that old Sir John Southworth was in fear of Jane Southworth, his grandson's wife, as a witch, and made a detour to avoid her house when riding from Samlesbury Hall to Preston. Concerning this evidence, a point occurs which was not noted by the Court. Sir John Southworth died in 1595, seventeen years before the trial of Jane Southworth for witchcraft. Now, as Thomas Southworth, son and heir of Sir John, was born in 1561, it is not likely that he would have married before 1580 or 1581; and if his eldest son, John, had been born in

1581, he would have been but fourteen years old at the time of Sir John's death in 1595. He could not have been married long before 1600, the year of birth of his heir, Thomas. The conclusion is that Jane Sherburne was still in her young maidenhood in 1595, and did not marry John Southworth, or come to reside at Samlesbury Lower Hall, until three or four years after Sir John Southworth's decease. A reference to Sir John Southworth's Will proves explicitly that his grandson John Southworth was unmarried at that date. The Will is dated September 17th, 1595, within six weeks of the testator's death, which happened on November 3rd in the same year; and therein appears this sentence:—"The said Thomas [Sir John's son] maye," &c., "give, lymit, and dispose unto Rosimond now his wife," &c., "or to such wife as John Southworth, sonne and heire apparent of the said Thomas, shall marrie, a full third parte and no more of the said Mannors," &c. Subsequent expressions in the Will confirm the fact that John, the grandson, was yet unmarried, and as the testator was then lying on his death-bed, it was simply impossible that the old knight could ever have believed Jane Southworth to be a witch, or have shunned her house in his rides to and from Preston. The audacious perjury of this part of the testimony against Jane Southworth is thus demonstrated.

Beyond the evidence of these two men, John Singleton and William Alker, with their figment about the terrors of their long-deceased master, there was absolutely no evidence to corroborate the extraordinary charge of Grace Sowerbutts, except the statement of Thomas Walshman as to the death of his child, which amounted to little, for infant life is of the frailest tenure. Our chronicler, Potts, adds that Thomas Sowerbutts, father of Grace Sowerbutts, was at length called before the Court. But he could depose to nothing save "the finding of the wench upon the hay in her counterfeit fits." The presiding Judge, after he had heard the whole of the evidence against the prisoners, demanded of them what answer they had to make; when the accused "humbly upon their knees with weeping teares desired him for God's cause to examine Grace Sowerbutts, who set her on, or by whose means this accusation came against them." What followed is thus described:—"Immediately the countenance of this Grace Sowerbutts changed. The witnesses, being behind, began to quarrel and accuse one another. In the end his Lordship examined the girle, who could not for her life give any direct answer, but strangely amazed, told him shee was put to a master to learne, but he told her nothing of this." The Court then ordered the girl's father, Thomas Sowerbutts, to be re-examined, as to "what master taught his daughter," but the man "in general termes denyed all." Still the wench refused to disclose the conspiracy. But "in the end some of them that were present told his lordship the truth," and the prisoners assured the Court that the lass "went to learn with one Thompson, a Seminarie Priest, who had instructed and taught her this accusation against them, because they were once obstinate Papists, and now came to church." This was the tenour of the assertion of the three prisoners, Jennet Bierley, Jane Southworth, and Ellen Bierley. The widow Southworth mentioned a meeting she had with the Priest who had originated the charges:—

> Jane Southworth saith she saw Master Thompson, alias Southworth, the Priest, a month or six weeks before she was committed to the gaole; and had conference with him in a place called Barn-hey-lane, where and when shee challenged him for slandering her to be a Witch; whereunto he answered that what he had heard thereof, he heard from her mother and her aunt; yet she, this Examinate, thinketh in her heart it was by his procurement, and is moved so to thinke, for that shee would not be disswaded from the [Protestant] Church.

The issue of the case was that the girl, Grace Sowerbutts, was taken out of her father's charge, by the Judge's order, and "committed to M. Leigh, a very religious preacher, and M. Chisnall, two Justices of the Peace, to be carefully examined." Being closely interrogated, the wench at length confessed that all the strange statements she had made of the witchcraft of the prisoners were utter falsehoods; for that "one Master Thompson, which she taketh to be Master Christopher Southworth, to whom she was sent to learne her prayers, did persuade, counsell and advise her" to make these singular charges against her grandmother, aunt, and widow Southworth. This was enough, and at the close of the examination of the witness and the prisoners, the Jury were directed to acquit the prisoners, and they were immediately liberated. What was done to the chief agents in the conspiracy is unrecorded.

KING JAMES THE FIRST AT HOGHTON TOWER.

In the month of August, 1617, King James the First made his return journey from Scotland to London, progressing through the length of Lancashire. The monarch and his retinue were at Hornby Castle on the 11th, the guests of Lord Gerard; and on the 12th set out for Myerscough Lodge, near Garstang, the seat of Edward Tyldesley, Esq. At Myerscough the Court abode two days; and during that interval many of the Lancashire gentry reached Myerscough Lodge, and made their obeisance to the King; among them Sir Richard Hoghton, his next entertainer. From Myerscough, on the 15th, the King and his Court advanced to Preston, where a grand reception had been prepared. After the civic banquet at Preston, which must have taken place early in the day,—the 15th of August,—the Royal party sped to the next lodging-

SUBSIDY ASSESSMENT IN 1663.

To the four Subsidies granted to Charles II. in the year 1663 (the last of such levies made in England) the return of the assessment upon the Inhabitants of Blackburn Parish, for the third and fourth payments of the Subsidies, is copied as below from the Subsidy Roll,[1] 15 Chas. II.:—

	Value.	Payment.
BALDERSTONE—		
Alexander Osbaldeston, gent., in terris ...	30s.	12s.
Roger Berley, in terris	20s.	8d.
Richard Ratcliffe, in bonis	£3 10s.	18s. 8d.
Richard Calvert, in bonis	£3 10s.	18s. 8d.
BILLINGTON—		
William Chew, of Olgreave, in bonis... ...	£4	21s. 4d.
William Holker, in bonis	£3	16s.
William Wood, in bonis	£3	16s.
CLAYTON-IN-LE-DALE—		
Richard Walmesley, gent., in terris	30s.	12s.
Richard Hawkesley, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
John Talbot, in bonis	£3	16s.
John Entwistle, in bonis	£3	16s.
Robert Tattersall, in bonis	£3	16s.
DARWEN, UPPER—		
John Cross, in terris	20s.	8s.
Robert Waddington, in bonis	£3 10s.	18s. 8d.
John Crouchley, in bonis	£3 10s.	18s. 8d.
William Yates, in bonis	£3 10s.	18s. 8d.
DARWEN, LOWER—		
Thomas Haworth, in terris	£3	24s.
Peter Haworth, junr., in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
Robert Piccop, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
John Aspinall, in bonis	£4	21s. 4d.
HARWOD MAGNA—		
— Boulton, in bonis	£4	21s. 4d.
— Taylor, in bonis	£3	16s.
Edmund Cockshutt, in terris	30s.	12s.
Robert ffeilden of Lower Town, in bonis ...	£3	16s.
HARWOD PARVA—		
John Clayton, gent., in terris	40s.	16s.
Thomas Rishton, in terris	20s.	8s.
John Peele, in terris	20s.	8s.
Richard Dewhurst, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
LIVESEY-CUM-TOCKHOLLS—		
Ralph Livesey, Esq., in terris...	£3	24s.
Thomas Astley, in terris	50s.	20s.
Richard Whitehalgh, in terris...	30s.	12s.
William Marsden, in terris	26s. 8d.	10s. 8d.
Lawrence Ainsworth, in bonis	£4	21s. 4d.
James Piccop, in bonis...	£4	21s. 6d.
William Walmsley, in bonis	£3 10s.	18s. 8d.
Richard Aspden, in bonis	£3	16s.

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[1] Unaccountably, the township of Blackburn does not appear upon the roll of this Subsidy.

	Value.	Payment.
MELLOR-CUM-ECCLESHILL—		
Edward Houghton, gent., in terris	20s.	8s.
William Ward, in bonis	£4	21s. 4d.
Peter Ireland, in bonis...	£4	21s. 4d.
Richard Battersby, in bonis	£4	21s. 4d.
William Shorrocke, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
Thomas Haydocke, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
OSBALDESTON—		
Alexander Osbaldeston, Esq., in terris ...	£5	40s.
Lawrence Osbaldeston, in terris	20s.	8s.
Robert Boulton, in bonis	£3	16s.
John Sharples, in bonis...	£3	16s.
PLEASINGTON—		
Thomas Aynesworth, in terris...	40s.	16s.
Thomas Livesay, in terris	20s.	8s.
Gyles Astley, in terris	20s.	8s.
Richard Aynsworth, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
Lawrence Abbat, in bonis	£4	21s. 4d.
Thomas Whaley, in bonis	£3	16s.
RISHTON—		
Thomas Whalley, in bonis	£3	16s.
Thomas Talbott, in bonis	£3	16s.
Christopher Hindle, in bonis	£3	16s.
William Berry, in bonis...	£3	16s.
Christopher Duckworth, in bonis	£3	16s.
Robert Dewhurst, in bonis	£3	16s.
John Baron, in bonis	£3	16s.
SALESBURY—		
John Parker, gent., in terris	20s.	8s.
SAMLESBURY—		
John Southworth, Esq., in terris	20s.	8s.
William Walmesley, gent., in terris	£5	40s.
James Livesay, in terris...	20s.	8s.
John Holmes, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
George Hey, in bonis	£5	26s. 8d.
Thomas Smith, in bonis	£4 10s.	24s.
John Marsden, in bonis...	£4 5s.	22s. 8d.
WALTON-IN-LE-DALE—		
Edward Walmesley, gent., in terris	40s.	16s.
Thomas Walton, gent., in terris	20s.	8s.
William Osbaldeston, in terris...	20s.	8s.
John Jackson, in terris	20s.	8s.
John Woodcocke, junr., in terris	30s.	12s.
John Woodcocke, senr., in terris	20s.	8s.
Francis Estham, in bonis	£3	16s.
William Dandy, in bonis	£3	16s.
Katharine Holland, in bonis	£3	16s.
Thomas Woodcocke, junr., in bonis	£3	16s.
Thomas Shaw, in bonis...	£3	16s.
Alice Gerrard, Widow, in bonis	£3	16s.

the wooden block, on which the pattern had been cut in relief by the block-cutter, pressed its face upon the colouring blanket by his side, then adjusted it upon the cloth to be printed, and produced the impression by means of a stroke from a mallet. Where more than one colour had to be used, a separate block was needed for each colour, and great nicety of manipulation was needed to secure perfection in the production of the design. This system of block printing was largely replaced by cylinder printing from the year 1785, but it did not altogether disappear from the print-shops for many years after that date.

THE PEEL FAMILY.

The Peel family, in the persons of several notable representatives, were incomparably the most successful of the pioneers both of the cotton manufacture and the calico-printing trade in the Blackburn district. As diligent, ingenious, and bold projectors and commercial men the Peels distanced all competition in the outset of these great branches of Lancashire commerce. The Peels had been settled in or near Blackburn for several generations, but are supposed to be originally a Yorkshire family.[1] Sir Lawrence Peel,[2] whose account of the early history of the illustrious family to which he belongs is the most authentic published, deduces the descent of Robert Peel, the great manufacturer, and his son the Prime Minister, from a certain member of the Peels who removed to Blackburn out of East Marton in Craven, about the year 1600, and who settled on the farm of Hole House, in Blackburn. William Peele was the name of the member who leased this farm, a portion of the Blackburn Rectory Glebe. It is believed that the father of this William Peel accompanied him to Blackburn, and was the "Robert Peele of Hole House" who appears in the Blackburn Parish Register as having been buried on the 27th of June, 1608. William Peele farmed this estate until his decease in October, 1623; he was buried in the Parish Church of Blackburn, Oct. 11th, in that year. To him succeeded in the tenancy a son and namesake, William Peele of Hole-house, who married, in Blackburn, on the 24th of December, 1619, Margaret Livesey, by

1600?

whom he had a son Robert, and other children. This William Peele died March 9th, 1651-2, and was buried at Blackburn on the 16th of the same month.

About the next representative somewhat of interest has been preserved by tradition. Robert Peele of the Hole-house was, says Sir L. Peel, "a manufacturer of woollen cloths at Blackburn. This was about the year 1640. The cloth was stamped with patterns from wooden blocks on which they were cut. Some of these blocks were seen by my father, when a boy, lying neglected in a lumber-room in his grandfather's house. He expressed his regret that they had not been preserved, and described them as curious from their very rudeness. His grandfather was the eldest son of Robert the manufacturer. Robert the woollen manufacturer was the first prosperous man of the family. He was reputed wealthy, and was so for the times; to each of several daughters he left by his Will, which was in the registry of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in Yorkshire, the sum of 'nine score pounds,' a sum which, mean as it would now be considered, was not then an inconsiderable portion for a daughter in families of the middle class." To this Robert Peele, besides the daughters above-mentioned, two sons were born, the eldest Robert, the second Nicholas. Nicholas, the younger, entered the Church and obtained the curacy of the Blackburn Parish Church in the Vicariate of the Rev. Leonard Clayton. The Rev. Nicholas Peele was the preacher of the funeral sermon for Vicar Clayton in the year 1677; and a year after, on the 17th of March, 1678-9, is registered the interment of "Rev. Mr. Nicholas Peele," curate of Blackburn.

Rev
Clayton
1677

Robert Peele, son of Robert, had to wife Ann Warde, of Blackburn, whom he married on the 10th of October, 1681. She belonged to a respectable family of yeomen in Blackburn, who have a tombstone still existing in the Parish church-yard at Blackburn, inscribed with the names of "Henry Ward," buried in "1710," father probably of Ann; and of William Ward, of Blackburn, who died November 30th, 1734. By his wife, who died in June, 1721, Robert Peele had a numerous progeny, of at least four sons and seven daughters. The sons were—William, the eldest; Nicholas, baptized Oct. 26th, 1684; John, baptized March 15th, 1690; and Joseph, baptized Sept. 28th, 1701; buried Feb. 4th, 1718-19. The daughters were—Alice, born in March, 1686, died in March, 1691-2; Margaret, born in April, 1688; Elizabeth, born in February, 1698; Ann, born December, 1695; Easter, born May, 1698; Mary, born Feb., 1704-5, died May, 1712; and Susannah, born Jan., 1706-7, died May, 1709. The sire must have been a thrifty man, for in spite of the large family he had he found means to purchase

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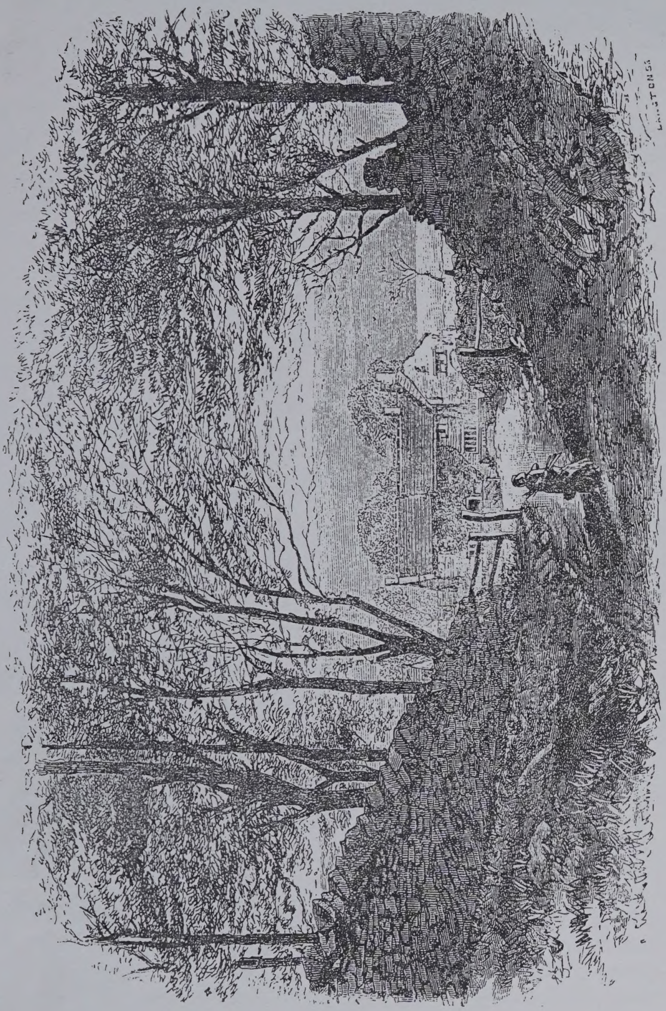
[1] From Jonathan Peel, Esq., of Knowlmere Manor, I am favoured with a note upon the probable original seat of the family of Peel. Mr. Peel writes:—"There is a vague tradition in the family that the Peels came originally from Devonshire. The author of 'The Norman People,' published last autumn, has kindly sent me a detailed account of a Norman family bearing the name, in addition to that of a Norman lordship, and almost the identical arms, and possessed of extensive estates in Devonshire, from which he concludes we are descended. I have, however, quite lately found that a family of Peels dwelt at 'The Peel' in Bolton-by-Bowland from the 10th Ric. II. (A.D. 1395) to the 13th Jas. I. (A.D. 1616), and that in the 16th Car. I. (A.D. 1641) Thomas Peele and Janette his wife sold lands there. Since that date all connection of this family with Bolton appears to have ceased. The subject, however, is under investigation."

[2] Life of Sir Robert Peel, 1860. ✓



PEEL FOLD,

NEAR BLACKBURN, BIRTH-PLACE OF THE FIRST SIR ROBERT PEEL.

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statesmen whose hands have guided the destinies of the Empire. The first Sir Robert Peel was not less remarkable as a mercantile man than his son was as a Parliamentary leader. In 1790, the elder Robert Peel entered Parliament as Member for Tamworth, and continued to represent that borough for thirty years. In 1800, at fifty years of age, he received a baronetcy. In 1803, his business operations were so large that it was reckoned he employed 15,000 workpeople, chiefly at Bury and Tamworth, and was paying excise duty of more than £40,000 per annum on his prints. He had five sons besides the Minister, and several daughters; and so great was his wealth at his decease, aged 80, on May 3rd, 1830, that it was found he had left personalty to the amount of between one and two millions, and had bequeathed legacies of £135,000 each to five younger sons; £52,000 each to three surviving daughters; and numerous liberal bequests to his connexions and to public objects. All his landed estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire descended to his eldest son Robert with the title; and the settlement of £9,000 a year which had been made on him at the age of 21, on his entrance into Parliament, was a part of the inheritance of the second Sir Robert Peel out of the princely fortune amassed by the first baronet.

Among the other businesses in East Lancashire in which the Peels were principal partners, were the works at Church Bank, Church Kirk, founded sometime before 1770 by Robert Peel, of Blackburn. With these works, after the father's retirement from business life, William Peel and Jonathan Peel, his eldest and fourth sons, were chiefly connected. Mr. William Peel inherited the farm at Peel Fold, Oswaldtwistle, and lived at the old house there after his marriage until his removal to a larger residence at Church Bank. This representative married, in the year 1766, Mary, daughter of Thomas Haworth, doctor of medicine, of Blackburn, and had issue sons, Thomas (afterwards of Peel Fold and Sawley), Joseph, died young in 1781; Robert, of Taliaris, Wales; Edmund, of Church Bank; William, of Burnley; Jonathan, and John, of Burton; with daughters Elizabeth and Anne. Mr. William Peel, like his grandfather William Peel, had not the robust health common among the Peels, and died comparatively young and before his parents, in 1791; the Blackburn Parish Register shows "William Peel, of Church Bank," as buried there April 2nd, 1791, aged 47 (an error in the record—he was hardly 46). His widow died in March, 1794, aged 49, and was also sepultured at Blackburn, March 25th.

The Peel-fold estate still belongs to the elder line of the Peels, the descendants of the above-named Mr. William Peel. The old house at the Fold remains, and is occupied by the farmer of the estate. It is a very fair example of a yeoman's house of the seventeenth century, with elective, besides the Minister of Langho *pro. tem.* accounted a trustee. The trustees distribute the amount of the rent annually on St. Thomas's Day, in sums from 8s. to 15s., to poor persons not receiving parish relief.

BILLINGTON SCHOOL.—Some time before 1743, Mrs. Mary Nightingale gave £10; interest to be paid for teaching to read poor children of Billington township in the Protestant religion; and Robert Hayhurst, a trustee, had appointed Dr. Chew and another co-trustee, and had placed £10 out with money of his own. This sum, with additions made by the Braddyll and Assheton families, was laid out in purchase of the reversion of fields in Great Harwood. The School Lands called Cunliffe Fields, were let, in 1824, by the Schoolmaster and a trustee to a yearly tenant, at a rental of £7 11s.—By indenture dated Jan. 31st, 1811, George Petre, Esq., lord of the manor, granted to Rev. George Wearing, incumbent of Langho Chapel, James Taylor, and John Harper, a plot of ground in Billington, of 144 square yards, and a house lately erected thereon, in trust to pay the clear rents to the Master of the School at Langho; the premises were occupied rent free by the Master.—In 1796, £100, part of residue of the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Smalley, bequeathed by her to Rev. Richard Perryn for charitable purposes, was appropriated by him for the benefit of this school, and laid out in purchase of £184 three per cent. consols, vested in the names of Abraham Chew, Adam Cottam, and John Smalley. A commodious new School was built in 1875.

ENCLOSURE OF BILLINGTON WASTE LANDS, A.D. 1788-91.

The Waste and Common lands in Billington with Wilpshire and Dinkley comprised some 900 acres, when, in the year 1788, a petition to Parliament of Sir George Warren, K.B., John Calvert, Esq., and others, owners of lands in the lordships of Billington and Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley, set forth that within those manors were "divers parcels of Common or Waste Ground, containing about 900 acres," then lying unenclosed, which, if divided and enclosed, would be of very great advantage, and praying for leave to bring in a Bill to have the said lands enclosed and divided amongst the petitioners. An Act was passed for the enclosure and allotment of these lands the same session; and the Commissioners under the Act, John Harper, Daniel Whittle, and Adam Cottam, gents., met to receive the claims of the several proprietors and to ride the boundaries on Monday, August 26th, 1788. The award of allotments was completed in April, 1791. The lands were allotted to Lord Petre, W. G. Braddyll, Pen Asheton Curzon, Le Gendre Starkie, John Smalley of Coliars, John Smalley of Greensnook, Thomas Porter, and Thomas Lund.

CHAPTER IV.—THE TOWNSHIP OF CLAYTON-IN-LE-DALE.

Situation, acreage, &c.—Descent of the Manor—Talbot and Warren as lords—Walmesley of Showley —Clayton of Clayton Hey—Cowper of Showley Fold—Talbot—Harwood Fold—Mier, &c.

THE township of Clayton-in-le-Dale is situate on the left bank of the Ribble opposite to Ribchester, between Salesbury and Osbaldeston; and extends south to the slope of Ramsgreave Heights. The area of the township is 950 statute acres. It is an ancient manor in the Fee of Clitheroe. The population in 1801 was 419; in 1871 was reduced to 275. The land is parcelled out into small pasture-farms; and there is considerable woodland on the high banks and dingles near the river. The township contains no place of worship, but is embraced in the chapelry of Salesbury.

DESCENT OF THE MANOR.

In the lordship of Earl Henry de Lascy, who died in 1310, Clayton-in-le-Dale was united with Billington as one fee belonging to the Castle of Clyderow, with two carucates of land appurtenant; and on the great De Lascy Inquisition in 1311, it was recorded that Sir Adam de Huddleston held Clayton and Billington of the Earl, by the service of 10s. yearly at the feast of St. Gyles and 3d. at Midsummer, and suit to the Court of Clyderow.

At a later period the Talbots, lords of Salesbury, acquired manorial rights with lands in this township. I conjecture the manor may have passed in marriage with Sybil, daughter of Richard de Hudleston, to Robert Clyderow, lord of Salesbury, and from the Clyderows, with the heiress that married John Talbot, to the Talbots. This was in the early part of the fifteenth century. A century onward, in 1515, another John Talbot, lord of Salesbury, died seized of the manor of Clayton-in-le-Dale. In a deed of trust, dated the 6th Henry VIII. (1514), this John Talbot disposes of an estate in Clayton called Clayton Hey, in the holding of Hugh and John Clayton, and of another tenement in Clayton in the holding of Thomas Bolton. The John Talbot who died in 1589 was seized of the estates in Clayton at his death; and in the year 1609,

1519 ✓

John Parker occurs as holding lands in Clayton of another John Talbot, Esq., as lord, in socage.

In succession by marriage to the Talbots, the Warrens held this with the other estates in Ribblesdale; and in the year 1800 Sir George Warren occurs as lord of the manor of Clayton-in-le-Dale. It was sold, with the manors of Salesbury, Dinkley, and Osbaldeston, by Lord de Tabley to Henry Ward, Esq., of Blackburn, in the year 1866. The extent of the estate now owned by the lord of the manor is 657 statute acres.

WALMESLEY OF SHOWLEY.

Thomas Walmesley of Showley, living 22nd Henry VII. (1506-7), is the first on record of this family; his antecedents are unknown. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Travers, of Neatby, Esq., and he had a son Thomas. Thomas Walmysley, of Clayton-cum-Sholley, was assessed to a Subsidy in 15th Hen. VIII. (1523-4).

Thomas Walmesley, of Showley, gent., married, about 1536, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Livesey of Rishton, and sister of James Livesey of Rishton, yeoman; and by her had issue, sons, Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas Walmesley, Knt., of Dunkenhalgh, Judge of Common Pleas); Richard; Robert (first of the Walmesleys of Coldcotes); Edward (of Bannister Hall, Walton-in-le-Dale); William (of Lower Darwen, who died in 1622); Nicholas, of London; Henry, a clerk; and John, a barrister of Gray's Inn; and daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Nowell, of Little Mearley, Esq.; and Alice, wife of Richard Hothersall, of Hothersall, gent. The father, Thomas Walmesley, was reported as a recusant, or "obstinate" Catholic, in 1575. He died April 17th, 26th Eliz. (1584), found seized, by inquisition taken at Blackburn in Sept. following, of lands, &c., in Cundcliffe in Rishton, Dutton, Showley-in-Clayton, Cliderowe, Ribchester, Nether Darwyn, and other places in the county.

Richard Walmesley, gent., Thomas's second son and successor at Showley, was aged 46 years in 1584. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Mr. William Walmesley of Fishwick, and he had issue, sons, Richard; and Thomas (who died unmarried). Richard Walmesley, the father, died Oct. 24th, 1609. *Inq. post mort.* taken at Preston, Jan. 4th, 7th Jas. I., returns Richard Walmesley, gent., had died seized of a capital messuage, 100 acres of land, meadow, pasture, and woodland in Showley in Clayton-in-le-Dale, worth 20s.; and of 13 messuages, 4 cottages, 160 acres of land, meadow, and pasture, in Ribchester and Dutton, worth 30s.; and 9 acres of land, meadow, and pasture in Fishwick. Indenture dated Oct. 10th, 6th James I., is cited between Richard Walmesley of Showley and William Gerrard of Radbourne in Brindle, gent., being a covenant that a marriage shall be solemnised before the next Easter, between Richard Walmesley, son and heir apparent of Richard, and Ellen Gerrard, daughter of William; and that a sum of money by way of dower should be paid by William Gerrard to Richard Walmesley, the father, &c. Richard Walmesley conveys the house of Showley in trust. Richard Walmesley, son and heir, was aged 11 years in 1609.

Richard Walmesley, of Showley, born in 1598 (a governor of Blackburn Grammar School in 1616), married Hellen, daughter of Mr. William Gerrard of Radbourne, and had issue, sons, Richard, bapt. Nov. 25th, 1617; Gerrard, bapt. Sept. 9th, 1619; Thomas, bapt. April 2nd, 1621; William, born in 1622, died young; and John (of Buckshaw, ancestor of the Walmesleys of Westwood, near Wigan, who married Anne, daughter of Lawrence Breres of Buckshaw). The daughters of Richard Walmesley were, Margaret, born in 1615; and Janet, born in 1623, married John Sherburne, gent. Richard Walmesley, Esq., was buried at Blackburn, March 17th, 1678-9, aged 80.

Richard Walmesley, gent., eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury, Esq., a daughter, Elizabeth, wife, first, of Mr. Thomas Cottam of Dilworth, and, secondly, of Mr. John Nowell of Mearley.

The next son, Gerrard, dying young, the succession was vested in Thomas Walmesley, third son of Richard.

Thomas Walmesley, Esq., of Showley, married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Henry Mossock, of Cunscough, gent., and had sons, Richard, born in 1656; and Henry, died young, in 1660; and a daughter Anne, born in 1656, who became a nun, and died at Aix in Flanders. Thomas Walmesley, of Showley, gent., was made a governor of Blackburn Grammar School in 1679.

Richard Walmesley, Esq., of Showley, had to wife Jane, sister to William Houghton, Esq., of Park Hall, in Charnock Richard. The issue of the marriage were ten sons and six daughters. The sons were, Thomas, William, John, Edward, Richard, Robert, Charles, Henry, James, and Francis; the daughters were, Elizabeth, Juliana, Ann, Margaret, and two Dorothys, the first dying young. Mistress Walmesley, mother of the above, died in Oct., 1722. Mr. Richard Walmesley, of Showley, became a governor of Blackburn Grammar School in 1708. He died before 1730.

William, second son of Richard, described in the record as "William Walmsley of Sholey near Preston," was tried at Liverpool, Jan. 11th, 1715-6, on a charge of complicity in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, but was acquitted.

Thomas Walmesley, the eldest son, born Oct. 21st, 1685, succeeded to the estate. He had to wife Mary, daughter of William Colgreave, Esq., and had sons, Richard, Thomas, Joseph and Francis; and a daughter, Mary. Thomas Walmesley, Esq., died April 20th, 1755. He was a governor of Blackburn Grammar School from 1731.

The eldest son, Richard, having become a priest (as did also the third son, Francis), the patrimony went to the second son, Thomas Colgreave Walmesley, Esq., born August 28th, 1713; married, April 10th, 1758, Elizabeth, daughter of John Turner, Esq., of London, and had issue, Richard Joseph, born Aug. 22nd, 1764; Thomas William, born September 10th, 1767, died June 5th, 1825; Robert, a monk of La Trappe, born Feb. 12th, 1770; Catharine, born in 1758; Elizabeth-Marie-Magdalen, died in 1787; Marie, born 1761, died 1807; Anne, born 1763, died 1814; Francis, born 1772; and Ellen Monica. Mr. Thomas Colgreave Walmesley died May 12th, 1776. He was a governor of Blackburn Grammar School, elected in 1754.

Richard Joseph Walmesley, Esq., of Showley, married, August 25th, 1794, Miss Catharine Manby, and died May 26th, 1803. He left as his heir Thomas George Walmesley; and had other sons, Richard, Henry, and Michael; also a daughter Frances.

Thomas George Walmesley, Esq., of Showley, born Aug. 16th, 1795, married May 4th, 1824, Susan Elizabeth Trusler, of Shindon, Sussex; by whom he has issue, sons, Anthony, born Nov. 25th, 1826; and John, born January 26th, 1830. Thomas George Walmesley, Esq., disposed of Showley Hall and estate, in February, 1870, to the late Mr. James Eden.

Showley Hall stands on the skirt of the plantation that covers the bluffs and ravines on the south bank of the Ribble. It formerly consisted of three blocks at right angles, enclosing a court. All but the centre block at the south end has been demolished, and this portion was rebuilt in 1870 for a residence by Mr. Eden. In the grounds, a little to the north of the hall, the foundations of the ancient private chapel of the Walmesleys have recently been removed, and in the process, some antique coins are stated to have been turned up.[1]

1515

CLAYTON OF CLAYTON HEY AND COPTHURST.

John Clayton and Hugh Clayton, both of Clayton Hey, in this township, are named in a deed of trust made by John Talbot of Salesbury, Esq., in 1515. Henry Clayton, in 1565, held lands formerly belonging to Burnley Chantry in Clayton, Ribchester, &c. John Clayton of Clayton Hey, who died before 1626, when his widow was buried, had a son Thomas, born in 1617; and daughters, Ann, and Jennet, wife of John Talbot, gent. Richard Clayton of Clayton Hey died in June, 1652. Roger Clayton of Copthurst died in March, 1627-8; and George Clayton of Copthurst, died in April, 1647.

d1647

COWPER OF SHOWLEY.

Richard Cowper of Showley Foulde, was buried at Blackburn, July 21st, 1626. Another Richard Cowper, of Clayton, buried Ann, his wife, Dec. 30th, 1655.

Henry Cowper of Showley, occurs in 1655, when Richard, his son, married Ellen daughter of Christopher Marsden of Witton.

Richard Cowp'[Cowper] of Showley, had sons, Thomas, died in 1689; James, born in 1663; and Edward, born 1666; also, I think, an elder son Richard, and a daughter, Alice. Ellen, his wife, was buried at Blackburn, Feb. 25th, 1682-3.

Richard Cowper, of Showley, also named "of Clayton-in-le-Dale, yeoman," married Ann Read, Jan 28th, 1698, and had a son Robert, born in 1698, and a daughter Mary, born in 1703.

TALBOT OF CLAYTON.

John Talbot of Clayton-in-le-Dale, gent., was father of Ralph, John, and William Talbot.

Ralph Talbot of Clayton-in-le-Dale, gent., died in 1554; his Will was proved Sept. 18th in that year. Testator desires to be buried in the chancel of Ribchester Church; names John Talbot his brother; "my master John Talbot of Salesbury, Esq.;" Jane, wife of testator. Gives to Richard Talbot, his son, all his lands in the township of Ribchester; if son Richard dies, all said lands to revert to the child of which testator's wife is with child, if it be a boy; reversion to daughters. Jane Talbot, wife, Richard, son, William Talbot, brother, and Richard Norres, executors. John Talbot, Esq., supervisor.

John Talbot of Clayton, was assessed to a Subsidy in 1663. Thomas Talbot, of Clayton-in-le-Daile, was buried at Blackburn, Dec. 22nd, 1675.

Robert Talbot of Clayton, son of John Talbot, deceased, was an out-burgess of Preston at the Guild of 1682; as was also his brothers, John Talbot, Thomas Talbot, and Samuel Talbot. John Talbot of Clayton, married, in 1685, Ann Whalley.

John Talbot of Clayton, yeoman, died in 1762. His wife, Margaret, died in 1772. Another John Talbot of Clayton, yeoman, died in 1778.

At Showley Fold, in this township, is a freehold estate and messuage, the property and residence of T. S. Ainsworth, Esq. (see *post*, Ainsworth of Feniscowles). Harwood Fold is the messuage of another freehold farm, formerly the property of a yeoman family of Harwoods. "Mr. John Harwood, of Showley," was made a governor of Blackburn Grammar School in 1681. His son William Harwood held the freehold in 1728, and restored the house, on a stone in which are his initials and his wife's "W E H," and the date "1728." The Mier estate is an old freehold, parcel of which, of 93 acres, was sold in 1832. The major portion of the Mier estate, consisting of 118 statute acres, was purchased, in 1874, by Messrs. John, Edward, and Joseph Dugdale, of Blackburn.

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[1] Francis Petre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Amoria, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District of England, resided at Showley Hall many years; he died in 1775, and his tomb is at Stydd Chapel, Ribchester.

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EDITED BY

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VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE RECORD SOCIETY.

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now the property of the Towneley family, and of John Hargreaves, esq. There is here a Baptist chapel, erected in 1817-18, and a Wesleyan chapel.

The land in this ancient chapelry is principally in pasture, and much of it is bleak and exposed. Coal-mines abound.

Yate-cum-Pickup Bank, a small township and village, an isolated portion of the Forest of Rossendale, was, in the 1835 edition of this work, included in the parochial chapelry of Church, and was stated to be partly in Over Darwen, in the parish of Blackburn, and partly in the township of Oswaldtwisle. In some accounts it is placed in the parish of Blackburn. The census returns give it as part of the parish of Whalley. It *is* extra-parochial. The house called *Hoddlesden Hall*, is a large plain venerable building, and was probably the residence of the Hoddlestons of former ages. At Hoddlesden is St. Paul's Church, consecrated in 1863; vicar, Rev. W. B. Berry, B.A. (1867); and at Pickup Bank is a small Independent chapel.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ALTHAM.

The old chapelry (now parish) of Altham, comprehending the townships of Altham, Clayton-le-Moors, and Old Accrington, is about four and a half miles in length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and three in breadth from W. to E.S.E. The river Calder forms the northern boundary of Altham township; on the east it is increased by a nameless brook from Huncoat; and the Hyndburn, after serving as the western boundary of the chapelry, forms its confluence with the Calder at the north-western extremity of Clayton-le-Moors.

Under the name of Elvetham, this manor, together with Clayton and Akerington, was granted by the first Henry de Laci to Hugo, son of Leofwine, a Saxon, whose descendant, Hugh de Alvetham, held it by the eighth part of a knight's fee in the reign of King John.[1] John de Alvetham, great-grandson of William, the brother and heir of this Hugh, left a daughter and heiress Johanna, who, about 10 Richard II. (1386-7) married Richard, son of John Banastre of Walton; and from this match sprang the Banastres of Altham, who occupied the manor-house for five centuries. The last male heir, Nicholas Banastre, only son of Henry Banastre, died July 19, 1694, leaving two sisters, Mary and Isabella. Mary, by the will of her father, dated 1684, succeeded to the estate, and married Ambrose Walton of Marsden, 1692. Their eldest son Henry married Elizabeth Wainhouse of Emmott, whose elder son Banaster, dying without issue, bequeathed the estate to his cousin, the Rev. Richard Wroe, the only son of his father's sister, Mary Walton, and the Rev. Thomas Wroe, fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. On succeeding to the estate he assumed the name and arms of Walton. His only son, Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton, inherited the estate, and dying unmarried and intestate, 1845, the estate devolved upon his two sisters, Mrs. Maw and Miss Walton, who bequeathed all their real property to two sisters, Mrs. Hallam and Mrs. Fawcett, who were very distant relatives, but the heiresses-at-law, Mrs. Hallam and the widower of Mrs. Fawcett are the present possessors and patrons of the living. *Altham Hall* was originally surrounded with a deep quadrangular moat, but about the reign of Henry VII. a farm-house was constructed from the materials of this hall, with a moulded basement, and two doors with pointed Gothic arches.

Altham and Clayton-le-Moors are freehold manors, like many others within the Honor of Clitheroe, and the mines and minerals belong to the lords of those manors. In virtue of the charter of Henry de Laci mentioned above, the manor of Altham is still held, with Clayton as a mesne manor dependent upon it.

The parochial chapel of Altham, St. James', on the south bank of the Calder, formerly a small white-washed edifice, with a cupola and one bell, was restored in 1860, and a tower added. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two side-aisles, the south-eastern of which was formerly a chapel of the manor-house. Here repose the late R. T. Wroe-Walton and his two sisters, and in the churchyard, beneath the east window of the chancel, lie the ancient lords of Altham, with inscriptions to the memory of Nathaniel Banastre and his daughter Dorothy, and Nicholas the last heir-male. The Rev. Thomas Jolly was minister of the church in 1650, and, after having been ejected by the St. Bartholomew Act, was subjected to great suffering and indignities for conscience sake.[2] At the same time that Mr. Jolly was ejected from Altham, the Rev. Robert Town was ejected from Accrington. Hugh, the son of Leofwine, founded and endowed the original church, which dates back to 1140, with four bovates of land, and tithes, intending it for a parish church, with the consent of Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, who appointed his son to the rectory of Alvetham. The erection of this intended parish was opposed by Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, who, in 1241, obtained a papal decree, by which it was pronounced to be a dependency of the church of Whalley.[3] The suit, however, was revived after the death of Peter de Cestria, and was not finally determined until Simon de Alvetham, in 1301, in consideration of £20, surrendered his right in the chapel. No remains of this structure exist, but it is probable that the ancient font walled into the porch is of the date of the original building. The font now in use, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was the gift of Abbot Paslew. Sir John Radcliffe was the last curate presented by the abbey, and was living in 1535. From 1547 to 1722, the patronage of the church was vested in the vicar of Whalley, and was transferred to Mr., afterwards Sir Nathaniel Curzon, on his augmenting the endowment of five chapels in the parish, including Altham. The advowson was sold by Lord Howe to R. T. Wroe-Walton, esq., the late manorial owner,[4] and is now vested in his representatives Mr. Fawcett and Mrs. Hallam. Altham was created a vicarage in 1867 by an order o the Queen in Council; present vicar Rev. W. Sharp (1848). The registers of the church begin in 1518.

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[1] *Testa de Nevill*, fol. 397.

[2] *Calamy*, p. 393, and Cont. p. 557.

[3] *Status de Blagborneshire.*

[4] *Notitia Cestriensis.*—Note by the Rev. Canon Raines, ii. 307.

Clayton-le-Moors

The population of Alvetham township has been almost stationary during the last sixty years, but the
pulation of the chapelry has enormously increased. The principal manufacturing operations of the
cu are calico-printing and cotton spinning and weaving.[1] The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through
ım and Clayton-le-Moors.

By the charter to Hugh, son of Leofwine, CLAYTON-LE-MOORS (the clayey district amongst the moors)
mesne manor under Altham, and it gave name to a family who resided here as early as the reign of
y II., and of whom Henry de Clayton was one of the grand inquest, 13 John (1211-12), for the
ntake of Blakeburnsir'.[2] The last of this family was Henry, son of John de Clayton, who left two
hters, co-heiresses, of whom Cecilia, living 43 Edward III. (1369), married Adam de Grimshaw, living
Edward III. (1345); and Margaret, living 50 Edward III. (1376), married Henry de Rishton.[3] The
ıshaw moiety descended to John Grimshaw, whose daughter Mary married John Heywood of Urmston,
had Rebecca, married to Richard Lomax of Pilsworth, living in 1759, whose representative, Richard
ıshaw Lomax, was the owner and occupant of Clayton Hall, and other estates in this parish. The
ton moiety appears to have been transferred to judge Sir Thomas Walmesley, who was knighted by
g James I. in 1603, and died in 1613. By the marriage of Catherine Walmesley, who died in 1785,
ı Robert the seventh Lord Petre, March 1711, it was conveyed to this noble family, and Henry Petre, of
ıkenhalgh Hall, esq., is the present joint lord of the manor. *Dunkenhalgh*, originally built by the
ıtons, was re-edified in the time of James I., and rebuilt and enlarged by the Petres. *Sparth House*, in
township, was the ancient seat of the Whalleys. The church of All Saints, consecrated in 1840, has
a district under Altham; incumbent, Rev. J. Wood, B.A. (1840). The Wesleyan Methodists have a
pel at Okenshaw, in this township, built in 1830. The Catholics and Baptists have also chapels. Clayton
nder the Local Government Act, adopted in 1864.

② Jan 1211/12 Henry de Clayton

last of family was John's son, another Henry, who died leaving 2 daus Celia & Margaret before 1369

ACCRINGTON or Akerington was granted, with Altham and Clayton, to Hugh, son of Leofwine, by
nry de Laci the first; but having been released by the grantee to the Lacies, the *vill* of Akerenton was
en to the monks of Kerkstall by Robert de Laci—

① Granted to Hugh, son of Leofwine by Henry de Lacy the first — family called Clayton ~~by~~ temp Henry II

Elland

> "For the love of God, and for the salvation of my soul and the souls of Ysabel my wife, my heirs, and predecessors, I have
> ən and granted, and by the present charter confirmed, to God and St. Mary[4] (of Kerkstall)," by these bounds and divisions—
> "towards Hunecotes to the brook which is called Wirmelia Cloche, and so direct to the middle of the mountain ridge to
> meldon, and thence across the moor to Ormestanes, and thence to Warineden, and thence to the head of the brook called
> cabroc, and thence as that brook descends into Bestane-cloch, and thence to the head of Essenecloch, and thence to Readde-
> he, and thence to Orcethes, and thence by the brook called Amtleasic into the water called Hindeburn." From the following
> ration of the historian of Kirkstal, it appears that this was rather an exchange than a gift:—
>
> "It happened that a ambert succeeded as abbot. In his days there was peace with the brethren among their neighbours. The abbot, understanding that the
> night, named Richard de Elland, claimed the grange of Clivacher with the pasture. The abbot, understanding that the vill of Alkerington in
> ight had justice on his side, resigned the grange to his patron Robert de Lacy, who gave him the *vill* of Alkerington in
> change. Having dispossessed the inhabitants, he converted the village into a grange for the future use of the monastery, should
> ey be able to retain possession. Some malignant persons, however, dwelling in the neighbourhood, whose ancestors had
> merly possessed Alkerington, instigated by the devil, burned it, with all its furniture and implements, and cruelly slew the
> ree lay-brethren Norman, Umphrey, and Robert, who had the management of the grange. The abbot, deeply lamenting this
> aster, commended the souls of the deceased to God, and committed their bodies to sepulture. Then immediately seeking
> bert de Lacy, the patron of his house, he related to him the circumstance with tears. That noble man, enraged at so great a
> esumption, fell upon the malefactors, and drove both them and their families into banishment, until, by submission to the
> bot, they should make satisfaction to the house for their enormous sin, swearing to abjure, for themselves and successors,
> hatever of right they had in the *vill*, and at the same time making a pecuniary recompense for the damage which they had done.
> aving thus made peace with their enemies, the abbot rebuilt the grange, which had fallen into a heap."

The Grange, an old house in Accrington, was probably on the site of the monastic farm-house. In
5 Edward I. (1287), about eighty-seven years after the above events, the grange of Accrington was restored
the chief lord, as appears from the following abstract, and afterwards granted out in parcels:—

> Extract (by Translation) of a Deed of Covenant between Hugo the Abbot of Kyrkstall of the Cistercian Order in the Diocese of
> York for himself and the Convent thereof of the one part, and the Lord Henry de Laci Earl of Lincoln and Constable
> of Chester of the other part:—Whereby the said Abbot and Convent for themselves and their successors released to
> the said Earl and his Heirs for ever (*int. alia*) all the Lands, Tenements, and Rents, which they had and held of the
> said Earl and his Ancestors in Accrington, Clivacher, and Hundecotes, in the County of Lancaster. And the said
> Earl acknowledged and agreed for himself and his Heirs to pay Yearly for ever to the said Abbot and Convent and
> their Successors for the Lands and Tenements aforesaid in the County of Lancaster 50 Marks Sterling to be perceived
> in the Exchequer of the said Earl at Pontefract by two Annual Payments. To have the same to Pious Uses in Pure
> and Perpetual Alms.—Attested by ROBERT, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor of England, and others.[5]

Like the other lands of the Lacies, Accrington merged in the possession of the duchy of Lancaster, succeeded to the Lower (original) Chapel in 1792, and on his removal to Ormskirk in 1795, he was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Bowden, son of the Rev. James Bowden, of Tooting, in Surrey. He married Miss Catlow, Darwen, who was drowned in 1805.[1] Mr. Bowden removed to Holloway, near London, 1813, and after him came in succession Rev. Robert Blake, in February 21, 1814; Rev. Robert Littler, ordained July 24, 1823; Rev. Samuel Nichols in 1829; Rev. R. P. Clarke in 1848; and in 1854, Rev. George Berry, the present minister. In 1852, February 22, the old chapel was not safe for public worship, having given way owing to the coal-mines; a large portion of the church and congregation were for building a new chapel in Over Darwen, the other portion were resolved to rebuild the old place. This was the cause of much unpleasantness; but at last, being referred to Richard Eccles, esq. of Lower Darwen, and Joshua Baron, esq. of Over Darwen, to settle, the result was the building of a new chapel in Duckworth Street, Over Darwen, in 1853, to which a portion of the congregation removed, appointing Rev. R. P. Clarke their minister. In the same year the old chapel was restored by those who remained, under the pastorate of Rev. G. Berry, and was re-opened July 10, 1853.

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[1] On the introduction of the power-looms into Accrington, in 1826, a riotous mob assembled on Henfield Common, and destroyed the machines; but the spirit of violence and insubordination soon subsided, and this machinery was afterwards allowed to work without further interruption, greatly to the benefit of the neighbourhood.

[2] *Testa de Nevill.*

[3] Lord Suffield's MS. Pedigree of Grimshaw of Clayton. ✓

[4] *Monastic. Aug.* tom. v. p. 535. no. ix.

[5] *Duchy Records*, Bundle R, No. H. Cont. 27 Oct., 15 Edward I. by the king.

A tragic event, memorable in the annals of the parish, is recorded by Dr. Webster (who refers to Sir Richard Baker's *Chronicle*, p. 448) in the following terms:—

"In the second year of the reign of King James of famous memory, a strange accident happened here, to the terror of all bloody murtherers, which was this, as it was taken from the mouths of Thomas Haworth's wife, her husband being the dreamer and discoverer, and from his son, together with many more, who both remember and can affirm every particular thereof. The narrative was taken April the 7th, 1663, and is this:—"In the year above said, *John Waters* of *Lower Darwen*, in the county of Lancaster, gardiner, by reason of his calling was much absent from his family: In which his absence, his wife (not without cause) was suspected of incontinency with one *Gyles Haworth*, of the same town; this Gyles Haworth and Waters' wife conspired and contrived the death of Waters in this manner. They contracted with one *Ribchester*, a poor man, to kill this Waters. As soon as Waters came home and went to his bed, Gyles Haworth and Waters' wife conducted the hired executioner to the said Waters; who seeing him so innocently laid betwixt his two small children in bed, repented of his enterprise, and totally refused to kill him. Gyles Haworth, displeased with the faintheartedness of Ribchester, takes the axe into his own hand, and dashed out his brains: the murderers buried him in a cowhouse. Waters being long missing, the neighbourhood asked his wife for him: she denied that she knew where he was. Thereupon public search was made for him in all pits round about, lest he should have casually fallen into any of them. One Thomas Haworth, of the said town, yeoman, was for many nights together much troubled with broken sleeps and dreams of the murder; he revealed his dreams to his wife, but she laboured the concealment of them a long time. This Thomas Haworth had occasion to pass by the house every day where the murder was done, and did call and inquire for Waters as often as he went near the house. One day he went into the house to ask for him, and there was a neighbour, who said to Thomas Haworth, It's said that Waters lies under this stone (pointing to the hearthstone), to which Thomas Haworth replied, And I have dreamed that he is under a stone not far distant. The constable of the said town being accidentally in the said house (his name Myles Aspinall) urged Thomas Haworth to make known more at large what he had dreamed, which he relateth thus: I have, quoth he, many a time within this eight weeks (for so long it was since the murder) dreamed very restlessly that Waters was murdered and buried under a stone in the cowhouse; I have told my troubled dreams to my wife alone, but she refuses to let me make it known. But I am not able to conceal my dreams any longer; my sleep departs from me; I am pressed and troubled with fearful dreams, which I cannot bear any longer, and they increase upon me. The constable hearing this, made search immediately upon it, and found, as he had dreamed, the murdered body eight weeks buried under a flat stone in the cowhouse. Ribchester and Gyles Haworth fled and never came again. Ann Waters (for so was Waters' wife's name) being apprehended, confessed the murder and was burned."[2]

LITTLE HARWOOD, two miles north-east of Blackburn, is a small township on the ridge of a lofty hil and was the property of the Claytons of Little Harwood Hall, for upwards of 400 years. In 22 Edwar III. (1348), Ralph, son of Henry de Clayton de Parva Harewode, granted half the mill of that place to H de Clayton of Dutton. Jeoffrey Clayton, in 19 Henry VII. (1503-4) granted the manor of Little Ha in trust. John, his son, left two coheiresses, Ellen and Rose; but the estate seems to have been settled o the male line, for Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, in whose ancestors it had been vested on trust, releas to Robert, son of George Clayton, 7 Henry VIII. (1515). In 1 Charles I. (1625) the manor of Harwoo Parva was held by John Clayton.[3] In 1814-15 Colonel Clayton, of Little Harwood Hall, and of Carr Hal near Colne, disposed of the estate by sale, in shares to various individuals. The *Hall*, a neat brick hous shrouded in trees, and new fronted in 1731, was sold with the adjoining estate to John Hoyle, esq. the fath of the present owner and occupier. *Carr*, in Little Harwood, is said to have been occupied by the Talb family about the reign of Henry VII.; George, the son of Stephen Talbot of Carr, was living 16 Henry V (1500-1), according to the Lancashire pedigrees, and left a son Nicholas, living 1 Edward VI. (154 who married the daughter and heiress of Evan Brown. Bank Hey is a village on a commanding eminen in this township. The appointment of the parish-clerk of Blackburn is vested in the owner of Little Harwo estate. The present owner, Mr. Henry Hoyle, is himself the parish-clerk, and executes the duties by depu
A small part of this township is now added to the parliamentary borough of Blackburn.

Colonel Clayton
Clayton
Little Harwood Hall
Ralph son of Henry
granted ½ mill to
Henry de Clayton of Dutton
Jeffry Clayton in 1504
manor in trust — ??
Son John left 2 heiresses
Ellen & Rose — but
[illegible] later rele Clayton
owned it as late as held
George
Robert, son of
in 1515 and
John Clayton
in 1625
in 16

RISHTON, three miles, east-north-east of Blackburn, a large, dreary, barren tract, near the Leeds Liverpool Canal, and containing a spacious reservoir belonging to that navigation. It was styled a mano the time of Edmund de Lacye, who died 42 Henry III. (1257-8), and in 4 Edward II. (1310-11) two c cates of land in Rushton were in fee of the castle of Clyderhou. Before the reign of Edward I. it had g name to a family who held a moiety of the manor of Clayton les Moores, and, like the latter, it was hel equal portions, one moiety by the Rishtons, and the other by the Talbots of Bashall. In 4 Edward II. (1 Joan, widow of Edmund Talbot, held two carucates of land in Risseton, as the fourth of a knight's fee; William de Haskayth other two carucates; of the Lacies earls of Lincoln.[4] In 23 Edward III. (1349) de Radclive and Joan his wife held, in dowry of the same Joan, one carucate of land of the inheritan Thomas Talbot's heir in Rushton, of which twenty carucates constituted the fee of one knight.[5] I

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[1] *Evan. Mag.* 1805, p. 327.

[2] *The Display of Supposed Witchcraft*, by John Webster, Practitioner in Physic, chap. xvi. p. 297.

[3] *Duc. Lanc.*, vol. xxvi. n. 49.

[4] *De Lacy Inquisition of* 1311.

[5] Lansdowne Coll. *MSS.*, cod. DLIX. fo. 27.

Clayton-le-Dale

building, with nave, chancel, south transept, tower, and spire. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Vicar of Blackburn, valued at £300 per annum; incumbent, Rev. George Alexander Hamilton Ashe, B.A. (1839). The church contains 600 sittings, half of which are free. Part of this township, by the Boundary Act of 1868, now belongs to the borough of Blackburn.

MELLOR, on the line of the Preston and Blackburn new road, is a well-cultivated township, that appears at an early date to have given name to a family, for, by a deed without date, John, son of Robert de Melver, gave to the abbot and convent of Stanlawe half an acre of land in his vill of Melver for building a tithe barn, with right of way, house-bote and hay-bote, requiring nothing but their prayers; and by another deed, also without date, Robert, son of William de Melver, gave to the same house for half a mark one perch of his land in his territory of Melver, in Linbottis Croft, for a barn, with free common of house-bote and hay-bote, in the wood of Melver.[1] The manor subsequently belonged to the Southworths.[2] In the last century it was the property of Mr. Ramsbottom, of Chorley, who resided at Stanley House, the manorial hall, and who sold the manor and estates to Mr. Bolton, from whom they were purchased by Henry Sudell, of Blackburn and Woodfold, Esq. The manor is now the property of the trustees of the late Daniel Thwaites, Esq. In 1831-2, John Fowden Hindle, Esq., bought Mr. Sudell's property in Mellor, and for some years resided at Woodfold Park, the chief ornament of Mellor. The hall has since been occupied by various tenants. A court-baron was held here so late as 1826. On Mellor Moor are the remains of a Roman encampment, supposed to have been a speculatory fort of Ribchester. A square mound, with a double vallum and fosse, are still visible. St. Mary's, an Episcopal chapel (now a parish church under the Blandford Act) at Mellor, is a plain stone building, in the early pointed style of architecture, with nave, chancel, aisles, and tower surmounted by a small spire, and placed on a considerable elevation. It was founded in 1827, and opened in 1829, at a cost of £5,275 6s. 9d., on land given by the late Mr. Sudell. The charge of erection was defrayed by Parliamentary grant. On the highest elevation, a little above the church, are the picturesque ruins of a windmill. Mellor also contains a Methodist chapel, erected in 1802. There was formerly a wakes, and occasionally a fair is held here. The township contains excellent quarries of stone and a mineral spring.

RAMSGREAVE is two and a half miles north of Blackburn, and about one mile east from Mellor, on the Whalley new road. In 35 Edward III., Henry, Duke of Lancaster, by a deed bearing date January 2, in the tenth year of his dukedom (1361), gave to the monks of Whalley, and to their successors, two cottages, seven acres of land, 183 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood called Rommesgreve, all lying in the chase of Blackburn.[3] The manor is now in the possession of the trustees of the late Daniel Thwaites, Esq. Ramsgreave now belongs to various persons; the land is chiefly freehold, and the hall is a common farmhouse.

4Mi NNE of Blackburn

Clayton le Dale

CLAYTON-LE-DALE township, four miles north-north-east of Blackburn, was long possessed by a race of Saxon lords, whose name—Sparcling or Spracling—probably preserves the name of the first-recorded dean of Whalley, Spartlingus, who flourished about 150 years before the Conquest. Ralph, son of Spracling, about the time of Henry II., gave to God and the blessed Mary of Sallai (Salley) and the monks there the third part of a bovate of land in his ville of Claiton, the grant being witnessed by Malgero, parson of Giseburne, and Gospatric, lord of Samlesbury (the contemporary of Geoffrey the elder, dean of Whalley), Richard de Samlesbury, his son, and others.[4] In 7 Henry VIII., John Talbot, of Salesbury, was the proprietor of this estate.[5] In 1311 it was held by Sir Adam de Huddleston, under the Lacys, earls of Lincoln.[6] It is now held by Mr. Ward. New Hall, in Clayton-le-Dale—so named to distinguish it from Salesbury Hall, in the adjoining township of Salesbury, which is often called the Old Hall—was built in 1665, by George Talbot, second son of Sir John Talbot, of Salesbury, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow. George Talbot, born June 8, 1612, was twice married, his first wife, whom he married in 1657, being Anne, daughter of Robert Parkinson, of Fairsnape, by whom he had a daughter, living in 1663; for his second wife he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southworth, of Samlesbury (born 1621), and widow of Richard Walmesley, of Showley. The hall, which is a stone building, and now a better class of farmhouse, is situate near the ford where the old Roman road crossed the Ribble, and within a short distance of Ribchester Bridge. It bears upon the front wall a stone inscribed with the initials "G T" and the date "1665." Another stone contains within a moulded panel the sculptured figure of a talbot, the crest of the Talbots. George Talbot was living in 1673; his will was proved at Chester in 1678. Showley Hall was once the seat of the Walmesley family. The estate is now the property of Mr. Ainsworth, of Blackburn. A beautiful

[illegible]

Talbot

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[1] Whalley Coucher Book, Nos. 43 and 44.—C.

[2] In 1311 Nicholas D'Ewyas held half a carucate of land in Melore of the Lacys, earls of Lincoln, as the sixteenth of a knight's fee, and paid yearly 8d. (De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.)

[3] Monast. Anglic., tom. i., p. 903.

[4] Harl., 112, fol. 76.—C.

[5] Duchy of Lancaster, vol. iv., n. 67

[6] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

Witton Stocks.[1] St. Mark's church was built in 1837, a neat Norman building in the gift of the v Blackburn; incumbent, Rev. G. A. H. Ashe, B.A. (1839). Part of this township, by the Boundary 1868, now belongs to the borough of Blackburn.

MELLOR, on the line of the Preston and Blackburn new road, is a well-cultivated township. The formerly belonged to the Southworths.[2] In the last century it was the property of a Mr. Ramsbott Chorley, who resided at Stanley House, the manorial hall, and who sold the manor and estates to Mr. from whom they were purchased by Henry Sudell of Blackburn and Woodfold, esq. In 1831-2, Fowden Hindle, esq., bought Mr. Sudell's property in Mellor, and for some years resided at *Woodfold* the chief ornament of Mellor. The hall has since been occupied by various tenants. A court-baron wa here so late as 1826. On Mellor Moor are the remains of a Roman encampment, supposed to have speculatory fort of Ribchester. A square mound and fosse are still visible. St. Mary's, an Episcopal at Mellor, is a plain stone building, surmounted by a small spire and buttresses, and placed on a consid elevation. It was founded in 1827, and opened in 1829, at a cost of £5275 : 6 : 9, on land given Sudell. The charge of erection was defrayed by Parliamentary grant. On the highest elevation, a above the church, are the picturesque ruins of a windmill. Mellor also contains a Methodist chapel. was formerly a wake, and occasionally a fair is held here. The township contains excellent quarries of and a mineral spring.

RAMSGREAVE is three miles north of Blackburn, on the Whalley new road. In 35 Edward III., duke of Lancaster, by a deed bearing date January 2, in the tenth year of his dukedom (1361), gave monks of Whalley, and to their successors, two cottages, 7 acres of land, 183 acres of pasture, and 200 of wood called Rommesgreve, all lying in the chase of Blackburn.[3] Ramsgreave now belongs to v persons; the land is chiefly freehold, and the hall is a common farm-house.

Clayton ✓
le Dale
3 mi. NNE
of Blackburn

CLAYTON-LE-DALE is 3 miles N.N.E. of Blackburn. In 7 Henry VIII. John Talbot of Salesbur the proprietor of this estate.[4] In 1311 it was held by Sir Adam de Hudleston, under the Lacies, e Lincoln.[5] It is now held by Mr. Ward. *Showley Hall* was once the seat of the Walmesley family. The is now the property of Thomas Crooke Ainsworth, esq. of Blackburn.

WILPSHIRE was anciently a possession of the Lacies. Bernard de Hackyng, in 1311, held half an o of land in Whelpishire in thanage of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. Henry de Bradhill held half an o and a third there, in thanage, and John, son of Walter de Bradhill, held two oxgangs there in th Henry de Boulton, also, then held one oxgang in thanage. All these paid yearly rents, and made court at Clitheroe.[6] An inquisition of 3 Edward III. (1329), ascribes to John, son of Walter de Bra the possession of 20 acres of land here; and in 36 Edward III. (1362) John de Gristewayt held in for the abbey of Whalley, 20 acres of land in Cliderhou, Blackburn, and Willipshire. In aftertime township became the property of the Walmesleys, and Sir Thomas died in 13 Car. I. (1637), seised estate, which was then called "Libshire alias Wilpshire."[7] The people of the district give it the na "Lipshaw." Henry Ward, esq., by purchase from Lord de Tabley, is now the chief proprietor.

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[1] The edition of 1835 adds, "and in 1825 was the residence of Benjamin Feilden, esq." This was misleading; a Mr. Benjamin Fielding occupied a house there, but was no relation of the Feildens of Witton.—B. H.

[2] In 1311 Nicholas de Evyas held half a carucate of land in Melore, of the Lacies, earls of Lincoln, as the sixteenth of a k fee, and paid yearly 8d.—*De Lacy Inquisition* of 1311.

[3] *Monast. Anglic.* tom. i. p. 903.

[4] *Duc. Lanc.* vol. iv.

[5] *De Lacy Inquisition of* 1311.

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] *Duc. Lanc.* vol. xxviii. n. 80.

HUNDRED OF LEYLAND.

THE hundred of Leyland, bounded by the Ribble estuary on the north, Blackburn hundred the north-east, Salford hundred on the south-east, and West Derby on the south-west, tho claiming an historical antiquity as high as any other of the great divisions of the count Lancaster, does not rank in the present day with the surrounding hundreds in mod improvements, or in manufacturing and commercial importance. This hundred is sixt miles in length, from Marton Meer on the west to Chorley Moors on the east, and fourt miles in breadth, from Penwortham on the north to the extremity of Standish parish, which pie the hundred of West Derby, in the parish of Wigan, on the south. The hundred anciently consisted of parishes, namely—

Leyland,	Penwortham,	Standish, and
Eccleston,	Brindle,	Croston ;

from the last-mentioned of which were severed at various times prior to the earliest editions of this w the parishes of—

Hoole—Hesketh with Becconsall—Tarleton—Rufford—and Chorley.

It is under the heads of these eleven parishes that we shall therefore (as in other cases) consider forty townships of which the hundred consists, as follows, noticing the formation of new parishes as t occur :—

LEYLAND HUNDRED.

1. Brindle Parish.—Brindle (one township).
2. Chorley Parish.—Chorley (one township).
3. Croston Parish.—Bispham, Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley, and Ulnes Walton (5 townships).
4. Eccleston Parish.—Eccleston, Heskin, Parbold, and Wrightington (four townships).
5. Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.—Hesketh with Becconsall (one township).
6. Hoole Parish.—Little Hoole and Much Hoole (two townships).
7. Leyland Parish.—Clayton le Woods, Cuerden, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Leyland, Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods, Withnell (nine townships).
8. Penwortham Parish.—Farington, Howick, Hutton, Longton, and Penwortham (five townships).
9. Rufford Parish.—Rufford (one township).
10. Standish Parish.—Adlington, Anderton, Heath Charnock, Charnock Richard, Coppull, Duxbury, Shevington, Star with Langtree, Welsh Whittle, and Worthington (ten townships).
11. Tarleton Parish.—Tarleton (one township).

In Saxon times Leyland and Peneverdant were royal manors, in the latter of which was a castle, bably the seat of the Saxon thane of the whole district. In *Domesday Book*, Leyland is spoken of as ha been in the tenure of Roger de Poictou, but then held by the king, from whom it passed in course of t to John, earl of Morton. Dr. Kuerden, in his unpublished MS. in the Harleian Collection, codex 7386, a surveying the boundaries of the hundred, thus traces the succession of its early lords :—

Of the Wapentake of Leyland, with the Lords thereof.

R[ich] I. The first Lord of this Wapentake was in John Earl of Morton's dayes, for I find one Gerardus de Clayton charter 1 Jo. (1199-1200) m. 5. n. 195. by which K. John granted and confirmed to Gerard de Clayton "for his homage and se the serjanty of Leylandshire, to have and to hold to himself and heirs by the service of 1^d in serjeanty of us and our heirs, f service, as contained in the charter made to him when we were Earl of Morton," and the same was confirmed in 13 Jo. (121 by Record, called *Testa de Neuil*, de terris datis et alienatis infra Com. Lanc. And not long after I find that Willm. Ferre Right of his wife, the daughter of Hu. Keuelioc, E. of Chester, and coheir to Randle Blundiuil her brother, succeeding Chester in the 13 Hen. III. (1228-9) had a confirmation from the king of all his lands betwixt Rible and Mersay in Com. I namely, what William Peuerel formerly had, and forfeited in poysoning Randle the grandfather to this Earl, to whom K. Ste as well as Henry the first's Empress had bestowed what was Roger Pictauensis or Wiłł Peuerels, but never fully confirmed t Earls of Chester, until this said 13 Hen. III. (1228-9)—viz. the Town of West Derby with the Wapentach, the Boroug Liuerpol, the Town and Wap. of Salford, and the Wapentach of Leyland, &c. The last wapentach was parted as I con betwixt Agnes the wife of W. Ferars and Hauis her sister, the wife of Robt. Quincy, earl of Lincon, whose daughter Margt. maryed to John Lacy, Constable of Chester, and so he became half lord of the afforesaid Wapentak, which he shortly after gr to one Robt. de Heppawell and Margy his wife, who afterwards held the same in soccage by the service of one sparrow hawk. III. and Willm. Ferers did jointly with him confirm the same in Blackburnshire, and had a son called Robt. who was lik senescal, who dyed in the 31 Edw. I. (1303) for in the 32 year, I find Margt. his late wife to be widow, and Alis his heir wi her Inheritance to have been given as wife to Robt. Sherburn, in whose right amongst other things the half wapentake of Le Hundred accrued unto him, which to this day continues in the family of the Sherburns of Stonihurst. Rob. the son of Heppewal had thes towns appendant to his serjanty ; namely, the manors of Clayton, Bispam, Chorley, Thorp hamlet, Brethe Heskin, Hole Magna, Hole Parva, and Kerden, to hold of the wapentake of Leylandshire from three weeks to three weeks, wi any other service, except that Walter le Demand, for one bovate of land which he holds of the said Robert in Tarlton, per

-ounty from 6 weeks to 6 weeks. Wiłł Ferars and Agnes his wife, sister and coheir to the last Randle, E. of Chester,
said wapentake of Leylandshire, had Wiłł to his son, who maryed the dau. of Roger [Robert] Quincy, in whos right
ner inheritance, was with the half wapentak both settled by her on Wiłł her younger son : her elder son Rob. the
Derby being attainted, and his lands given by the king to Edmund E. of Lancaster, and W. his brother had Grooby and
wapentake estated on him by his mother, as [appears] by an Inquisition of the 16 of Edward the first (1288) [which] doth
hat townships belonged as appendant to that wapentake, namely,

d. Walton held by the rent of 2s. besides puture, the lordship of	Great Hole.
d. Banastre held by homage & service of 8s.	Sheuington.
ord. de Standish by ho. & s. of 5s. 8d.	Standish.
de Langtre by ho. & ser. of 5s. 8d.	Langtre.
Iu. de Adlington by ho. & s. of 5s. 2d. held	½ Adlington.
d. de Duxbery by ho. & ser. 2s. 9d. the other	½ Adlington.
dem by ho. and ser. 14d. held	½ of Duxbery.
og. de Bolton by ho. & ser. 1s. 2d. held	⅓ of Bolton.
liuer Tongue by ho. ser. 1s. 2d. held	⅓ of Bolton.
homas Banestre by ho. & seru. 1s. 9d. held	⅓ of Heath Chernoc.
Hu. Gogard by ho. and seru. of 5s. held	⅔ of Heth Chernoc.
I. Chernoc by ho. seru. of 2s. held ½ of	Chernoc Richard.
I. de Le by seru. of 5s. held ½ of	Chernoc Rich.
Rob. ...... by ho. and seru. of 7s. 8d. held	Welch Whitle.
W. de Thorp by ho. seru. 10s. held the hamlet of	Thorp.
Amicia de Bispam by ho. and seru. of 1s. 3d. held	Bispam.
Jo. Banester by ho. & seru. of 3s. 4d. held 2 bou. in	Maudsley.
Jo. Clayton rendered per. an. 12d. for ward of Lanc. Castle	Clayton.
Villa de Bretherton ređ per an. 2s. 4d. pro ward. Cast. Lanc.	Bretherton.
W. Ferrars held of the heirs of W. de la Mara	Chorley.
Nic. Butler by charter & rent of 40d. held	Knowsley.

. Ferrars held the free Wapentake of Leyland of Lord Edm. brother to the King. [Then follow some particulars of a suit
n W. Ferrars, and John Ardern, and John Sandford, relating to a close of land in Chorley.] 36 Hen. VI. (1457-8). W.
died seised of half the manor of Chorley and of the wap. of Leylandshire and of ¼ of the town of Bolton super Moras, of the
Rob. Ferars, late E. of Derby, by his charter declaring whatsoever he had in the wap. of Leylandshire to W. Ferars, brother
said E. and the ancestors of the said William whos heir he is, namely, the son of Henry, the son of William brother to the said
his heirs. And that the half manor of Chorley was held of W. Ashton K^{t} and of W. Fleming Esq. Lords of Croston in
by what service is unknown, & it is worth 200s. And the said half Lordship & wapentake afforesaid is held of our Lord
ng in capite, as duke, by the service of finding one man in his bailiwick of Leylandshire, and it is worth 50s. and this half
of Bolton was held of Reginald West, L^{d} de la Ware, in capite by Knight service, and it is worth 40s. William dyed 4
ast past, and Elizabeth wife of Edw. Gray is his kinswoman & heir, viz. daughter of the said William, & now 26 years of age.
Edward Gray de Grooby had John his son, who dyed before his father ; and John had Thomas Gray, marquess of Dorset, who
tainted by act of parliament in 1 Ric. III. (1483) and his lands given to the king, who in the 2^{d} of his reigne gaue the same
omas lord Stanley ; but in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6) all grants by K. Rich. 3^{d} were repealed, and Chorley reassumed into the
ls, & Thomas Gray restored to his lands & dignity.—*Rot.* 58. 10 Hen. VIII. (1518). Tho. Gray gaue Chorley in exchange for
of Wodenshaw to George lord Strange, from whom it descended to W. Earl of Derby, brother to Ferdinand Earl of
, son of Henry Earl of Derby, son of Edw. Earl of Derby, son of Tho. Earl of Derby, son of the said George lord Strange, son
first earl of Derby. Which said W. Earl of Derby for 900^{l} sold the manor of Chorley to one Edw. Rygby, in 38 Eliz. on 7
(1596). This Edw. was father to Alex. R. father to Edw. R. father of Alex. Rygby.[1] I likewise find in 9 Edward II.
-16) Rob. Holand acquired to himself & heirs of his body, from Thomas E. of Lancaster, the manor of Derby with the wap.
rby, Salford, Leylandsh. & Blacb. to be held of our lord the King by homage & service of 40s. & 1 Asturc. pro omnibus
hawk for all services).

Dr. Kuerden then proceeds to describe succinctly the early history of the separate parishes, and we shall
l ourselves of his assistance in our historical detail of Leyland hundred.

[1] Rigby of Burgh and Layton. Alexander, the last named, was a justice of the peace for the county in 1664, according to the Lan-
re Pedigrees.

Bussel

LEYLAND PARISH.

"KING EDWARD" (THE CONFESSOR) "held *Lailand*."[1] The men of this manor, which was of the superior order, as well as those of Salford, were privileged, by being allowed to attend to their own harvest, instead of the king's, in autumn! The parish of Leyland forms the central part of the hundred to which it gives name. On the north and the east it is bounded by the parishes of Blackburn and Brindle; on the west by Penwortham, Hoole, and Croston; and on the south by Eccleston, Standish, Chorley, and Bolton-le-Moors. In rom the west to the east, it is nine miles; and in breadth, from north to south, about five miles— ending in the whole parish an area of 19,091 statute acres, in which, at the period of the Norman ; there was a wood three leagues long and two broad, and four aëries of hawks. The river Yarrow the south of Euxton and Leyland, dividing this parish from Chorley. Drownsnip or Ransnap aters Euxton, and, with another rill, runs into the Lostock, as do all the streams in the township of , for which the river forms a little estuary. The Lostock rises in Withnell, three miles north-north- Chorley, in a hilly country, descending by Heapey to Shawhill, and, pursuing its course past Whittle- s, it becomes the boundary of Leyland and Blackburn, and forms its confluence in the parish of with the Yarrow, after having passed Leyland to the west. Moulden Water, or the river worth, a romantic mountain stream, springs from three brooks in the wild gullies south of Withnell eelton, and, passing by Tockholes, descends into the Darwen below Hoghton Tower, a little to the the junction of the Blackburn with that river. The Darwen, a large rivulet rising in Over Darwen, ashing the north-east side of the parish of Leyland in its course past Hoghton Tower, falls into the at Walton-le-Dale. The other rivulets of this well-watered parish are, the Chawbeck,[2] below Euxton Shawbrook, between Leyland and Euxton; and Bowbrook, north of Leyland, all of them tributary he Lostock. The name of Leyland, that is, *Legh-land*, indicates the early cultivation of its fields. Bussel, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the reign of William I., seated at Penwortham, mong his ample demesnes the parish of Leland, and was a considerable benefactor of the abbey of m in Worcester, to which he gave the priory of Penwortham. A memorandum, entered in the lary of the former convent, supposed to be coeval with Henry III., enumerates in the following manner nations made to that house by the barons of Penwortham :—

Lostock R. — Boundary of Leyland & Blackburn

> Warin Bussel gave to the church of Evesham the church of Penwortham and the church of Leiland, the chapel of Meols, eir appendancies. The same Warin gave the whole town of Farinton with its appurtenances,[3] and Richard Bussel [his son] the church of Evesham six bovates of land in Longeton ;—the entire church of Leiland, which returns two marks, and the of Meols, which returns 3s. Albert [brother of Richard] gave two bovates in Leiland, and the assart of Blackesawe. Also resaid Richard gave the fourth part of his fishery."[4]

Matilda Bussel

By another charter Richard Bussel, the son of Warin, confirms his father's grant, and gives two bovates nd in Leiland. Albert, the brother of Richard, by another charter, confirms the preceding donations, the two bovates given to the church by his mother, Matilda, as well as others in Leiland, which had given by his wife Letitia out of her dowry. All the preceding charters are confirmed by Albert's son, gh Bussil,[5] who, in 6 Richard I. (1195), paid 40 marks for his relief; and who, on being dispossessed by earl of Moreton, had a suit with him for his inheritance, which he recovered; but when John came to rown, he was constrained to give him 20 marks for a confirmation of his title, and to hold it of him by ervice of three knights' fees.[6] Hugh subsequently resigned his claim, and the barony was granted to r de Lacy. The parish of Leyland was parcelled out in various townships, or manors, at a very early d amongst the followers of the barons of Penwortham, many of whom, no doubt, came over with the nqueror, in the train of Warin Bussel, the first baron.

Matilda wife of Warin Bussel

Farington / Bussel

Roger Lacy, constable of Chester, on coming into possession of the lordship of Leyland, gave to the hospitallers of ortham nine bovates of land within this township, which was esteemed as one carucate of land. Warin Bussel, the second e name, had Robert Bussel of Leyland, whose daughter Avicia, in 14 Henry III. (1230), was married to John de Farington, on of William de Meles, corodor of the church of Leyland, and son of Richard de Farinton of Hogwic. This John de

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See vol. i. p. 26.

[2] Dr. Whitaker says, somewhat erroneously, that there are few *becks* south of the Ribble.—B.

Harl. MSS. cod. 3763, fol. 86.

[4] *Ibid.* 3763, fol. 58.

[5] *Ibid.* fol. 86—fol. 87 b.

[6] Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i. p. 593.

Richard, Albert

Bossel

Farington and Avicia his wife, in 7 Edward I. (1279), had a process[1] directed to William Walton to deliver up his lan
Leyland, and John Croft and Emma his wife, and William the son of Adam de Walton, were required to do the like, which
John, the son of William de Meles, had in free marriage with Avicia, the daughter of Robert Bussel, and which were to des
after the death of John and Avicia, and William their son, according to the form of the donation. In 17 Edward II. (13
Sir William de Bradeschagh accused Henry de Gylibrund of most outrageous conduct, alleging that on the Friday
preceding the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the 16 Edward II., he came to Leland in company of Richard de Hollanc
Adam de Hindeleye with a force of one hundred armed men, who attacked the complainant, and carried off two of his h
The rioters thence rode to Preston, where Ed. de Nevill and Gilbert Singleton, the king's justices, were holding the assize fc
county, who were so much terrified and stupified with their noise and clamour, that they dared not proceed with the t
neither did the complainant dare to defend his sentence in an assize of novel disseisin, by which he suffered damages t
amount of 10 marks. The justice Stanton, on a verdict being pronounced in favour of complainant, awarded him the da
and committed Henry Gylibrund to prison.[2] In 21 Edward III. (1347) Henry, duke of Lancaster, levied a fine on Sir Wi
de Bracebrigge and Matilda his wife for the moiety of the manor of Leyland and Eccleston,[3] in the form of donation grant
31 Edward I. (1303). In 23 Edward III. (1349) William de Faryngton held in demesne and service one carucate of la
Leyland, whereof ten carucates constituted one knight's fee;[4] and two years afterwards, Henry, duke of Lancaster, Willia
Faryngton, and William de Holand, held of the duke the 10th part of a knight's fee in Longeton and Eccleston, which I
Busshell formerly held.[5] In 22 Richard II. (1398-9) John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, held half the manor of Leylanc
William de Farington the other half, which descended in that family until it came into the possession of Sir Edmund Hudd
of Sawston, county Cambridge, by his marriage with Dorothy, heiress of William, eldest son of Sir Henry Farington, knigh
whom the manor was sold to her kinsman William Farington, esq. of Worden. The court baron for the manor is stil
annually in October.[7] The moiety held by William de Holand of the duke of Lancaster reverted to the crown, and we find
duchy office two instruments dated 32 Henry VI. (1454), one of which is of the nature of a complaint to the council of the
duchy, preferred by Richard Molineux, as lessee of the duchy, against William Faryngton, concerning the two halfendeles
manor of Leyland and its appurtenances in the county of Lancaster. The other is an inquisition annexed to the bill, showi
title of the king as duke of Lancaster, as well as the title of William Faryngton to the respective parts of that manor,[8] tl
confirming the title of the lessee Thomas Molyneux. In 21 Edward IV. (1481) the king granted to Thomas Molyneux, esq
his heirs, the manor of Ulneswalton, and a moiety of the manors of Eccleston, Leyland, Hesken, and Kellermergh, and the
and services of the free tenants, reserving all other services and customs and the advowsons of churches. He also grant
acres of moor and heath in Fullwood, and the turbary or marsh called Penwortham Moss, with the herbage and agistm
Croxteth Park, for the annual rent of £100, with power, in default of payment, to enter on the said premises, as well as
manors of Sefton, Lytherland, Eukeston, Scaresbreck, and Ellel. This instrument is apparently a counterpart executed
lessee in exchange for the original under the seal of the county palatine.[9] The wars of the houses of York and La
seem to have disturbed this moiety of the manor, for it appears that Thomas Walton had a grant under letters pat
Edward IV. of several manors within this hundred, and among them the half of Layland, which he retained throu
following reign, and in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6) his estates were exempted from seizure into the king's hands by the
resumption, which provides—

> "That this Acte of Resumption, ne any thing conteyned therin, be not prejudiciall, derogation, ne hurtfull in eny wi
> Thomas Welton, Squier, ne Agnes his Wif, ne other of theyme, nor advoide, adnulle, ne defeate any Lr̃es Patentes of Edwa
> king of England the Fourth, wherby, according to the effecte of the said Lr̃es Patentes, the said Thomas hath had and o
> the Offices of oure Attourney, and Eschetour of oure Countie of Chestre to hym graunted for terme of his lyf, and oure Moite
> Manours of Eccleston, Hesken, Ouswalton, Laylande and Kellemarghe, with oure Mosse of Penwortham, otherwise called th
> Kings Mosse, in oure Countie of Lancastre, unto the said Thomas graunted to ferme for terme of yeres."[10]

It is therefore extremely probable that this moiety then held by the crown was subsequently gran
the lords of the other moiety, the Faringtons.[11]

In the *valor* of Pope Nicholas IV., of the date of A.D. 1291, under the head "Decanatus de Ley
the following entry occurs:—"Ecc̃lia de Laylond, £10,—£1;" from which it appears that there was a
here at an early period, and though its origin is not to be ascertained, the probability is that it was a
to the Conquest. The church, a plain Gothic structure, stands on an eminence at the east side of the v
It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a chantry chapel of the Faringtons dedicated to St. Ni
The old edifice had a fine arched roof, boarded horizontally, and painted blue with gold stars. If th
porting timbers resembled those in the chancel this boarding completely covered them. The tower,
contains an excellent peal of six bells, and the chancel, are all that remains of the old structure.
pointed arch of the age of Edward II. divides the nave from the chancel, which contains sedilia, a p
and an ambry with an oak door, and chained to one of the windows are the works of Foxe and Jew
black letter. In the north wall is one of those low side windows which are such a puzzle to antiqu
There are several mural monuments to members of the Baldwin family and others. One to Samuel C
gent., a public benefactor to Leyland, who died in 1776, and another to Dr. William Bushell, foun
Goosnargh Hospital. The east window is a memorial to Mrs. Gould Weston (Eleanor Crook Freema
representative of the Crookes of New Crooke, who died at Therapia in the year 1861, aged 27. The
other monuments in the body of the church, but all of modern date. On the east side of the north gal
inscription on marble records the memory of Banastre Parker of Cuerden, esq., born 1696, died 17
of Robert Parker of Extwisle, esq., and Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Banastre of
esq., by his wife, Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Clayton, of Liverpool, esq. Another is to the m

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[1] This deed is given in "The Priory of Penwortham," Chetham Soc. xxx. p. 17, note.

[2] *Placit.* apud Lanc. 17 Edward II. From Rot. 23, it appears that William de Bradeschagh had been guilty of a like trespass against the other parties.

[3] Bag of Fines, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

[4] *Lansdowne MSS.* cod. 559, fo. 23.

[5] *Ibid.* fo. 31.

[6] Dr. Kuerden's *MS.*

[7] It was stated in the 1835 edition that no court is hel
is a mistake. The court-rolls from the time of Charles I.
served at Worden.—B. H.

[8] *Duchy Records*, Bun. A A, n. 13.

[9] *Ibid.* Bun. A no. 14.

[10] *Rot. Parl.* vol. vi. p. 382.

[11] *Duc. Lanc.* vol. iii. n. 67.

Vol 2?

history of the county of Lancaster. With this view he carefully perused and abstracted all the records in the Tower of relating to the county, the Domesday Book in the Tally Office,[1] the records at Westminster, in the Rolls Chapel, the Duch at Gray's Inn, the Pells, and many other offices; also what remained in the Chancery Court and the Common Pleas, and ot public courts within the county. Mr. Townley, likewise, during a period of forty years, had already obtained the perusal of the records belonging to the nobility and gentry of the county, and had transcribed from them in twenty-four volumes foli than three hundred thousand abstracts.

Having agreed to unite their efforts, and to join in the expense necessary for the completion of this great undertakin stipulated, that "if either party dyed before Impressure, the Survyvor to have the other's Manuscripts to himselfe." Elat this scheme, the Doctor wrote to his brother-in-law, Randle Holme[2] of Chester, informing him of their plan. By Mr. To death, in August 1674, Dr. Kuerden became sole possessor, and the papers and books continued with him unemployed for a of time. In this design of writing the history of Lancashire, the Doctor received the patronage and encouragement of Sir Dugdale, who made him his deputy and marshal during a visitation of the county for the purpose of disclaiming publicly assizes at Lancaster, all those persons pretending to have coats of arms who could not prove their right. This he performe William's entire satisfaction, and engrossed the documents in the civil and ecclesiastical courts of the county. One great which retarded the appearance of his intended history, and of some other works which he also contemplated, was the pub of Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, a performance which discouraged many from prosecuting such undertakings from a their inability to produce anything like a parallel to that excellent and accurate specimen of topography. In July and 1688, however, he issued proposals for publication: the work was called "Brigantia Lancastriensis Restaurata: Or a Hi the Honorable Dukedom or County Palatine of Lancaster," which, he said, was composed and laid ready for the press in fi volumes. The scope of theh istory, according to the Doctor's own showing, was as follows:—

Poitou

"The first thing necessary to premise a *General* Hystery of the County Palatine. 1st. By way of bondaring it from Counteys, as it was the Earldom of Roger Pictavensis, after the Conquest of England. 2dly. By description of the Rivers from their orriginals to the western Ocean; and wher al the sytes of the Gentlemen houses that are adjacent to any of the 3dly. A description of the post and other public Roads; whether passing, 1st. directly forward, 2dly. or travvers the count or oblicly; and, in passing, to observe what castles, Tower, embatld, or specious house belonging to the nobility or gentry county. What Towns, Abbeys, priorys, churches, chapels, scholes, Hospitalls, monument on the road, bridges, Boats, and or other guides in dangerous places over water, or sands, windmills, forests, parks, warens, meres, mosses, woods, quarrys of and the usual distances from town to town. 4thly. The bondry of each Hundred, with the antiqua nomina villarum witl same; in what parish or Barony they are; to what abbey or priory belong; whether native or alien; or what men ar thereof; if market, on what days; if fayres, how oft, and how long, and when.

"The *particular* Hystery into so many bookes.—1. Historia Regalis of the Conquest of England by W. Duke of Norn A Catalogue of all that held any land in capite de R., in Domesday Book, through every County in England. A Catalogue Syrnames as came over with W.. C. A Catalogue of All such Tenants of the Conquer., and what lands they held of him in Countyes within the Kingdom—in what County, under what Title. 2d. Hystoria Comitatuum, of the primary Earls of Lar 1. Rog. Pictavensis, Earle of Lancaster; attainted about the 18 of W. C.; restored by W. Rufus, and made an Earl Pal extirpated with his whole family. 2. Stephen E. of Bloys, made Earl of Lancaster; and, after the death of H. I., usurp kingdome of England. 3. Ranulph E. of Chester, both by K. Stephen and H. fitz Empress, made E. of Lancaster; had it the death of K. Stephen. 4. W. le Gross, younger Son to K. Stephen, by agreement bxt Stephen and H. fitz Empress, tc what his father had before he was Earl of Lancaster; but dyed on his return with the King from the siedg of Tholose. Earl Morton, made by his brother E. of Lancaster, after whos death became king of England, and confirmed to many Thei Drenches, Estats given whilst E. of Moreton and Lancaster. 6. H. 3rd. made piers de Sabaudia, his uncle, amongst other E. of Lancaster, whos Estate and Hous of Savoy became afterwards part of the Dutchy of Lancaster. 7. Thomas, his elde made by K. Edw. I., his brother, E. of Lancaster; but beheaded at Pontefract. 8. H. his brother, Act of Treason again reversed in parliament, became Earl of Lanc. as heir to Tho. his Brother; after whos death, 9. H. his son succeeded Earl caster. The several transactions of all the Earls, and donations of lands, and marriagt fully declared.

King John

(Legs over Pontefract)

"*3rd*. Hystoria Lanc. Baronagialis, whilst a palatinat Earldome; the particular Baronages assigned them.—1. V Derby, Godfrid, Peverel, Ferars. 2. Castellanus de Leverpul, Molineux family. 3. Baro de Widness, shortly divide and Grelley, Baron of Manchester, by cohers in marrag. 4. Baro de Warington, first paganus villers, afterwards Butler. 5 de Newton, not very manifest till K. John dayes. 6. Baro de Manchester, Grelle, afterwards West. 7. Baro de Ratchdal winus [Teutonicus], afterwards Byron. 8. Baro de Clidero, Lacy. 9. Baro de Penwortham, Bussel, afterwards Lacy. 10 de Hornby, Montbegon. 11. Baro de Furness, michel flemings. 12. Baro de Wiersdale and Dalton, W. de Lancaster. 13 de Weeton and Amounderness, Theobald Walter, Pinc. Hiberniæ. The transactions of each of the Barons in particular, an donations of Inferior fees, with lesser franchises and pledges. Of what Attendancies and General Servants in their family, as in the Earl, and the several dutys of each of them, and other serjantys towards their housekeeping.

Byron ✓

"*4th*. Hystoria Valvasoria, seu Hundredarii; and the dutys of them, and their subofficers. 2. Cap. of Thains, a Drenches, seu coloni; what due from them, and what provision of meat and vestment for king or patron's use.[3]"

From the Banasters the manor and mansion passed to the Parkers, and Robert Townley Parker, e now lord of Cuerden. *Cuerden Hall* was greatly enlarged and beautified by the present owner, Townley Parker, esq., and is justly considered one of the first gentlemen's seats in the county. A cou is held for Cuerden yearly. "There is," says Dr. Kuerden, speaking of this township, "another fayr hous, but not altogether so modish as the last, upon the lower Keurden Green, commonly called the Crow-

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[1] The copy in the Tally Office is an abridgment of the Domesday Book, the original record being in the Chapter House of Westminster.

[2] See vol. i. p. 56, for an extract from this letter.

[3] The magnificent structure announced in this prospectus was never raised. All that was done towards the *History of Lancashire* by Dr. Kuerden and his coadjutor, beyond the collection of abstracts, was an outline of the preface, an unfinished history of Roman Britain, and a small portion of the history of the parish of Leyland, which is also incomplete. Of Dr. Kuerden's *MS.* collections, eight volumes are preserved in the Heralds' College in London, two are in the Chetham Library at Manchester, and one is among the *Harleian MSS.* in the British Museum, the bulk of each relating to the county of Lancaster, but mostly interspersed with extraneous matter, and written in a very illegible hand with many abbreviations. Dr. Kuerden was addicted to the st judicial astrology, and, besides the calculations which appea various MSS., he had prepared for the press a translation fr Latin of a treatise on that subject. To the title-page of this formally arranged, he has appended his initials,* and the w found in the *Harleian MSS.*, which contain the attempted of Leyland, and in several parts of which he has written hi at length.—E. B.

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* "Ouronomachia, or the Astrologer's Game, first contri the refreshment of such as study thes arts and Especi Astrology, now set forth and brought to light p Gulielm. Fa of Cambridg. Printed at London, Thomas Æstam an Midlton at the charg of Wilł Jones, 1571. And now tra into English by R. K. *M.D.*"

ient inheritance of Mr. John Woodcoc and his family for 4 or 500 years." Of this family was a Franciscan priest, who was executed at Lancaster for his adherence to the Roman Catholic he civil wars, in 1646. The Crow-trees, or *Woodcock Hall*, is at present the property of ley Parker, esq., the principal proprietor in this township.

N-LE-WOODS.—This lordship, divided by the Lostock into the east and west parts, contained two land, one of which was given by Richard Bussel, second baron of Penwortham, with a sister in Robert de Hikeling,[1] of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of William II. Their son or obert, on receiving his mother's estate, appears to have assumed the name of Robert de Cleyton,[2] son Gerard de Clayton, lord or steward of the wapentake of Leylandshire in the reign of King e same baron gave the other carucate, being half the manor of Clayton, to Richard Fiton, to be vice to the baron's court.[4] This portion of the manor passed by a daughter in marriage to Henry d again from the Lees in like manner by the marriage of Sibil de Lee to Sir Richard Hoghton, ose representative it now continues. But the first moiety descended in the family of Clayton, as divided between two co-heiresses, the daughters of John Clayton. Of these, Ellen married r Leicester, who sold his share to Hugh Anderton of Euxton, esq. Isabel, the other daughter, was ed to William, the son of Sir Henry Faryngton, and had a daughter, Jane, married to Henry by whom she had a daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Edmund Huddlestone, who sold their part n to Hugh Anderton. Isabel Clayton had a second husband, Nicholas Butler, and bore him a Elizabeth, married to John Orrell of Turton, who likewise sold his part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton, became sole lord of Clayton, and died about 1552, leaving two sons, William and James, the former became lord of Euxton, and the latter lord of Clayton. In lord Suffield's MS. pedigrees, is this f the disposition of his property, "NOTE, that Anderton of Euxton, being a tenant of the Molineuxes n, did leave his younger son the tenement at Euxton, and gave to James, his son and heir, Clayton." nderton had a son of the same name, who died 12 James I. (1614), leaving James, the third of the ho sold to many of his tenants their own tenements, and mortgaged the lordship to Dicconson of gton, esq. After several years it was redeemed by Caryl Molineux, Viscount Maryborough, in behalf tan, Christopher, and William Anderton, who were all living in 1672. The two latter, after the Thurston, sold their right in the lordship to Viscount Maryborough, and retired to another lordship in the north, called Bardsey. Christopher Anderton was one of the five gentlemen of Lancashire to harles I. directed his commission, dated Chester, 27th September 1642, in which he directs, "That h all possible speed provide arms for yourselves and your tenants, which we authorise and require, time of open warre, raised against us."

kelmersdale is the present proprietor and lord of the manor of Clayton-le-Woods. *Clayton Hall*, antique mansion of the age of Elizabeth, formerly the residence of the De Claytons, but now the y of the Bootle-Wilbrahams, is now a farm-house. There is in this township a Roman Catholic Chapel, 1823, and a Methodist Chapel built in 1830.

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he cotton manufacture was introduced in the parish of Leyland about the year 1780, and has continued rease. About the end of the last century calico print-works were established at Brinscall Hall in lton, and at Whittle-le-Woods, Hoghton, and Clayton-le-Woods. Mr. Edmund Clayton of Bamber Bridge, printer, who died in 1767, was the ancestor of the first or second calico-printer in Lancashire. The Leeds iverpool Canal, which penetrates to the centre of this parish, is joined by the Lancaster Canal at Copthurst; by the aid of the railway between Manchester and Preston, the district is placed in complete communi n with the rest of the country, distributing its manufactures, stone, and minerals, far and wide. Roman have from time to time been dug up in different parts of this parish, from the time of Trajan to that of us, and perhaps of earlier and later date. On the whole, this is a very interesting parish, and seems hy to have given its name to a royal manor.

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[1] *Testa de Nevill*, fo. 403.
[2] *Ibid.* fo. 397.
[3] See p. 112.
[4] *Testa de Nevill*, fo. 403; and the *Lonsdale MS.* mentions one carucate of land held in service by John Feton.

From the Banasters the manor and mansion passed to the Parkers, and Thomas Townley-Parker, son of the late Robert Townley-Parker, Esq., is now lord of Cuerden. Cuerden Hall was greatly enlarged and beautified by the father of the present owner, Robert Townley-Parker, Esq., and is justly considered one of the first gentlemen's seats in the county. A court-leet is held for Cuerden yearly.

Clayton-le-Woods.—This lordship, divided by the Lostock into the east and west parts, contained two carucates of land, one of which was given by Richard Bussel, second baron of Penwortham, with a sister in marriage to Robert de Hikeling,[1] of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of William II. Their son, or grandson, Robert, on receiving his mother's estate, appears to have assumed the name of de Cleyton,[2] and had a son, Gerard de Clayton, lord or steward of the wapentake of Leylandshire, in the reign of King John.[3] The same baron gave the other carucate, being half the manor of Clayton, to Richard Fiton, to be held by service to the baron's court.[4] This portion of the manor passed by a daughter in marriage to Henry de Lea, and again from the Leas, in like manner, by the marriage of Sibil de Lea to Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt., in whose representative it now continues. But the first moiety descended in the family of Clayton until it was divided between two coheirs, the daughters of John Clayton. Of these, Ellen married Christopher Leicester, who sold his share to Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Esq. Isabel, the other daughter, was first married to William, the son of Sir Henry Faryngton, and had a daughter, Jane, married to Henry Becconsal, by whom she had a daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Edmund Huddlestone, who sold their part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton. Isabel Clayton had a second husband, Nicholas Butler, and bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Orrell, of Turton, who likewise sold his part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton, who thus became sole lord of Clayton, and died about 1552, leaving two sons, William and James, the former of whom became lord of Euxton, and the latter lord of Clayton. In Lord Suffield's manuscript pedigrees is this account of the disposition of his property: "Note, that Anderton of Euxton, being a tenant of the Molineuxes of Sephton, did leave his younger son the tenement at Euxton, and gave to James, his son and heir, Clayton." James Anderton had a son of the same name, who died 12 James I. (1614), leaving James, the third of the name, who sold to many of his tenants their own tenements, and mortgaged the lordship to Dicconson of Wrightington, Esq. After several years it was redeemed by Caryl Molineux, Viscount Maryborough, in behalf of Thurston, Christopher, and William Anderton, who were all living in 1672. The two latter, after the death of Thurston, sold their right in the lordship to Viscount Maryborough, and retired to another lordship of theirs in the north, called Bardsey. Christopher Anderton was one of the five gentlemen of Lancashire to whom Charles I. directed his commission, dated Chester, 27th September, 1642, in which he required, "That you with all possible speed provide arms for yourselves and your tenants, which we authorise and require, during the time of open warre raised against us." Lord Skelmersdale is the present proprietor and lord of the manor of Clayton-le-Woods. Clayton Hall, a large antique mansion of the age of Elizabeth, formerly the residence of the De Claytons, but now the property of the Bootle-Wilbrahams, is occupied as a farmhouse. There is in this township a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Bede, built in 1823, with a residence for the priest adjoining.

The cotton manufacture was introduced in the parish of Leyland about the year 1780, and has continued to increase. About the end of the last century calico printing works were established at Brinscall Hall, in Wheelton, and at Whittle-le-Woods, Hoghton, and Clayton-le-Woods. Mr. Edmund Clayton, of Bamber Bridge, linen printer, who died in 1767, was the ancestor of the first or second calico printer in Lancashire. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which penetrates to the centre of this parish, is joined by the Lancaster Canal at Cophurst; and by the aid of the railway between Manchester and Preston, the district is placed in complete communication with the rest of the country, distributing its manufactures, stone, and minerals far and wide. Roman coins have from time to time been dug up in different parts of this parish, from the time of Trajan to that of Probius, and perhaps of earlier and later date. On the whole, this is a very interesting parish, and seems worthy to have given its name to a royal manor.

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[1] "Testa de Nevill," fol. 403.

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Langton

Hx Lancs by Baines

LANGTON

John de Langton is said, in the charter rolls of Edward I., to have been brother of John de Langeton, the chancellor. Cardinal Langeton, who occupied a conspicuous rank in the reign of king John, when the barons obtained Magna Charta, is mentioned as an Englishman by birth, by the historians of that period.* John de Langton was knighted in the reign of Edward I. and obtained a charter for a market, fair, and free warren, in Newton in Makerfeld, as also in Waleton, in the Dale.† His son Robert was knighted 12 Edward II. and died 36 Edward III., holding the manors of Waleton and Newton.‡ His son John had Ralph, who succeeded, and died 7 Henry IV.; Richard, who, by an inquisition without date, in the duchy office, appears to have settled in Leicestershire,§ and William, 50 Edward III. The temporary interruption in the succession of this manor in the reign of Edward IV., is noticed under *Haydock*.[a] The descendant from Ralph Langton, in the fifth generation, was Sir Thomas Langton, who died 11 Eliz.‖ He had several children; Leonard, who died in his father's lifetime, and whose son, Thomas Langton, served the office of high sheriff in 9 Elizabeth, and in his 62d year slew Mr. Hoghton of Lea, and died without issue in 9 James I., seized of the barony and manor of Newton.¶ A daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Langton, Johanna, married John Fleetwood of Penwortham, and had a son, Thomas, the father of Sir Richard Fleetwood, the first baronet of that name, who was lord of Newton in 1620. His son, sir Thomas, had sir Richard, whose second son, Thomas, died in his father's lifetime, leaving, by the daughter and heiress of Christopher Banister, of Bank, one daughter, married to Thomas Legh, third son of sir Peter Legh, of Lyme. Nearly two centuries ago, the principal property in Newton, Haydock, Golborn, Lowton, and other townships and places within the honor or fee of Mackerfield, became vested, by purchase from sir Thomas Fleetwood, in the family of Legh, whose ancestors, for services at Cressy, had a grant of Lyme in Cheshire from Edward III.**

The pedigree of this family, from its first acquisition of the Haydock estates, is abstracted from Dr. Ormerod's more ample details.††

[a] P. 636.

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* Hen. de Knyghton, col. 2415. Matt. Paris ad an. 1207, et alii.

† Escaet. 29 Edw. I. n. 45.

‡ Escaet. 36 Edw. III. Pars. 1^{ma}, n. 116.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. II. n. 122.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XIII. n. 41.

¶ See Vol. I. p. 560. Vol. III. pp. 346-347.

** Dr. Kuerden's account of the transition of the barony of Newton into other proprietors, is—"Syr Thomas Langton in Q. Eliz. days dyed without issue male, his sister Joan being maryed to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, esq., who dyed in 33 of Eliz. and left Tho. Fleetwood his heir, whose son, Thomas Fleetwood, of Caldwiche Staff; his heir 42 Eliz. was lord of the manor of Kuerden, which came to sir Ri. Fleetwood, baronet, which descended to sir Tho. Fleetwood, who sold the barony of Newton to Ri. Legh of Lyme, Com. Cestr. esq." Harl. MS. Codex. 7386.

†† Hist. Chesh. Vol. III. p. 338.

retired to another lordship of theirs in the north, called Bardsey. Christopher Anderton was one of the five gentlemen of Lancashire, to whom Charles I. directed his commission, dated Chester, 27th September, 1642, in which he directs, "That you with all possible speed provide arms for yourselves and your tenants, which we authorise and require, during the time of open warre, raised against us."

Leyland Parish.

Lord Skelmersdale (Wilbraham Bootle, of Latham,) is the present proprietor and lord of the manor of Clayton-le-Woods.

Clayton Hall is a large antique mansion, of the age of Elizabeth, formerly the residence of the De Claytons, but now the property of the Bootles of Latham.

Leyland Parish.

Woodcoc and his family for 4 or 500 years." Of this family was John Woodcock, a Franciscan priest, who was executed at Lancaster for his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion during the civil wars, in 1646. The Crow-trees, or Woodcock-hall, is at present the property of Robert Townley Parker, esq., the principal proprietor in this township.

Clayton-le-Woods.

The lordship of Clayton-le-Woods, divided by the Lostock into the east and west parts, contained two carucates of land, one of which was given by Richard Bussel, second baron of Penwortham, with a sister in marriage to Robert de Hikeling,* of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of William II. Their son Robert, on receiving his mother's estate, assumed the name of Robert de Clayton,† and had a son Gerard de Clayton, lord or steward of the wapentake of Leylandshire in the reign of king John.‡ The same baron gave the other carucate, being half the manor of Clayton, to Richard Fiton, to be held by service to the baron's court.§ This portion of the manor passed by a daughter in marriage to Henry de Lee, and again from the Lees in like manner by the marriage of Sibil de Lee to sir Richard Hoghton, knt. in whose representative it now continues. But the first moiety descended in the family of Clayton, until it was divided between two co-heiresses, the daughters of John Clayton. Of these, Ellen married Christopher Leicester, who sold his share to Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, esq. Isabel, the other daughter, was first married to William, the son of sir Henry Farington, and had a daughter, Jane, married to Henry Becconsal, by whom she had a daughter, Dorothy, married to sir Edmund Huddlestone, who sold their part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton. Isabel Clayton had a second husband, Nicholas Butler, and bore him a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Orrell of Turton, who likewise sold his part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton, who thus became sole lord of Clayton, and died about 1552, leaving two sons, William and James, the former of whom became lord of Euxton, and the latter lord of Clayton. In lord Suffield's MS. pedigrees, is this account of the disposition of his property, "NOTE, that Anderton of Euxton, being a tenant of the Molineux's of Sephton, did leave his younger son the tenement at Euxton, and gave to James his son and heir Clayton." James Anderton had a son of the same name, who died 12 James I. leaving James, the third of the name, who sold to many of his tenants their own tenements, and mortgaged the lordship to Diconson, of Wrightington, esq. After several years it was redeemed by Carol Molineux, viscount Maryburgh, in behalf of Thurstan, Christopher, and William Anderton, who were all living in 1672. The two latter, after the death of Thurston, sold their right in the lordship to viscount Maryburgh, and

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‡ See p. 392.

§ Testa de Nevill' fo. 403; and the Lonsdale MS. mentions one carucate of land held in service by John Feton.

Re: Peel Hall

Middle Hulton is rich in wood and coal mines. The manor, as we have seen, is vested in the heirs of the late duke of Bridgewater, and the court baron is held in this township. William Bagot, esq. is the principal landed proprietor.

Little Hilton, or Hulton, though having the diminutive epithet, is amongst the most important and interesting of the townships in the parish of Dean. The Hultons were the early lords of this division of the parish; but the late duke of Bridgewater, from the high, and, as the event has proved, the just estimate he formed of the value of the minerals, purchased the manor, which is now vested in his heirs. There are in this township two ancient mansions, called Peel Hall, which, for distinction's sake, may be designated Yates Peel Hall, and Kenyon Peel Hall; there is also Warton Hall, a simple but venerable building, the property of the Gwillams and earls Kenyon. Peel Hall is of wood and plaster, with a gateway of stone. It is the residence of Miss Alice Kenyon, aunt of lord Kenyon, whose great-grandfather, Thomas Kenyon, esq. was son of Roger Kenyon, of Peel, and married Catherine Lloyd, heiress of Luke Lloyd, of Bryn, in Flintshire, where he settled, and where his grandson, the late lord Lloyd Kenyon, chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, died on the 5th of April, 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son George, the present and second lord Kenyon. The Rigbyes, a branch of the De Rigbes, inherited this place for a short period. George Rigby, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Lancaster, married Beatrix, eldest daughter of William Hulton, of Hulton Park, esq. and rebuilt his hall of Peel, in 1634. Roger Kenyon obtained the estate by marriage, 17th June, 1657, with Alice Rigby. This George was member of parliament for the borough of Clitheroe in 1690, and was succeeded by several George Kenyons of Peel. There are here a variety of Lancashire armorial bearings in stone and on stained glass, and over the gateway is the inscription, inculcating a temper, so essential to domestic comfort, "Peace within these walls, Geo. Rigby, 1637." "From the leaden top of the summer house," says Mr. Barritt, "is a delightful landscape variegated with endless beauties; from hence you behold the trackless bog of Chat Moss," [now no longer trackless] "rich corn fields, fine meadows, brown woods, Atherton Park, the town of Leigh, and neighbouring villages, and the distant hills of Cheshire."

1634

Yates Peel Hall, the residence of the Rev. William Allen, is a stone fabric, consisting of a centre and two wings, presenting three gables in its front view. The north side of the hall is castellated. On the cornice of the entrance hall are the arms of Yates: crest, a stag's head. Here are also vestiges of a moat, and a mulberry tree in decay. Sir Joseph Yates, knt. justice of the Court of Common Pleas, occupied and possessed this hall about 1774. The last of this ancient family resident here was Joseph Yates, esq. who died about 1817, having sold the estate to

Osbaldeston + Langton

OSBALDESTON is a small township, sloping down to the banks of the Ribble. It gave the name to one of the first families in the county, who were seated here from an early period after the Conquest until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, granted to William de Archis the right of hunting in his fee of Waswalle, Hapdon, and Osbaldeston, with quittance of tonnage in fairs and markets, for which grant William paid 100s. The witnesses were—William Vavasor, burriller, Rob. and Geoffrey Hanselin, Adam of Poitou, Alan de Kipays, William de Alvetham, Geoffrey de Lacy, Helias de Bilintun, Alan Busshel, Richard, Peter, and Adam Kighelay, and many others.[3]

Osbaldeston was the property of Ailsius or Eilfi, son of Hugh de Osbaldeston, of Saxon descent, who gave lands in Balderstone to the abbey of Salley. He had a son Hugh, living in 30 Henry III. (1245-6), from whom descended the family of Osbaldeston; while from his brother William, who assumed the name of Balderston, descended a family, which terminated in two coheirs, in the reign of Henry VI.[4]

Hugh, the son of Eilfi, granted to Geoffrey, the son of Swaine, a part of his lands in Osbaldeston, with all the liberties, customs, and easements of the town of Osbaldeston, saving to the

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[1] Manuscript 4to, fol. 57, in the Chetham Library.

[2] Dr. Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire," B. iii., p. 9.

[3] Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, bundle R, 13, No. 5.

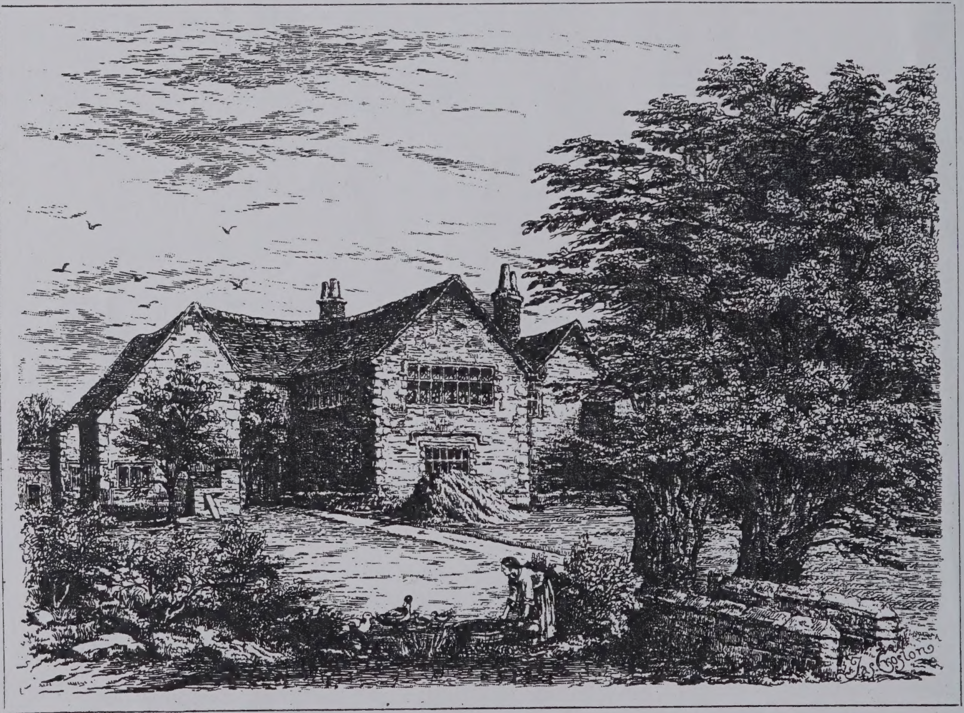
[4] A Thomas de Osbaldeston, in 1311, held lands in Osbaldeston and Balderston, part of the dower of the Lady Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln, and did suit for his tenements at the court of Clitheroe. (De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.)

Osbaldeston

grantor the sparrowhawks, honey, mill, and fisheries, to be held of him and his heirs for an annual rent of two shillings at the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 5) for all service, &c.[1]

The descent of the family, the members of which in successive generations were generous benefactors to the religious houses at Salley and Stanlaw, the latter the parent house of Whalley, will be more clearly seen in the accompanying pedigree.

Edward Osbaldeston, who was 26 in 1676, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, Esq., and had issue, in addition to Alexander, baptised at Blackburn, May 22, 1677, who married Lettice Aynsworth, but died childless, in 1747, a second son Thomas, the last heir-male in the direct line. After his decease, in 1701, the remains of the estates, which had suffered great dilapidations, descended to a collateral relation, supposed to have been the son of Michael, the only surviving brother of Edward. He was living in the middle of the eighteenth century, and by him, or since his death, the demesne of Osbaldeston was sold to the Warren family, and in 1866 the manor, with the manor-house, and estate, consisting of 659 acres, was resold by Lord de Tabley, their representative, to Henry Ward, of Blackburn, Esq., the present proprietor.



OSBALDESTON HALL—SOUTH FRONT.

Osbaldeston Hall, for centuries the seat of the ancient and honourable family of Osbaldeston, is a large though irregular pile, partly surrounded by a moat, and stands in a sheltered position on the south bank of the Ribble, about a mile to the west of Ribchester. Though injured by time, and mutilated by successive occupants, sufficient remains to give a general idea of its original characteristics. The main structure, partly of stone and partly of brick, appears to have consisted of a large central building of oblong form, with two wings projecting at right angles at each end on the south, and a large central bay advanced from the centre. The remains of the moat are still visible, and on the south side is a bridge with a gateway, flanked by tall yew trees of many a century's growth. Many of the original windows remain—square-headed, transomed, and divided into many lights by mullions, and surmounted externally by labels or weather mouldings. The interior contains some good examples of wainscotting and ornamental plaster work. The upper chamber of the central bay is a handsome apartment, lighted by larged mullioned windows, and adorned with oak panelling arranged in geometric patterns. The fireplace is of ample proportions, and the chimney-breast above is enriched with arabesque ornamentation. Surrounding the armorial ensignia of the Osbaldestons, above which are the initials E. O. and M. O., apparently those of Edward Osbaldeston, who died in 1590, and his wife Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Halsall of Halsall, which seems to fix the time when this part of the mansion was built. Surmounting these initials are the letters E. O. Mr. Abram, in his "History of Blackburn," says that anciently the arms which follow were fixed in the dining hall, as recorded in an old MS.: "In the dyning roome att Osbaldston:—*Osbaldston*—paled with Reynacres (? Halsall), ar. 3 tygers' (? griffins') heads erased b. langued gu.; *Halsall* (? *Parr*, quartered by *Halsall*)—ar. 2 barrs b. a border engld. sa.; *Bold*—ar. a griphon segreont, sa.; *Stanley*—ar. on a bend b. 3 staggs' heads caboshed, or; *Harrington*—sa. a fretty, or; *Gerard*—ar. a cross, gu. (? ar. a cross moline for Molyneux)." And he adds that on a lintel of the stable door in the old barn, but now inserted in the wall of the new barn, is the inscription represented below. The shield is charged with the arms of Osbaldeston, impaled with those of Bradley. The date, 1593, points to the period of John Osbaldeston's (son and heir of Edward Osbaldeston and his wife, Maud Halsall, above named) tenure, and the initials "I." and "E." refer to this personage and his wife Ellen (daughter and coheir of John Bradley of Bradley). The last initials, he remarks, are enigmatical, and perhaps refer to one of the Bradleys, John Osbaldeston having married Ellen, the daughter and coheir of John Bradley, of Bradley, in Chipping, Esq. "T. B." would stand for Thomas Bradley, father of John, and "T. O." for Thomas Osbaldeston, brother of John Osbaldeston.[1]

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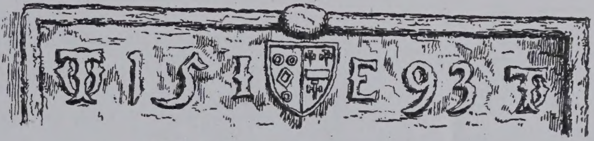
[1] The boundaries are thus set forth: Beginning at the oak marked with the sign of the cross, which stands at the garden which was Alexander's, thence going up towards the east as far as Wayngate, and following Wayngate on the west side to the ditch which falls into Prates-clogh, and ascending thence to the higher head, and across towards the west by the ditch to the Turgegaved Ake, and thence by the ditch into Goldborne, and following Goldborne into the sike or channel at the higher head of the land which was Ralph's, and ascending the sike to the orchard, and thence following the bounds between the land which was Ralph's and the land of the said Geoffrey towards the east as far as to the land which was Alexander's, &c. Witnesses—Roger de Alston, Adam de Hocton, W. de Balderston, W. de Molynex, Suane de Hundresshall, Thomas his son, William Bacon, Ralph son of Thomas, Alexander the chaplain. (Dr. Kuerden's Manuscripts, in the Heralds' College, fol. B, 3 b.)



LINTEL ON OUTBUILDING, OSBALDESTON HALL.

Balderstone is a manor and township on the banks of the Ribble. It contains an Episcopal chapel, St. Leonards, dating from 1504, which was rebuilt in 1852. William Balderston, the eighth in descent from William, brother of Hugh de Osbaldeston, who assumed the surname of Balderston, left two coheirs, of whom Isabel, married Sir Robert Harrington, living 13 Edward IV. (1473)—who fought on the Yorkist side at Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485, and was attainted with his elder brother, Sir James Harrington, for aiding Lambert Simnel—and Jane or Johanna, the other, married (first) Ralph Langton, who died without issue before May, 1462, and (second) Sir John Pilkington, Knt., esquire to the king 1468, who died about 1479, by whom she had a son, Edward Pilkington, who died in infancy. Dame Jane Pilkington bequeathed her moiety of the manor, with other estates, to Thomas Talbot, son of Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, and his wife Jane, her niece,[2] the daughter of her sister Isabel.

James Harrington, doctor of divinity, rector of Badsworth and dean of York, was son of Sir Robert and Isabella, and held half of Balderstone. Having forfeited his estate in 1 Henry VII. (1485-6), he petitioned to the king and council for restoration to his rights in 19 Henry VII. (1503-4), representing himself as "Jamys Haryngton Prest, sonne & hyre of bloode to Dame Isabel, late the Wyff of Syr Robt. Haryngton, knyght, Fader to your said Suppliant." He being "sorrofull and this ford over the Ribble as the scene of an early conflict. It is very near where the line of the great Roman road from the north is crossed by the Watling Street from the Wyre, running by Preston to York, and would thus be equally on the line of march of the Scots coming from the north, the Irish journeying from the west, and the armies of Æthelstan either from Mercia or Northumbria, whilst the date of the greater portion of the coins coincides very nearly with that of Æthelstan's victory. It is very evident the chest was buried after some signal military disaster to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and we have no record of any great military event at this time except the battle of Brunanburh.

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[1] "History of Blackburn," p. 608.

[2] "In the name of God, Amen. The seconde day of January, in the Yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXCVII. 12° Hen. VII. I, Dame Jane Pilkington, widowe, make and ordayne this my last Wyll & Testamente in manere and forme followinge. Firste, I bequethe my bodye to be buryed in the Nunnes Quier of Monckton, in my Habit, holdynge my Hande on my Breste with my Ring uppon my Finger, having taken in my resoluis the Mantle and the Ringe. And whereas Syr Henry Huntington, Preste, and Roger Radcliffe, Gent., stande seised and be Feoffees for & in all my Moyety of the manor of Balderston and of all othir Messuages, Landes, Tenementes, Hereditamentes, and theyr Appurtenances, which were William Balderston's my Father, in the Townes and Hamlettes of Balderston, Mellor, Thornton, Holme, Singleton, Little Estake, Singleton, Hamilton, and the rest in the Countye of Lancaster, and Rogerthorp in the Countye of York, to me descended by Inheritance. My Wyll and Mynde is that my said Feoffees shall suffre me the said Jane to haue and receue the Rentes and Proffitts of the said Landes duryng my Lyfe and aftir my decease they then shall stand seised to the use of Syr James Harrington, Knyghte, my sister's son, for the terme of his lyfe, and aftir his decease my said Feoffees shall stand seised thereof to the use of Thomas Talbot of Bashall, Son & Heyre of Edmund Talbot, Esq., and Jane his wife, Daughter and one of the Coheyres to Sir Robt. Harrington of Hornby Castle, Knyghte, and the Lady Isabell his Wyfe, my Sister, and the Haires of the Bodie of the said Thomas Talbot for ever, & of Richard Radcliffe & Ellen his Wyfe, which Ellen was Aunt to me the said Jane, and sister to William Balderston my Father, & to the use of Richard Osbaldiston Son & Heyre of John Osbaldiston and Elizabeth his Wyfe, another Sister of William Balderston my Father, and their Heyres for Ever. And I make my Executors," &c.

Walton-le-Dale, two miles south-east of Preston, is an old parochial chapelry, including Cuerdale, now a vicarage, and extending from the south bank of the Ribble where it is increased by the Darwen, far beyond the latter. It adjoins the borough of Preston, of which it may be considered as one of the suburbs. Waletune, in Saxon times, was held by the king. The manor of Walton was granted by the first Henry de Lacy, about 1130, to Robert Banastre, together with its appurtenances, Melver, Heccleshall, Haravuda, and the two Derewents, for the fee of one knight. After remaining in the possession of the Banastres for more than a century and a half it passed by distaff to the Langtons,[1] Robert,[2] the son of Thurstan Banastre, having had a great-granddaughter Alice, living in 1304, who was given with Walton in marriage to John de Langton, by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. In 1300 John de Langton had a grant from the king of a charter of markets, fairs, and free warren in his manors of Newton and Walton in the Dale; and in 1311 he was returned as holding two carucates of land in Walton of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by suit to the court of Clitheroe. Sir Robert de Langton, son of John de Langton and his wife Alice, was a knight in 12 Edward III. (1338). The manor remained in this family until the reign of Elizabeth, when an unfortunate circumstance occurred which caused it to change owners. Mr. Thomas Hoghton, of Lea, having impounded some cattle of widow Singleton, Mr. Thomas Langton, of Walton, the baron of Newton, assembled his retainers to the number of eighty, and sallied against the former gentleman, who met him with about thirty men, when a regular engagement ensued, in which Mr. Hoghton and another person were slain. A number of the rioters were seized, and while they lay in prison the Earl of Derby addressed Cecil, Lord Burghley, deprecating the severity of the law.

Langtos

Endorsement.—CCLXV.[3] The Erle of Derby to the L. Treasurer recommendinge to him the petition of 47 persons endited for Mr. Houghton's death, for hir Maties Perdone out of his feare of an endless quarrel between ye gentlemen of that cuntry.

"To the right honble my very good Lo. the Lo. Burghley, Lo. highe Thrõr of England.

"My verie honble good Lo. I ame moved in pitie throughe the earneste desires of A nomber of poore men, and in dutie to her Matie, by forseeinge the danger that to this Countie may ensue, to acquaynt yor L. with A troublesome cause, dependinge betwixte Mr. *Baron*' of *Walton*, and Mr. *Howghton*', that hathe not yet taken' ende, as by the Peticon' herein closte maye appeere. The law havinge hadd its full course, the better sorte (whoe remayne onelie in p'ill [peril] of burninge in the hande) leavinge the poorer and more gyltles people the more endangered. Nowe for that not onelie theire pryvate harme but the vndoinge of theire wyves and children' consistethe in what must be theire hoppe herein, I shall beseeche your L. to deale wth her Matie for them', that they maye haue theire *Perdons before* the Assyzes synce verie manye of them' cannot reade, and are therefore lyke to loost theire lyves, yf they fayle of suche her gratious favrr. And for that the better sorte are so great in kinredd and affynitie, and soe stoared withe frendes, as yf they should be burnte in the hande, I feare it will fall oute to be A ceasles and the moste dangerous quarrell betwixt the gentlemen that any Countrie of her Maties hathe theis manye Yeares conteyned, I haue thoughte it my pte to make knowne the same, and to wishe, that some contented courst by bannishment for A tyme mighte, to the satisfaccon of both sydes, be taken' synce it is the safest waye, and the best to satisfie, as I am informed by my sone *Strange*, wth whom' I have dealte touchinge this cause; and whoe assures me her Matie is mynded therevnto, drawne thereto by A Peticon' of the wydowe, Mr. *Houghtons* late wieffe, by whoes deathe theis troubles are befallen', neithr doe they stande on' oth tearmes, then' on' the tyme of yeares in whch they muste be absent them'selves, wherein I beseeche youre L. oute of youre respectyve care of the Countries quyet to please youre selfe to moue her Matie to commande some speedie ende, and this I doe desire, oute of a dutifull feare for that I foresee the danger that will fall oute; and therefore haue commaunded my sonne *Strange* to attende yo at his cominge vppe to whom' I praye yr L. geue some hearinge. And soe leavinge the consideration hereof to yr wisedome doe ende, and wish to yor good L. as to my selfe. Knowseley, my house, this 18th of Julie 1592.—Your L. assured Lovinge frende allwayes faythefullye to vse.

H. Derby

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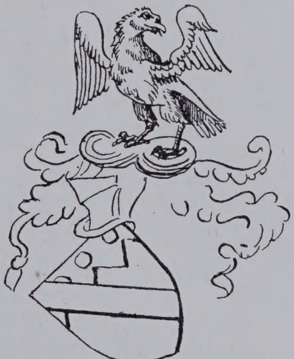
[1] De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.

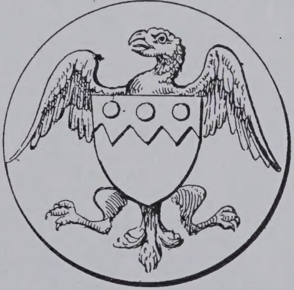
[2] In his time Parliament granted a pontage for five years for the repair of the bridges over the Ribble and Derwent, on a petition from the people of Waleton-en-le-Dale, which town, they say, is seated near the aforesaid bridges. (Rot. Parl., 30 Edward I., vol. i. p. 154.) Dr. Kuerden preserves a charter, without date, by which Robert Banastre, lord of Walton, grants to Alexander, the son of Henry del Clif, for his homage, lands in the town of Walton, to be held of himself and heirs in fee, with housebote and haybote, for a yearly rent of 10s. 6d. (Manuscripts in the Heralds' College, London, vol. iv. fol. w, 1 b.) But for anything that appears to the contrary, this donation may have been made by Robert Banastre, the original grantee of the manor.—B.

[3] Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 6,995, Art. 73.

posed ancestor of her family—into the Stanley family.[1] On the death of Sir Thomas de Lathom, 6 Richard II. (1382), his son Thomas succeeded, who dying the following year,[2] Sir John Stanley took possession of the manors and estates in right of his wife. There was, however, another claimant, Elena, the posthumous daughter of Thomas the last named, for whom, as his ward, the Duke of Lancaster complained in 9 Richard II. (1385), by the mouth of the king, that whereas the manor of Lathom, with its appurtenances, in the county of Lancaster, which was held of the king and duke in thanage, had been seised into the king's hands by the death of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas de Lathom, and by reason of the minority of his heir, Sir John Stanley pretending that the manor ought to remain to Isabella, his wife, had entered and taken the profits of the said manor as in her right, without the customary livery, or any suit in the chancery of the king and duke. After a mature deliberation of all the justices of both benches and the king's sergeants, it was declared in Parliament that the entry so made was illegal, and that Sir John ought to sue the king and duke by petition in the said chancery.[3] It is probable that he complied, for in the ninth year of the regality of John of Gaunt the king and duke issued a precept for Isabella Lathum, directing the sheriff to give seisin of tenements in Lathom manor. Elena, the other claimant, is not named as living in any document after 1385.[4] In 18 Richard II. (1394-5), Sir Baldwin de Rudyngston having been driven from Chester, in consequence of his promoting a riot, applied for assistance to Sir John Stanley, of Lathom, who raised three hundred horse, with which force he attempted to surprise the city.[5] In 9 Henry IV. (1407), Sir John was fully confirmed by royal charter in the possession of the manors of Lathom, Knouselegh, Childewall, Roby, and Anlasargh. After the execution of Sir William Stanley, of Holt, in February, 1495, "King Henrie did take his progresse into Lancashire the 25th daie of June, there to make merie with



ARMS OF LATHOM, FROM A WINDOW IN ASTBURY CHURCH, CHESHIRE.



SEAL OF SIR THOMAS DE LATHOM.

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[1] The fabulous tradition of "The Eagle and Child," the crest of the Stanleys, associates itself with the family of Lathom, and is thus gravely related: "Sir Thomas, the father of Isabel, having this only child, and cherishing an ardent desire for a son to inherit his name and fortune, had an intrigue with a young gentlewoman, the fruit of which connection was a son. This infant he contrived to have conveyed by a confidential servant to the foot of a tree in his park, frequented by an eagle; and Sir Thomas with his lady, taking their usual walk, found the infant as if by accident. The old lady, considering it a gift from heaven, brought hither by the bird of prey, and miraculously preserved, consented to adopt the boy as their heir.

> 'Their content was such, to see the hap,
> That th' ancient lady hugs yt in her lap;
> Smoth's yt with kisses, bathes yt in her tears,
> And unto Latham House the babe she bears.'

The name of Oscatel was given to the little foundling, Mary Oskatel being the name of his mother. From this time the crest of the eagle and child was assumed; but, as the old knight approached near the grave, his conscience smote him, and on his deathbed he bequeathed the principal part of his fortune to Isabel, his daughter, now become the lady of Sir John Stanley, leaving poor Oscatel, on whom the king had conferred the honour of knighthood, only the manors of Irlam and Urmston, near Manchester, and some possessions in the county of Chester, in which county he settled, and became the founder of the family of Latham of Astbury." This story is an afterthought, adapted to that which had previously existed. In the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts * is an account of some painted windows in Astbury Church, near Congleton, on which a figure is represented, with a sword and spurs, habited in a white tabard, the hands clasped, over his head a shield placed anglewise under a helmet and mantle, emblazoned, *or*, on a chief indented, *azure*, three bezants, over all a bondlet, *gules;* crest—an eagle standing on an empty cradle with wings displayed, reguardant, *or*, with an inscription, "Pray for the soul of Philip, son of Sir Robert Lathom, Knight." This Philip Lathom, of Astbury, was uncle of Sir Thomas alias Oskatel, the father of Isabella; * and it would be a strange circumstance if an uncle should have assumed a crest bearing allusion to the adoption of an illegitimate child. Supposing Sir Oskatel to have been the son of Sir Thomas, instead of Sir Thomas himself, the fact of Philip bearing the crest would be still more extraordinary. That there was an Oskel, or Oskatel, Lathom, who bore as his crest an eagle standing on a child, is proved by the painting formerly in the windows of Northenden Church, 1580: † but this may have been because it was the old Lathom crest, and the eagle seems to have been from a remote period a favourite cognisance of the family. The Torbocks—the younger branch of the Lathoms—took an eagle's claw for a difference on the family shield, and the grant of Witherington, by Sir Thomas Lathom, senior, reputed father of Sir Oskatel, was sealed with the Lathom arms on an eagle's breast. The legend of the eagle and child is as old as the time of King Alfred.—B.

[2] Ducatus Lanc., vol. ii., n. 7.

[3] Rot. Parl., vol. iii., n. 13, p. 204.

[4] Ormerod's "Parentalia," p. 71.—B. H.

[5] Harleian Manuscripts, codex 2057, fol. 119 b.

[6] Rot. Chart., 9 Henry IV., n. 9. Noticed in Sir Robert Cotton's "Abridgement," p. 310.

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* Codex 2151, fol. 10.

* Ormerod's "Cheshire," vol. iii., p. 24, new edition.

† *Ibid.*, p. 318. An eagle sinister, reguardant, rising, standing on a child, swaddled, placed on a nest, inscribed Oskell Lathum. (Harleian Manuscript 2151, fol. 10.)

his moother the countesse of Derbie, which then laie at Lathome in the countrie."[1] Lathom was then the seat of Thomas, Earl of Derby, and, says Kennett—

> "A notable tradition yet remaining in the noble family of Stanley is, that when K. H. 7, after the execution of Sir Wm Stanley, brother to Thomas, Earl of Derby, came a progress into these parts, he was entertained by the earl at his house at Lathom, and, after a view of the whole house, he was conducted by his lordship to the top of the leads for a prospect of the country. The earl's fool was in company, who observing the king draw near to the edge of the leads, not guarded with bannisters, he stepped up to the earl, and pointing down the precipice, said 'Tom, remember Will.' The king understood the meaning, and made all haste down stairs and out of the house, and the fool long after seemed mightily concerned that his lord had not courage to take that opportunity of revenging himself for the death of his brother."[2]

This was the Lathom House of which Camden speaks, when he calls it the chief seat of the Stanleys, and it was built by the De Lathoms at a very early period. In 32 Edward I. (1304), Robert de Lathom had a charter for free warren, and a market and fair at each of his manors of Lathom and Robye;[3] and in 13 Edward III. (1339), Sir Thomas de Lathom was licensed to make a park at Roby, Knouselegh, and Anlasargh, and at the same time had a grant of free warren in these manors, and in Lathom and Knouselegh.[4] The house was probably built by Robert de Lathom. When Henry VII. paid his memorable visit to Thomas, the first Earl of Derby, the stepfather of that sovereign, Lathom House stood in all its ancient splendour. King James I. stopped at Lathom on the 18th and 19th of August, 1617,[5] on his progress from Edinburgh to London; and on the 20th, previous to his departure, he conferred the honour of knighthood on several gentlemen of this county.

The sieges which the mansion sustained from the Parliament forces in 1644 and 1645, and its gallant defence by the celebrated Countess of Derby, Charlotte de la Tremouille, stand recorded in British history, and have been already noticed in the general history of the civil wars in Lancashire; but a sketch of the siege of 1644, so renowned in the annals of the parish of Ormskirk, accompanied by a few characteristic traits of the heroism displayed by its intrepid defender, the Countess of Derby, cannot fail to be acceptable.[6]

In compliance with a resolution taken in the Parliamentary council at Manchester, on Saturday, the 24th of February, 1644, the force under General Sir Thomas Fairfax marched from that place, and took up their quarters in front of Lathom House on Tuesday, the 27th of the same month. On the following day Captain Marsland brought a letter from Sir Thomas, with an ordinance from Parliament, the letter requiring the Countess of Derby to yield up Lathom House upon such honourable conditions as Sir Thomas might propose, and the ordinance declaring the mercy of Parliament to the Earl of Derby, if he would submit himself to their authority. To these overtures her ladyship answered "That she much wondered that Sir Thomas Fairfax should require her to give up her lord's house without any offence, on her part, done to the Parliament; desiring in a business of such weight, that struck both at her religion and life, that so nearly concerned her sovereign, her lord, and her whole posterity, she might have a week's consideration, both to resolve the doubts of conscience, and to advise in matters of law and honour:" not that her ladyship was unfixed in her own thoughts, but anxious to gain time by demur and protractions of the business; which, haply, the good knight suspecting, denied her the time desired, moving her ladyship to come to New Park, a house of her lord's, and to come thither in her coach, where himself and his colonels would meet her for a full discourse and transaction of the business. Her ladyship refused this invitation, replying, "That notwithstanding her present condition, she remembered both her lord's honour and her own birth, and conceived it more likely that Sir Thomas Fairfax should wait upon her than she upon him." Other conditions were afterwards proposed, but she rejected them all as dishonourable or uncertain. The countess, in her turn, proposed conditions, to the effect that she should continue for a month in Lathom House, and should then, with her children, her friends, her soldiers and her servants, depart and have free transport to the Isle of Man, and that after her departure no soldier should be quartered in the lordship of Lathom, nor any garrison put into Lathom or Knowsley House, and that none of her tenants, neighbours, or friends, then in the house with her, should, for assisting her, suffer in their persons or estates. Sir Thomas Fairfax refused to grant the time required, and insisted that Lathom House should be evacuated at ten o'clock on the following morning. The messenger, by whom these terms were communicated, conveyed back from her ladyship the following answer: "That she refused this offer, and was truly happy that hers had been refused, protesting that she would rather hazard her life than offer the like again: and that, though a woman and a stranger, divorced from her friends, and robbed of her estate, she was ready to receive their utmost violence, trusting in God both for protection and deliverance." After some further unsuccessful negotiation the siege commenced. On Tuesday, March 10, a sally was made from the garrison upon the works which had been thrown up by the besiegers. This attack was conducted by Captain Farmer, aided by Lieutenant Bretargh, who slew about thirty men, and took forty arms, one drum, and six prisoners. From the 10th to the 19th several operations of minor importance took place, and on the 20th the enemy brought one of their cannon to play upon the walls, and to beat down the pinnacles and turrets of the house. The same day Sir Thomas Fairfax sent a letter which he had received from the Earl of Derby, who was then at Chester, wherein his lordship desired an honourable and free passage for his lady and children, if she so pleased, being loth to expose them to the uncertain hazards of a long siege; but her ladyship's noble thoughts still kindled and increased at the approaching danger, and she replied, "That she would willingly submit herself to her lord's commands, but till she was assured it was his pleasure, by correspondence, she would neither yield the house nor desert it, but wait for the event, according to the will of God." Having returned this intrepid reply, she despatched a messenger to his lordship at Chester, and in the meantime the siege proceeded. On Monday, April 1, six cannon

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[1] Hollinshed's Chron., vol. iii., p. 510.

[2] Kennett's Manuscript 1033, fol. 47.

[3] Rot. Chart., 32 Edward I., n. 12.

[4] *Ibid.*, "Pat. Concess. Hominib. Angl. & Vasc, ex Rot. fact. 22. Ed III. Rege in Partibus Cales Commorante," n. 22.

[5] Nichols states the year to be 1618, and omits mention of Sir William Massey and Sir Edward Olbaston [Osbaldeston], who were knighted on this occasion. ("Progress of K. James," vol. iii., p. 404.)

[6] Epitomised from "A Briefe Journall of the siege against Lathom." [Mr. Baines stated this to be by Captain Edward Halsall, but its authorship is in fact very doubtful. Colonel Chisenhall and Bishop Brideoake being also credited with it. Halsall was only about seventeen years old at this time.—B. H.] The officers engaged in this memorable siege were, under the command of General Sir Thomas Fairfax, Colonels Rigby, of Burgh; Egerton, of Shaw; Moore, of Moore Hall; Ashton, of Middleton; Holcroft, of Holcroft; and Holland, of Denton, with Major Morgan as officer of engineers. On the side of the Countess of Derby, who acted as governor, were Major William Turner; Captains William Farington, of Wearden; Charnock, of Charnock; Chisenhall, of Chisenhall: Edward Rawstorne, of New Hall; Henry Ogle, of Prescot; Richard Fox and Molineux Radcliffe; and Lieutenants Penketh, Worrall, and Walthew. In a letter (Rymer, vol. xx.) dated Madrid, June, 1650, recounting the means used to discover the murderers of Anthony Aschaw, Cromwell's late resident at Madrid, it is mentioned that five persons have been arrested, and amongst these, "Don Edward Halsall, Englishman, of the Duchy of Lancaster, of 23 years of age, knight."—B.

Fitz Alured ?

thom

PARBOLD, a member of the barony of Manchester, was held by Robert, lord of Lathom, in the time of Richard I. and King John, 1189-1216, called Robert Fitz-Henry, the founder of Burscough Priory,[1] who married a daughter of Orm Fitz-Ailward, the founder of Ormschurche or Ormskirk, by his wife, Emma, youngest daughter of Albert Gresley, third Norman baron of Manchester, and who was succeeded by his son Richard, who gave his consent that Roger Fitz-Nicholas should bestow certain lands in Parbold upon the church of St. Nicholas of Burscough and the canons there serving God.[2] The pedigree of this ancient family has been carefully traced by Dr. Ormrod in his "Parentalia," privately printed. Robert Fitz-Henry is represented as leaving only Richard Lathom, but he had a brother Richard, who was the ancestor of the Torbocs of Torboc.[3] In four instances we find Henry, the son of Bernard de Parbolt, conveying land to the same priory, by original deeds without date, in two of which he is styled "Henricus dominus de Perbolt."[4] In the chartulary of Burscough is the confirmation of 17 Edward II. (1323-4) of the gift by charter which Henry de Perbalt made of part of his demesne of Perbalt to that priory.[5] Of this Henry nothing more is known. Robert Lathom, lord of Lathom, son of Richard, in the time of Henry III. and Edward I., had two sons: Sir Robert Lathom, who in 20 Edward I. (1292) gave Mosborough and other lands to Thomas Lathom, his brother, the second son, and died 18 Edward II., leaving Thomas, who had two sons, Thomas, the father of Isabella, who carried the Lathom estates in marriage to Sir John Stanley, K.G., ancestor of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, and Edward, who had a fourth part of Wrightington by grant of his brother, in addition to the gift of Parbold from his father, and who became progenitor of the Lathoms of Parbold. The descent from Edward Latham is not recorded, but among the pleadings in the Duchy Court in 9 Elizabeth (1567) Richard, son of Thomas Lathum, claims, as seised in fee of the manor of Perbolde, from a number of persons, rents, and suit to the court called the Halmote at Perbolde.[6] He was the grandfather of Richard Lathome, of Parbold, who was born in 1623, and married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Massey, of Puddington, by whom he had Thomas, born in 1647, and several other children. Their descendant, Peter Lathom, living in 1700, was a benefactor to the whole hundred. The family of Crisp succeeded to the estate about 1730. Thomas Crisp, Esq., M.P. for Ilchester, was high-sheriff in 1716, and his monument in Eccleston Church has been mentioned. He was probably of the same family as Edward Crisp, gent., for the remarkable attempt on whose life Arundell Cooke, Esq., a barrister of St. Edmunds, and an accomplice, were executed in 1721.[7] The Dicconsons of Wrightington bought the property from the Crisps. Parbold Hall, built in the eighteenth century, is now a farm. An Episcopal chapel (Christ Church), called Douglas Chapel—now a vicarage under the Blandford Act—is in this township. It must have existed prior to 1526, as it was then mentioned[8]—"Parbalde otherwise Dogles chapel." A chantry existed here, founded by Henry Parbalde, assessed by the commissioners in 1535 at 6s. 11¾d. for tenths.[9] The chapel was rebuilt in 1630 by subscription, and the Rev. Jonathan Scholfield was ejected from it August 24, 1662. It was enlarged in 1801, and rebuilt in 1875 from the designs of Messrs. Myres, Veevers, and Myres, at a cost of £7,600, and consecrated on the 28th October in that year. The building is of stone, in the Early English style, and comprises nave, aisle, chancel, and south porch, with a tower surmounted by a spire on the south side. It contains 420 sittings, 320 of which are free. The living, which is in the gift of the rector of Eccleston, is valued at £220 per annum, and the present (1890) incumbent is the Rev. Henry Powell Owen-Smith, M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, who was instituted in 1885. The registers commence in 1810.

In Ellis's Original Letters is one from "E. Derby" and "Henr. Faryngten Kt," recording "th' examynacions" of certain persons at "Ley," August 10, 1533, as to some "unfittyng and sklaunderous reports and sayngs" of "a lewde and noghty preist," one Sr Jamys Harrison, about the recent marriage of the King to Anne Boleyn, which illustrates one side of the popular feeling of the time. Among others, "Sr Richard Clarke, vyker of Leegh, deposith and saith that the xx day of July last past he rede a proclamacion at Croston in the Howse of John Blakeston's concernyng Lady Katharin, Princess-Dowager, whiche Sr Jamys Harrison, preist, hering, said that Quene Katheryn was Quene, and that Nan Bullen shuld not be Quene,"—another preist, Sr John Haworthe, giving the words, "and as for Nan Bullen, who the devell made her Quene; and as for the King, should not be King but on his bering;" while "Richard Sumner and John Clayton deposen and say, that they came in cumpenny with the said Sr Jamys Harrison from the town of Perbalt to Eccleston, where the said Sr Jamys said unto theym, this is a marvelous world, the King will put down the order of preists and destroye the Sacrament," &c.[10]

There is in the township a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to Our Lady and All Saints, erected by Hugh Ainscough, Esq., at a cost of £8,000. It is a stone building, consisting of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire.

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[1] He is sometimes called Robert Harrison. (Harleian Manuscripts, cod. 1461, 1468.)

[2] Original grant, in the Duchy Office, n. 42.

[3] This descent is more clearly shown in the pedigree of Assheton of Ashton-under-Lyne, vol. ii., p. 306.—C.

[4] In the Duchy Office, Originalia, Nos. 42, 42a, 42b, 42c, 42d, 42e. Cartular. de Burscough, fol. 56a.

[6] Duc. Lanc. Placit., vol. xxxii., L, n. 9.

[7] State Trials, vol. vi., p. 212.

[8] Duchy of Lancaster, Calendar Pleadings, vol. ii., R, n. 10, p. 131.

[9] "Lancashire Chantries," Chetham Society, lix., p. 158.

[10] Ellis's "Original Letters Illustrative of English History," vol. ii., p. 42. See also *supra*, p. 125; Froude's "History of England," vol. i., pp. 468-9, edition 1872; Chetham Society, vol. cxiii., pp. 67-70.—C.

HISTORY

OF

THE COUNTY PALATINE

And Duchy

OF

LANCASTER.

BY

EDWARD BAINES, ESQ. M.P.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT BY W. R. WHATTON, ESQ., F. S. A.

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PARKER HISTORY

EARLY ANCESTRY

The ship, *Suzan and Ellen*[1] on which the English colonists, including No. 1 Thomas Parker (1), set sail 11 March 1635 from London for New England, was fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London. His son, Sir Richard, Jr., had already served as assistant governor of Massachusetts and it was this son, his wife and nine-months old daughter, who accompanied the 1635 voyagers and later settled in Ipswich, Mass.

Early family tradition is that our immigrant No. 1 Thomas Parker's family was connected by marriage with this Saltonstall family and it is known that the Parkers of Browsholme, County York, England were so connected. Other family tradition, upheld by some further research in England, about 1890, indicates that our Thomas Parker (1) was of the line that lived at Norton Lees (Little Norton), County Derby, which adjoins Lancashire and Yorkshire counties.

There are records of people living in England over a thousand years ago who bore the ancient name of Parker. With the passing of the centuries and with numerous descendants, the family spread out into adjoining counties and into more remote areas. Often Parkers of these neighboring counties were descended from the same common stock, and this seems to have been the case with No. 1 Thomas Parker's (1) ancestors.

Parcus and DeParco are mentioned in the *Doomsday Book of England.* They are found in *Liber Feudorum* and one Geoffrey Parker, who lived at Bexley on the eastern coast of England, is recorded in the reign of Edward I, who ruled from 901 to 925. Johannes le Parker, ("John") a Norman, followed William the Conqueror (1066-1087) and was keeper of the Royal Parks. There was a James le Parker in Norwich, England in 1261 and a Samuel Parker is noted in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I (about 1275).

During the period of the Crusades, 1096-1270, Reginald le Parker of England accompanied Edward I (ruler of England, 1272-1307) to the Holy Land during the Seventh Crusade, which was the last of the Crusades, and was given a royal grant of land for his services. This Reginald le Parker is credited with being the ancestor of the County Lancashire, England, Parker line, and their descendants in turn are credited with being the founders of the Browsholme, County York and the Norton Lees, County Derby, branches of the family. All three of these counties adjoin.

There is an almost complete genealogical line from the monk,

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[1] Theodore Parker (9) in his *John Parker of Lexington, Mass.; 1893;* p. 21 records this as the ships, *Suzan* and *Ellen* and that it was probable one ship carried most of the passengers, while the other ship carried their goods. Other historical sources, however, record this as one ship.

✓ William le Parker of Extwistle, County Lancashire in the time of King Henry IV (1399-1413), through his son, Lawrence Parker, to recent (1890) Parker families of Extwistle and Cuerden, which places are side by side. This comprises about twenty generations of father and son.[1] The Norton Lees, County Lancashire, Parker family has a long and interesting history, and there are recorded marriages between the County Lancashire branch and the Browsholme, County York, Parker family, which was respectable and flourishing early in the 17th century.

Norton Lees (Little Norton) was in the parish of Norton, County Derby, England. Extwistle and Cuerden were side by side in Lancashire County, and Browsholme, County York is located just across the county line from Cuerden. All three of these counties, Derby, Lancashire and York adjoin, and all three are early home areas of very early Parker lines.

Thus, although both Norton Lees and Browsholme have been mentioned in earlier records as the probable home area of our immigrant, Thomas Parker (1), the exact place is not now known, and since all three counties adjoin each other, and all have similar Parker family histories, it is probable that his Parker ancestry is closely connected with that of this entire area. This fact is also proved by the marked similarity in the coats-of-arms of Parker families in these three counties, which indicates a closely connected, or closely interwoven, ancestry.

THE NAME OF PARKER

The name of "Parker" came from the Latin word "parcarius," meaning park keeper or shepherd, from which occupation it was derived. Thus this family name extends farther back than the commencement of the English language, and goes back to the beginning of the Roman language. It is a name not made from the location of its holders nor by invention, but is one of the names based on the occupation of its bearers—an active, out-door life that bred useful, hearty men who caused the name of Parker to multiply so that it became one of the more common names of England. The name also became more common because of its great age and the many generations that had borne it. About 1890 the name of Parker ranked eleventh in point of numbers in England.

The Danes, Saxons and Normans also had their representatives of the name of Parker—men of hardy and strong physique, hunters and warriors as well as tillers of the soil. A "parcarius" or "keeper of the king's parks or hunting grounds" would necessarily be active, enterprising, a good hunter and as well-informed as the times allowed. The name of Parker is well associated with the history of England and a general usefulness, good social standing and spiritual progress have been the characteristics of this ancient family name.

Early Parkers in New England seem to have been deeply ermine and with a stag walking with one forepaw raised and in natural color.

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[1] See *Burke's Landed Gentry.*

3. *Parkers of Norton Lees*, County Derby, England:

Shield—Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces, or.

Crest—a leopard's head, affrontee, erased, or, ducally gorged, gules.

Motto—"Sapere ande." ("Dare to be just.")

Modern English translation: *Shield*—on a shield or background painted red appears a chevron (Λ), and between its prongs are placed three leopards' faces, tinted gold. No necks show at all.

Crest—Resting on top of the helmet, atop the wreath, appears a leopard's head which faces full-front and is painted gold. Its neck is finished off with a stylized form of three jagged points, as though the head had been forceably torn from the body. Around the neck is placed a ducal coronet, colored red. (A ducal coronet, which does not in heraldry indicate the rank of a Duke, has three points showing on it. It is a small crown, sometimes called a diadem.)[1]

THOMAS PARKER (1), Immigrant

The exact year and date of birth of No. 1 Thomas Parker (1) is not now known, as the following records show:

1. *The Lynn, Mass., Annals*, a very small, saved portion of the old Lynn records which were destroyed by an early fire: "1635—came this year, Thomas Parker, a farmer who embarked at London, March 11, 1635."

2. List of passengers who sailed from London March 1635 on the ship *Suzan and Ellen* list Thomas Parker a passenger, aged 30 yrs. See following list: *Fellow Passengers, 1635.*

3. EPITAPH, First Parish Congregational Church, Wakefield, Mass., Cemetery: Tombstone of Thomas Parker (1)—"Here lyeth within this arched place the body of Deacon Thomas Parker who was won [one] of the foundation [charter members] of the church, who died ye 12 of August 1683, aged about 74."

4. Vital Records to 1850, Wakefield, Mass., page 310: "Parker, Thomas, Deacon—[died] August 12, 1683 aged about 74 yrs." This is from his Grave Record, Old cemetery, formerly the Town Burying Ground, Wakefield, Mass. Further data was given in the church record, as follows: "Thomas Parker, died aged 72 yrs. of consumption in Wakefield, Mass."

5. EXTRACT, *The Compendium of American Genealogy*: "Parker,

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[1] **Reference: Mrs. Loren D. Davidson (Doris Reimann), Baton Rouge, La., 1965.**

Fereby Arms (See over)

Hawdenby.

D 2 gives a tricking:—

1. *Vert, a fesse between three covered cups Or.* [HALDENBY.] 2. *Paly of six, Argent and Azure, on a chief Or a lion passant Gules.* [ ] 3. *Argent, on a bend Azure three lions passant gardant of the first.* [ ] 4. *Argent, on a fess Azure three fleurs de lis Or.* [USFLEET.] 5. *Argent, a bend between six martlets Gules.* [FURNIVAL.] 6. *Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads couped Azure.* [FEREBY.]

Fereby arms →

Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads coupd azure

Visitation 1585, p. 305, gives 1, 2, 3 as in this shield, then 6, 4, 5.

Sir Gerard Usflet Knight. = Mary doughter & quoheyre of the 2 Brother of the Lord Furnyvall.

Izabell doughter & on of theyres of Sir Gerard. = Robert Hawdenby.

John Hawdenby, son & heyre. = Izabell doughter of Justyce Portyngton.

Robert Hawdenby, son & heyre of John.* = Elsabeth doughter of .... Scargyll of Thorpe.

John Hawdenby, son & heyre. = Kateren doughter to Sir Robert Helyard.†

Robert Hawdenby son & heyr of John. = Anne doughter of Sir Guy Dawney of Cowyke *Knight.*

Kateren. = Vynsent Grantham brother to Thomas Grantham of Lyncolnshyre.

Robert Hawdenby son & heyre to Robert. = Anne doughter of Thomas Boynton of Holdernes.

2. Crystofer. — 3. William. — 4. Gerard.

Elsabeth. — Crystyan.

Doraty. — Anne.

Fraun-cis Haw-denby son & heyr.‡ = Elsabeth doughter of Sir John Wentworth of Elmsall Knight.

A

Robert Hawdenby 2 son. — Thomas Hawdenby 3 son. — Rychard Hawdenby 4 son. — Leonard Hawdenby 5 son. — John Hawdenby 6 son. — Phelyp 7 son.

Kateren = Robert Wylflet of Holden.

Doraty fyrst wyff to Robert *Thomas* Constable of Grymsby, & after to Rychard Burgh *Brough.*

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* His will, dated 4 Nov. 1452, calls his wife Isabella. She died intestate (adm. 7 Dec. 1452). She was daughter of William Scargill by Dorothy Conyers. Their daughter Joan married Robert Legard of Anlaby.

† For her second marriage with William Girlington, see page 140 of this work.

‡ Flower, Norroy, granted him a crest at York, 1 Dec. 1563. He appeared at Visitation 1585; made his will 30 June, 1595, proved 10 January, 1596-7; and died 1596, aged 67 (M.I.

Oxford Dict of English Place Names pg 177

Shows

Ferriby, North (E. Riding Yorks.) & South (N. Lincs)

(Ferebi 1086 – Domesday Book) North Ferebi 1284, Suthferebi 1130.

(means) Farmstead or village near the ferry. [illegible] —

Maybe
"

Old Scandinavian name, feria + by, with reference to their situation on opposite sides of the Humber.

a short distance from Waddington. However this may be, letters patent were granted to him by Edward IV. for a pension of twenty marks to be paid to him out of the duchy revenues; and in 2 Richard III. (1484) the pension was confirmed. In this profitable but odious service Sir James Haryngton was the principal actor, and the Talbots his subordinate agents, since it appears that in 5 Edward IV. (1465) Sir James had a grant of Thurland Castle from that monarch, "not only for his good and gratifying service often performed, but especially for his great and laborious diligence about the taking and keeping of the great traitor, our rebel and enemy, Henry, lately called King Henry VI." Dr. Kuerden preserves a dateless claim to free warren in all the demesnes of Salesbury, which was probably preferred by Sir John Talbot, the son of the patentee, who died 3 Henry VIII. (1511).[1] The later descent of Salesbury to the Warrens, and its purchase by Mr. Ward, is a repetition of that of Dinkley, already recited. Salesbury Hall was a quadrangular house of wood and stone, and passed from the Salesbury to the Clitheroe family before the fourteenth century. It contained a domestic chapel; and in 1371 a licence was granted by Robert, Bishop of Lichfield, to Sir Robert de Cliderhow, Knt., and Sibilla his wife, to have an oratory at Salesbury for two years. In 1376 a licence was granted to Dame Sibilla, relict of Sir Robert de Cliderhow, for an oratory for two years The old hall of Salesbury is now a ruin; it is chiefly remarkable for a corner stone which was dug up at Ribchester, and built into the wall, and which, on one side, represents Apollo with his quiver on his shoulder, leaning on his *plectrum* or harp, with a loose mantle or *velamen;* and, on the other side, two of his priests in the same habit, with an ox's head in their hands, sacrificing to him, the heads of various animals lying prostrate at his feet.[2] It is supposed to be a votive altar, erected in the time of Diocletian. Near Salesbury Hall is Lovely Hall, an ancient gabled structure, erected in the seventeenth century, apparently on the site of an earlier building. It was for several generations the home of the Boultons, and after them of the Parkers, who may have acquired the estate by marriage. In the last century it was owned by the Winders, one of whom, John Winder, having repaired the building, left the initials of himself and his wife—"I.W.E."—with the date "1735" upon it. The property is now vested in Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., who, about the year 1875, restored and enlarged the hall as an occasional residence for himself. The interior contains some antique furniture and stained glass. Salesbury Green is a small village, which was the station of the rebels of the last century. Salesbury Chapel, a small fabric with a south porch, but without tower or chancel, was erected by subscription about 1808, and had accommodation for about 500 worshippers. A new church, dedicated to St. Peter, the first stone of which was laid May 8th, 1886, was erected in the place of the old chapel, and consecrated June 29, 1887. It consists of a nave, chancel, transept (which can be used as a separate chapel for week-day services), and organ chamber. The design is fourteenth-century Gothic, the architects being Messrs. Stones and Gradwell, and the cost £3,950. The building contains 395 sittings, the whole of which are free; it is in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn, and the annual value is returned at £300. The Rev. Peter Hopwood Hart (1873) is the present vicar. On the completion of the new church, the old building, which had become thoroughly dilapidated, was taken down, and the old and new burial-grounds united.

There is a charity, bequeathed in 1823 by the Viscountess Bulkeley, amounting to £18 17s., yearly distributed among the deserving poor.

OSBALDESTON is a small township, sloping down to the banks of the Ribble. It gave the name to one of the first families in the county, who were seated here from an early period after the Conquest until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, granted to William de Archis the right of hunting in his fee of Waswalle, Hapdon, and Osbaldeston, with quittance of tonnage in fairs and markets, for which grant William paid 100s. The witnesses were—William Vavasor, burriller, Rob. and Geoffrey Hanselin, Adam of Poitou, Alan de Kipays, William de Alvetham, Geoffrey de Lacy, Helias de Bilintun, Alan Busshel, Richard, Peter, and Adam Kighelay, and many others.[3]

Osbaldeston was the property of Ailsius or Eilfi, son of Hugh de Osbaldeston, of Saxon descent, who gave lands in Balderstone to the abbey of Salley. He had a son Hugh, living in 30 Henry III. (1245-6), from whom descended the family of Osbaldeston; while from his brother William, who assumed the name of Balderston, descended a family, which terminated in two coheirs, in the reign of Henry VI.[4]

Hugh, the son of Eilfi, granted to Geoffrey, the son of Swaine, a part of his lands in Osbaldeston, with all the liberties, customs, and easements of the town of Osbaldeston, saving to the

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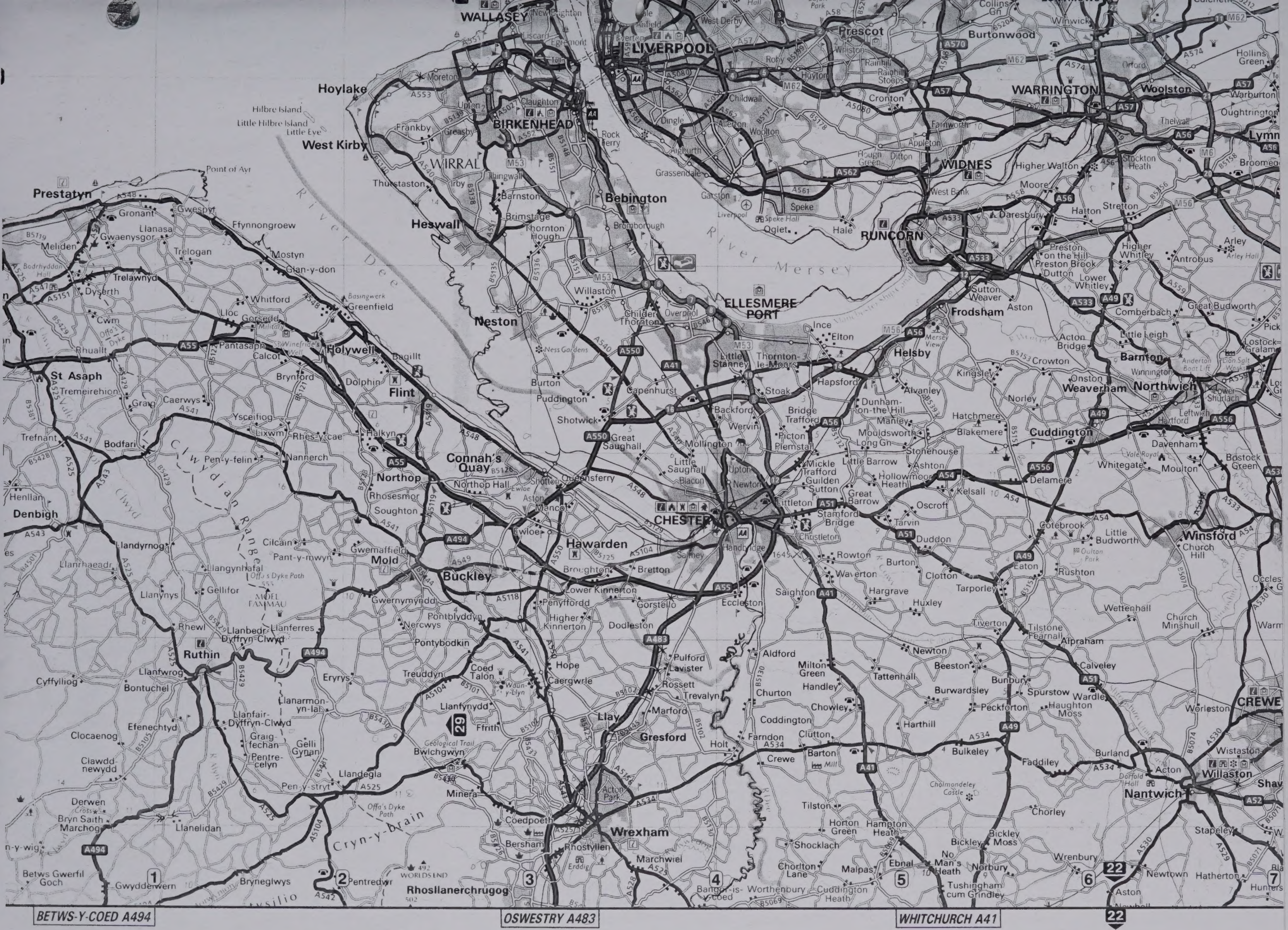
[1] Manuscript 4to, fol. 57, in the Chetham Library.

[2] Dr. Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire," B. iii., p. 9.

[3] Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, bundle R, 13, No. 5.

[4] A Thomas de Osbaldeston, in 1311, held lands in Osbaldeston and Balderston, part of the dower of the Lady Alice de Lacy, Countess of Lincoln, and did suit for his tenements at the court of Clitheroe. (De Lacy Inquisition of 1311.)



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New Brighton
Liscard
Egremont
LIVERPOOL
Anfield
Everton
West Derby
Prescot
Burtonwood
Collins Gn
Winwick
Hollins Green
Hoylake
Moreton
Upton
Claughton
BIRKENHEAD
Hilbre Island
Little Hilbre Island
Little Eye
West Kirby
Frankby
Greasby
WIRRAL
Rock Ferry
Dingle
Allerton
Childwall
Woolton
Huyton
Roby
Whiston
Rainhill
Rainhill Stoops
Cronton
Farnworth
Appleton
Hough Green
Ditton
WIDNES
WARRINGTON
Woolston
Warburton
Oughtrington
Thelwall
Lymm
Orford
Higher Walton
Stockton Heath
Broomedge
Point of Ayr
Prestatyn
Gronant
Gwespyr
Llanasa
Gwaenysgor
Meliden
Ffynnongroew
Trelogan
Mostyn
Glan-y-don
Bodrhyddan Hall
Trelawnyd
Dyserth
Whitford
Basingwerk
Greenfield
Cwm
Offa's Dyke
Rhuallt
Lloc
Gorsedd
Pantasaph
Calcot
Holywell
Bagillt
St Winefride's Well
St Asaph
Tremeirchion
Brynford
Dolphin
Flint
Graig
Caerwys
Ysceifiog
Lixwm
Rhes-y-cae
Halkyn
Trefnant
Bodfari
Pen-y-felin
Nannerch
Northop
Northop Hall
Rhosesmor
Soughton
Henllan
Denbigh
Clwyd
Clwydian Range
Llandyrnog
Cilcain
Pant-y-mwyn
Gwernaffield
Mold
Llanrhaeadr
Llangynhafal
Offa's Dyke Path
MOEL FAMMAU
Gellifor
Llanynys
Rhewl
Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd
Llanferres
Ruthin
Llanfwrog
Cyffylliog
Bontuchel
Eryrys
Llanarmon-yn-Ial
Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd
Efenechtyd
Graig-fechan
Gelli Gynan
Pentre-celyn
Clocaenog
Clawdd-newydd
Llandegla
Pen-y-stryt
Derwen
Bryn Saith Marchog
Llanelidan
n-y-wig
Betws Gwerfil Goch
Gwyddelwern
Bryneglwys
Pentredwr
Cryn-y-brain
WORLDS END
Rhosllanerchrugog
Thurstaston
Irby
Thingwall
Barnston
Heswall
Brimstage
Thornton Hough
Bebington
Bromborough
Neston
Ness Gardens
Willaston
Childer Thornton
Overpool
ELLESMERE PORT
River Dee
River Mersey
Grassendale
Aigburth
Garston
Liverpool
Speke
Speke Hall
Oglet
Hale
RUNCORN
West Bank
Moore
Daresbury
Halton
Stretton
Preston on the Hill
Preston Brook
Dutton
Higher Whitley
Lower Whitley
Antrobus
Arley
Arley Hall
Sutton Weaver
Aston
Frodsham
Ince
Elton
Helsby
Mersey View
Manchester Ship Canal
Comberbach
Great Budworth
Little Leigh
Acton Bridge
Crowton
Barnton
Anderton Boat Lift
Lion Salt Works
Lostock Gralam
Kingsley
Onston
Weaverham
Northwich
Winnington
Norley
Hartford
Leftwich
Lower Shurlach
Little Stanney
Thornton-le-Moors
Stoak
Hapsford
Dunham-on-the-Hill
Alvanley
Burton
Puddington
Capenhurst
Shotwick
Backford
Bridge Trafford
Wervin
Manley
Mouldsworth
Hatchmere
Blakemere
Great Saughall
Mollington
Picton
Plemstall
Long Gn
Stonehouse
Ashton
Cuddington
Davenham
Vale Royal
Moulton
Bostock Green
Whitegate
Delamere
Connah's Quay
Shotton
Queensferry
Little Saughall
Blacon
Upton
Newton
Mickle Trafford
Guilden Sutton
Little Barrow
Great Barrow
Hollowmoor Heath
Kelsall
Ewloe
Aston
Mancot
CHESTER
Littleton
Stamford Bridge
Oscroft
Tarvin
Duddon
Cotebrook
Little Budworth
Oulton Park
Winsford
Church Hill
Hawarden
Saltney
Handbridge
Christleton
Rowton
Waverton
Burton
Clotton
Eaton
Rushton
Buckley
Broughton
Bretton
Lower Kinnerton
Gorstello
Saighton
Hargrave
Huxley
Tarporley
Wettenhall
Church Minshull
Occlestone Green
Gwernymynydd
Pontblyddyn
Nercwys
Penyffordd
Higher Kinnerton
Dodleston
Eccleston
Tiverton
Tilstone Fearnall
Alpraham
Warmingham
Pontybodkin
Hope
Caergwrle
Pulford
Lavister
Aldford
Milton Green
Newton
Beeston
Calveley
Treuddyn
Coed Talon
Waun-y-llyn
Rossett
Trevalyn
Churton
Handley
Tattenhall
Bunbury
Burwardsley
Spurstow
Wardle
Worleston
CREWE
Llanfynydd
Ffrith
Llay
Marford
Gresford
Coddington
Chowley
Peckforton
Haughton Moss
Harthill
Bwlchgwyn
Geological Trail
Holt
Farndon
Crewe
Barton
Clutton
Mill
Bulkeley
Faddiley
Burland
Acton
Wistaston
Willaston
Dorfold Hall
Nantwich
Minera
Acton Park
Cholmondeley Castle
Chorley
Shavington
Coedpoeth
Bersham
Wrexham
Rhostyllen
Erddig
Marchwiel
Tilston
Horton Green
Hampton Heath
Shocklach
Bickley Moss
Bickley
Wrenbury
Stapeley
Chorlton Lane
Malpas
Ebnal
No Man's Heath
Norbury
Tushingham cum Grindley
Newtown
Hatherton
Hunsterson
Bangor-is-y-coed
Worthenbury
Cuddington Heath
Aston
Newhall
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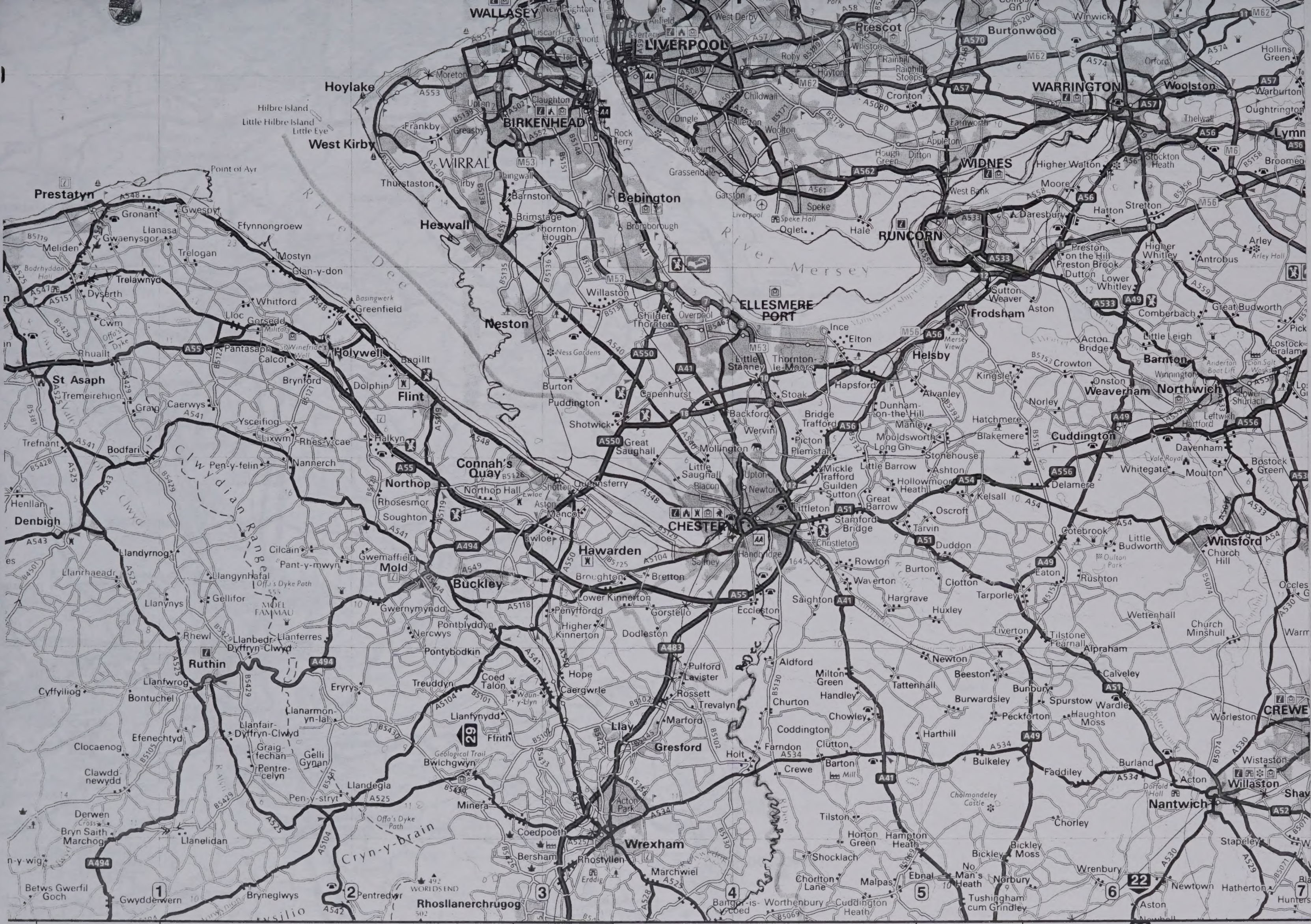
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Point of Ayr
Prestatyn
River Dee
River Mersey
Heswall
Bebington
WIDNES
RUNCORN
ELLESMERE PORT
Neston
Frodsham
Helsby
Holywell
Flint
St Asaph
Northwich
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Connah's Quay
Queensferry
CHESTER
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Buckley
Denbigh
Ruthin
Clwydian Range
Winsford
Tarporley
CREWE
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Willaston
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Gresford
Wrexham
Rhosllanerchrugog
Cryn-y-brain
Bangor-is-y-coed
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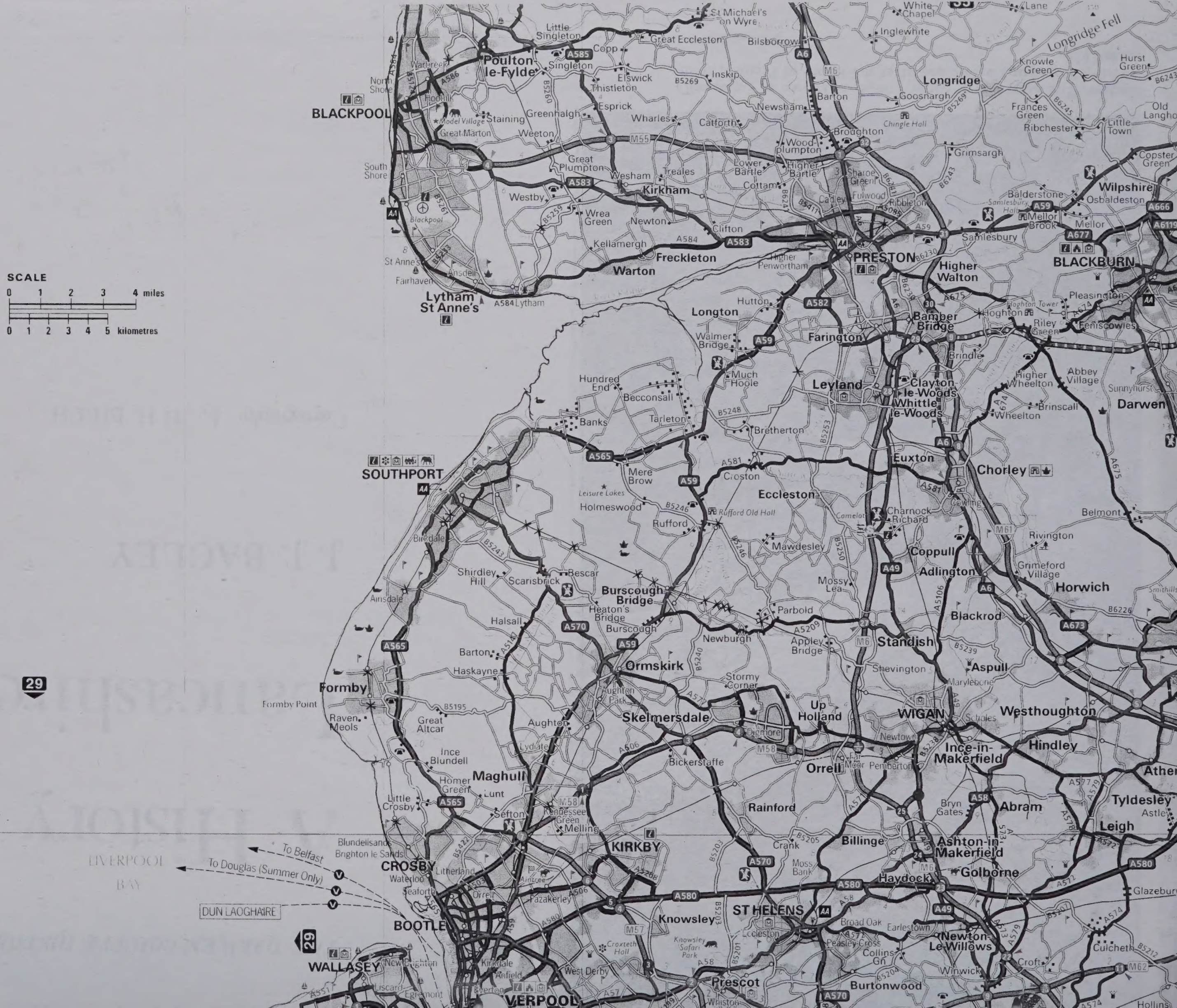
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South Shore
Blackpool
St Anne's
Fairhaven
Lytham St Anne's
Lytham
Ansdell
Warbreck
Poulton-le-Fylde
Little Singleton
Singleton
Great Marton
Staining
Model Village
Greenhalgh
Weeton
Great Plumpton
Westby
Wrea Green
Wesham
Kirkham
Treales
Newton
Kellamergh
Freckleton
Warton
Clifton
Elswick
Thistleton
Esprick
Copp
Great Eccleston
St Michael's on Wyre
Bilsborrow
Inskip
Wharles
Catforth
Newsham
Barton
Woodplumpton
Lower Bartle
Higher Bartle
Cottam
Broughton
White Chapel
Inglewhite
Goosnargh
Chingle Hall
Longridge
Longridge Fell
Knowle Green
Hurst Green
Frances Green
Ribchester
Old Langho
Little Town
Grimsargh
Copster Green
Sharoe Green
Fulwood
Cadley
Ribbleton
PRESTON
Higher Penwortham
Samlesbury
Samlesbury Hall
Balderstone
Mellor Brook
Mellor
Wilpshire
Osbaldeston
BLACKBURN
Higher Walton
Hutton
Longton
Walmer Bridge
Farington
Bamber Bridge
Hoghton
Hoghton Tower
Riley Green
Pleasington
Feniscowles
Brindle
Much Hoole
Hundred End
Becconsall
Banks
Tarleton
Bretherton
Leyland
Clayton-le-Woods
Whittle-le-Woods
Higher Wheelton
Wheelton
Brinscall
Abbey Village
Sunnyhurst
Darwen
SOUTHPORT
Mere Brow
Leisure Lakes
Holmeswood
Croston
Eccleston
Rufford
Rufford Old Hall
Euxton
Chorley
Cowling
Camelot
Charnock Richard
Mawdesley
Belmont
Rivington
Coppull
Adlington
Grimeford Village
Horwich
Smithills
Birkdale
Shirdley Hill
Scarisbrick
Bescar
Burscough Bridge
Heaton's Bridge
Burscough
Mossy Lea
Parbold
Blackrod
Ainsdale
Halsall
Newburgh
Appley Bridge
Standish
Aspull
Barton
Haskayne
Ormskirk
Shevington
Marylebone
Formby
Formby Point
Raven Meols
Great Altcar
Aughton
Aughton Park
Stormy Corner
Skelmersdale
Up Holland
Digmoor
WIGAN
Scholes
Westhoughton
Lydiate
Bickerstaffe
Newtown
Pemberton
Far Moor
Orrell
Ince-in-Makerfield
Hindley
Ince Blundell
Homer Green
Maghull
Lunt
Little Crosby
Sefton
Kennessee Green
Melling
Rainford
Bryn Gates
Abram
Tyldesley
Astley
Leigh
Blundellsands
Brighton le Sands
CROSBY
Litherland
Waterloo
Seaforth
Aintree
Fazakerley
KIRKBY
Crank
Billinge
Moss Bank
Ashton-in-Makerfield
Haydock
Golborne
Glazebury
LIVERPOOL BAY
To Belfast
To Douglas (Summer Only)
DUN LAOGHAIRE
BOOTLE
Knowsley
ST HELENS
Broad Oak
Earlestown
Eccleston
Peasley Cross
Collins Gn
Newton-le-Willows
Culcheth
Knowsley Safari Park
Croxteth Hall
WALLASEY
New Brighton
Liscard
Egremont
Kirkdale
Anfield
Everton
West Derby
Prescot
Whiston
Burtonwood
Winwick
Croft
LIVERPOOL
M55
M6
M61
M58
M57
M62
A6
A49
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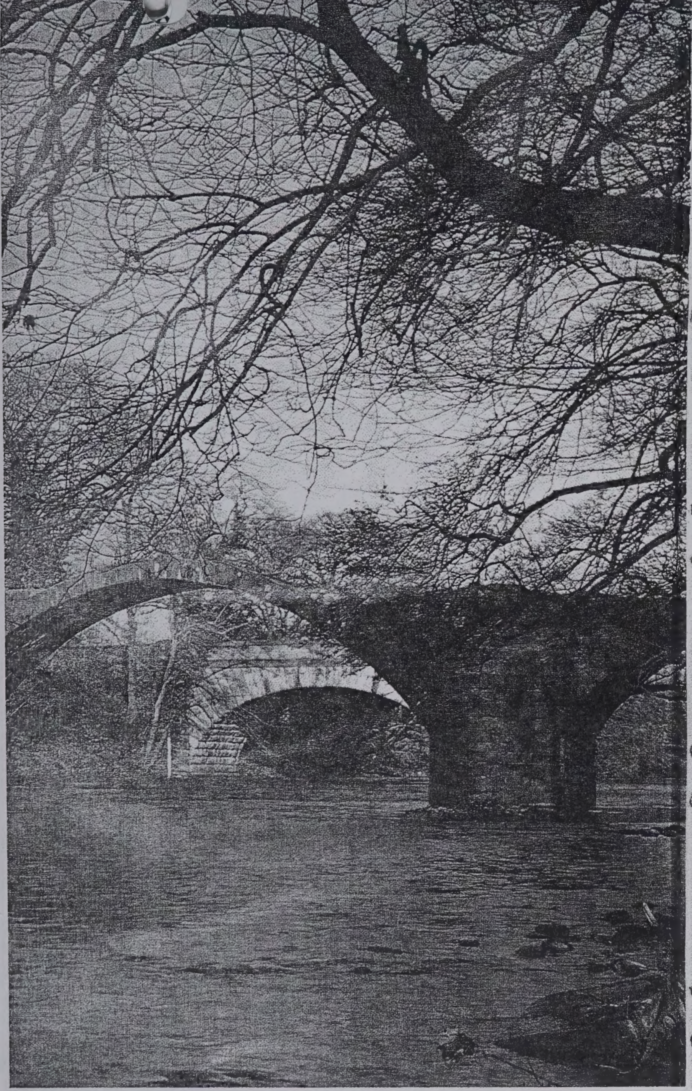

Hodder. The near one, a Tudor bridge, is known as Cromwell's
t nearby Stonyhurst before and after the Battle of Preston, 1648.
ıed in 1826.

THE DARWEN COUNTY HISTORY SERIES

A History of Lancashire

J. J. BAGLEY

Cartography *by* D. H. BIRCH

BRITISH
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reading public and the professional historian have found increasing interest in local history. But without relation to the background of national history, local history tends to become a mere gathering together of facts without perspective or sense of values, instead of being a study which enriches and illustrates British and even European history. The purpose of this book, therefore, is to set the history of Lancashire into the background of British history, and to show how people living in the county were affected by such broad movements as the Reformation and the Industrial Revolution, and by such national events as the Civil Wars and Parliamentary Reform.

Lancashire is particularly fortunate in its local history resources. The student can find abundant manuscript material in the Lancashire Record Office at Preston, the John Rylands Library at Manchester, the city libraries of Manchester and Liverpool, the five Universities, and a score or so of borough libraries. Printed sources and interpretative articles he will find in the volumes of the five publishing societies, the Chetham Society, the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, and the Lancashire Parish Register Society. The eight volumes of the *Victoria County History* rarely fail to provide facts or references helpful for the most detailed searches into the county's history.

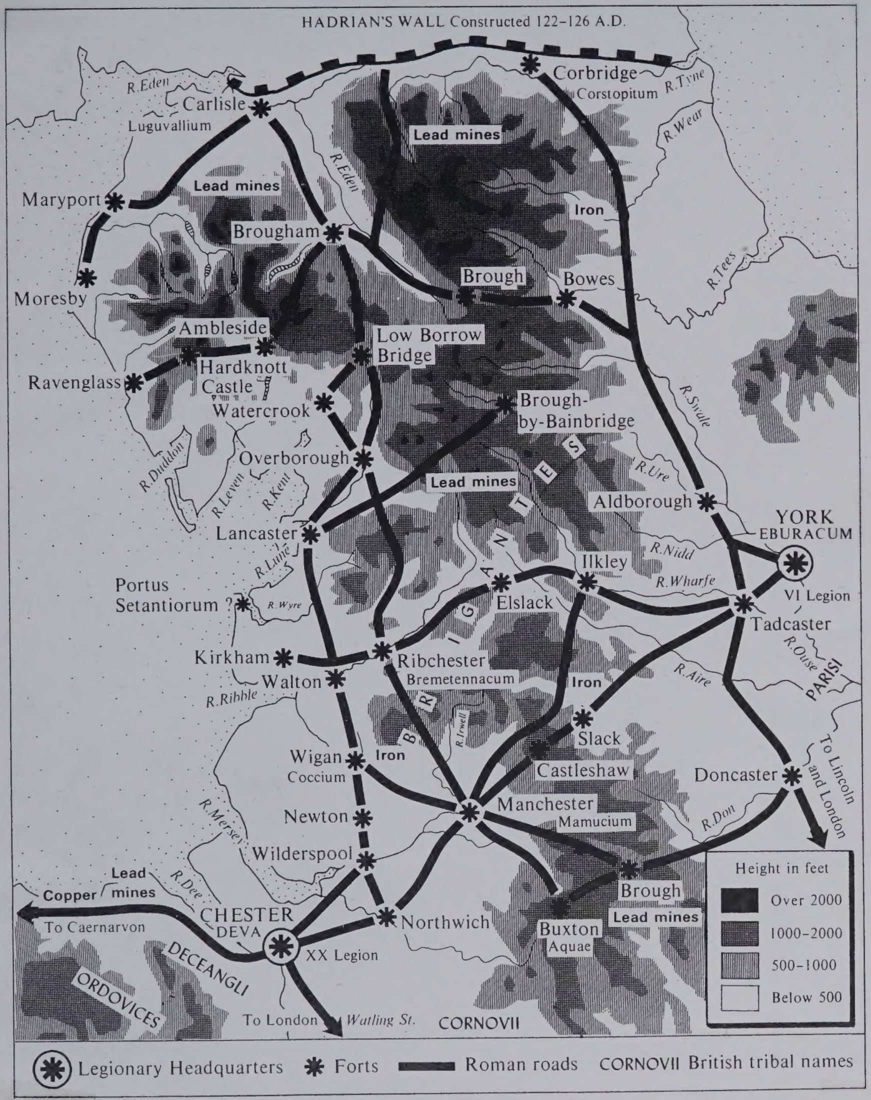
Since my own researches into Lancashire history have been largely confined to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I have had to use the work of many Lancashire scholars in making this wide survey. I have acknowledged their help in the bibliography.

In April 1974 Lancashire suffered partition. The two new metropolitan counties of Merseyside and Greater Manchester commandeered most of South Lancashire, Cumbria seized Cartmel and Furness, and even Cheshire crossed the Mersey to occupy Warrington and Widnes. Present-day administrative changes, however, cannot change centuries of history, so, for the purpose of this book, *Lancashire* still means what it has meant since the Middle Ages, when Roger of Poitou first brought the area under his rule and when Edward III first created the county palatine.

The University, Liverpool. J.J.B.

The Romans began the conquest of Britain in 43 A.D., almost a century after Julius Caesar had first crossed the Channel from Gaul. Five years' fighting gave them control of most of the south-eastern half of Britain, and by 60 Suetonius Paulinus had carried the conquest as far as Chester and North Wales. But the Romans did not hold the south-east sufficiently strongly to justify so rapid an advance. The revolt of the Iceni under Queen Boudicca forced Suetonius Paulinus to rush his troops south again in order to defend London, and not until the 70s did the Romans attempt to conquer the backward Brigantes who occupied most of northern Britain. In the early days of the Conquest the Romans had found the Brigantes under their queen, Cartimandua, amenable and co-operative, but before 70 A.D. these early iron-age Britons had become hostile and troublesome. Between 71 and 74 the ninth legion built a fort at York (Eburacum) and pushed north-westward as far as Carlisle (Luguvallium). This campaign established Roman control north of Lancashire. In 78 Agricola brought the twentieth legion, Valeria Victrix, to Chester (Deva). After he had subdued the Ordovices in North Wales, he led his soldiers across the Mersey by the ford at Latchford, and marched north towards the Ribble and east towards the Pennines. He soon built earth ramparts to defend the small garrisons he left at Ribchester (Bremetennacum), Manchester (Mamucium), and Overborough (Galacum), and during the next three years his men constructed rough roads to link these forts to Carlisle, Ilkley (Olicana) and York. Agricola himself led the relentless march to the north. By 82 he was across the Tay, and in 84 he won the decisive battle of Mons Graupius against the Caledonians in the eastern highlands of Scotland.

So far the Romans had done little but march straight through the area we now call Lancashire. The Roman historian, Tacitus, son-in-law of Agricola, described how the Romans 'with sudden attacks and punishments' terrified the Brigantes. 'When Agricola had alarmed and terrified them sufficiently, he next tried the effects of good usage and the attractions of peace.' Certainly his officers forced the Brigantes into road-making and trench-digging. Everything was done to keep the advance going. But Agricola was recalled in 84, and under the Emperors Trajan (98–117) and Hadrian (117–138) the plan to conquer the northern highlands was abandoned. Hadrian's Wall (122–128)


HADRIAN'S WALL Constructed 122–126 A.D.
R.Eden
Carlisle
Luguvallium
Corbridge
Corstopitum
R.Tyne
R.Wear
Lead mines
Lead mines
Maryport
R.Eden
Iron
Brougham
Moresby
Brough
Bowes
R.Tees
Ambleside
Low Borrow Bridge
Hardknott Castle
Ravenglass
Watercrook
Brough-by-Bainbridge
R.Swale
Overborough
R.Duddon
R.Leven
R.Kent
Lead mines
R.Ure
Aldborough
YORK
EBURACUM
Lancaster
R.Lune
R.Nidd
Ilkley
R.Wharfe
Portus Setantiorum ?
R.Wyre
Elslack
VI Legion
Tadcaster
BRIGANTES
Kirkham
Ribchester
Bremetennacum
R.Ouse
Walton
R.Ribble
Iron
R.Aire
PARISI
R.Irwell
Slack
Wigan
Coccium
Iron
Castleshaw
Doncaster
To Lincoln and London
Manchester
Mamucium
Newton
R.Mersey
R.Don
Wilderspool
Lead
Copper
mines
R.Dee
Brough
Height in feet
Over 2000
1000–2000
500–1000
Below 500
CHESTER
DEVA
To Caernarvon
Northwich
Lead mines
Buxton
Aquae
XX Legion
DECEANGLI
ORDOVICES
To London
Watling St.
CORNOVII
Legionary Headquarters
Forts
Roman roads
CORNOVII British tribal names

North West Britain c. 300 A.D.

eventually restricted the area of Roman occupation, and made it necessary to have safe and good roads leading to it from the legionary centres of Chester and York. Therefore during the first half of the second century the roads through Lancashire were increased in number and made more permanent. The old forts were made bigger and stronger, stone walls or timber palisades replaced earth ramparts, and additional strong points were built at Wilderspool, Wigan (Coccium), Walton-le-Dale, Kirkham, Lancaster, and possibly at Colne. This Roman consolidation and expansion at first prompted the Brigantes to resist whenever they could. It is recorded that Antoninus Pius, who succeeded Hadrian as emperor in 138, had to suppress a revolt in the north, but the Brigantes could do little against the military superiority of the Romans. To the Romans Lancashire was unattractive because of its climate and its distance from Europe, and there is little evidence that Roman civilians ever settled there. No sites of Roman villas have been found in Lancashire. Some ex-soldiers married local girls and stayed on to farm in the Ribble valley and probably in the neighbourhood of Mamucium. Some Roman traders may have lived for short periods in or near one of the bigger forts, but most Romans who came to Lancashire were active soldiers on defence duties. Once they had finished their tour of duty they moved elsewhere, and were no more permanent than British soldiers are to-day in Germany or Hongkong.

Lancashire is poor country for the archaeologist. Industrial development during the last three hundred years has destroyed or overbuilt much of the evidence the archaeologist would like to discover. New knowledge of the fort of Mamucium has been found under cellar floors of warehouses near Knott Mill station and by rescue digs when nearby property was rebuilt. At Walton-le-Dale excavation had to await the convenience of the market gardeners who occupied the site. The Roman sites at Lancaster, Wigan, Warrington, and Ribchester are thick with property. Even so, during the last hundred and fifty years some interesting Roman finds have been made. Inscribed altar-stones and tomb-stones have been found at Lancaster, Ribchester, Warrington and Manchester, and preserved in local museums. Various Roman coins and pieces of jewellery have been dug up, and the Walton site has yielded a large quantity of Samian ware, which is red glazed pottery imported from Europe. In 1796 an elaborately-carved bronze helmet was discovered at Ribchester, and last century there were unearthed a bronze statuette of Jupiter at Manchester, a bronze bust of Minerva at Warrington, part of a Roman altar at Wigan, and various stretches of the original gravel surface of Roman roads, usually about thirteen feet wide. Since 1945, there have been enlightening excavations at Lancaster, Manchester, Castleshaw, Walton, Kirkham, and Ribchester.

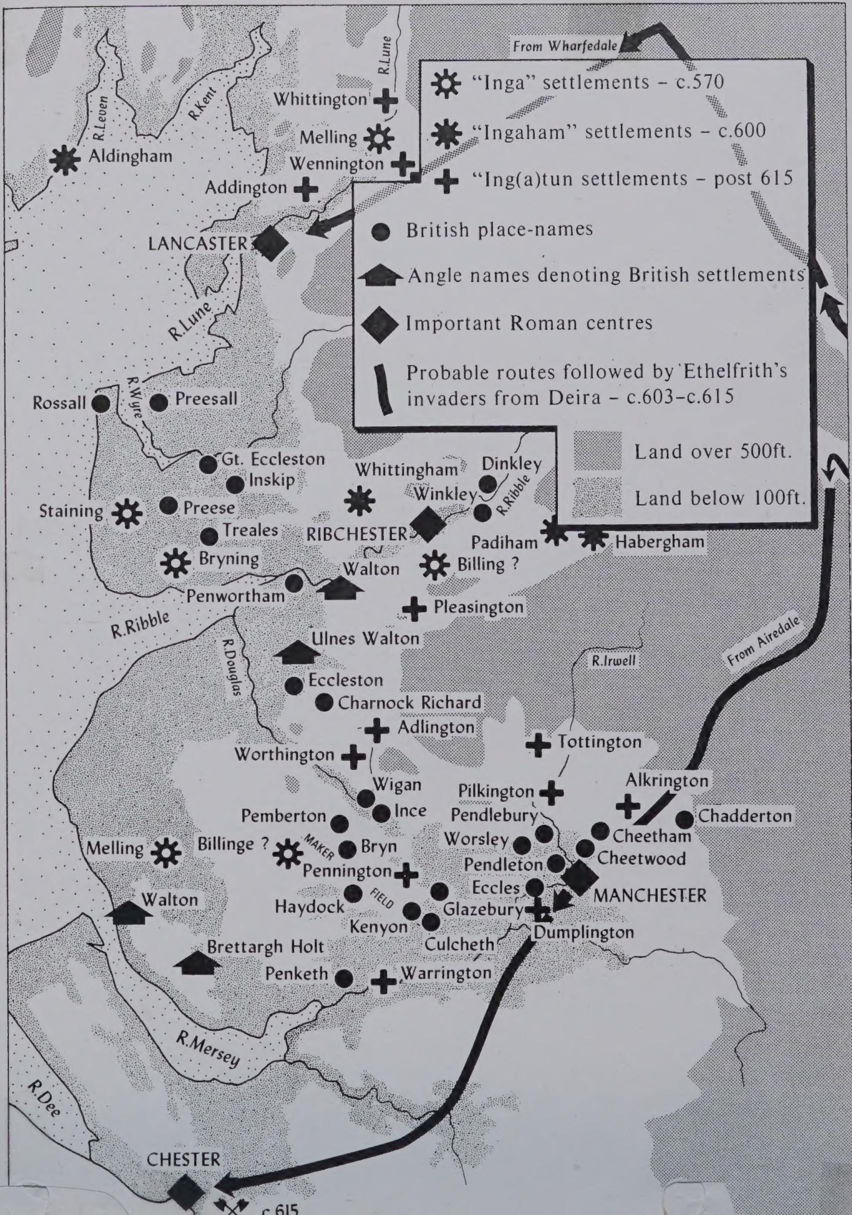
II Anglo-Saxon Lancashire

The Anglian Settlement

Archaeology has been able to discover little about the settlement of the Angles in Lancashire. Celtic writers are too vague and general to be of much help, and the Anglo-Saxon chroniclers, so informative about busier and more important areas, make few references to the area which became Lancashire. However, place-name and geographical evidence provides a reliable source of information, and fortunately this is strong enough to form a reasonably clear picture of what took place.

The Angles came into Lancashire from the east, from Yorkshire (Deira) and from Northumberland and Durham (Bernicia). About 570 A.D. small family groups began to cross the Pennines, and settle on fairly high ground in the Lune and Ribble valleys, and on isolated sites clear of the marshland on the coastal plain. The *inga* place-names shown on the map are of this early period. *Melling* is the place where the followers or family of Mealla settled; *Billinge,* an early name but not necessarily 'inga' in form, means either the home of Bylla's family, or the home of the people on the hill, or, simply the place on the hill. The *ingaham* names suggest a second wave of settlement about 600. Most likely both these settlements were peacefully made. But with King Ethelfrith of Bernicia, the conqueror of Deira, came war. He made two armed thrusts westwards. The first probably came down the Lune valley towards Morecambe Bay and ended in 603 with victory for the Angles at Degsaston, an undiscovered battle-site. The second crossed the Pennines further south, and drove through the Manchester area and across the Mersey before achieving a triumphant climax in the decisive defeat of the British at Chester in 615. A third wave of Anglian colonists followed on the heels of this military conquest. The *ingaton* names indicate some of their places of settlement. From that time until the eleventh century the Angle population in Lancashire steadily increased. It is not possible to say how many settlements they made. More than two hundred *tun* names of this later period have been identified with certainty, but many more must have been obliterated by Norse and Danish names in the following centuries.

It is hard to discover whether the Angle and Romano-British inhabitants of Lancashire lived peaceably together or not. Gildas, a



From Wharfedale
"Inga" settlements – c.570
"Ingaham" settlements – c.600
"Ing(a)tun settlements – post 615
British place-names
Angle names denoting British settlements
Important Roman centres
Probable routes followed by Ethelfrith's invaders from Deira – c.603–c.615
Land over 500ft.
Land below 100ft.
R.Leven
R.Kent
R.Lune
Whittington
Melling
Wennington
Aldingham
Addington
LANCASTER
R.Lune
R.Wyre
Rossall
Preesall
Gt. Eccleston
Inskip
Whittingham
Dinkley
Winkley
R.Ribble
Staining
Preese
Treales
RIBCHESTER
Padiham
Habergham
Bryning
Walton
Billing ?
Penwortham
Pleasington
R.Ribble
R.Douglas
Ulnes Walton
R.Irwell
From Airedale
Eccleston
Charnock Richard
Adlington
Tottington
Worthington
Wigan
Pilkington
Alkrington
Pemberton
Ince
Pendlebury
Chadderton
Melling
Billinge ?
MAKER
Bryn
Worsley
Cheetham
Cheetwood
Pennington
Pendleton
Walton
Haydock
FIELD
Eccles
MANCHESTER
Kenyon
Glazebury
Dumplington
Brettargh Holt
Culcheth
Penketh
Warrington
R.Mersey
R.Dee
CHESTER
c.615

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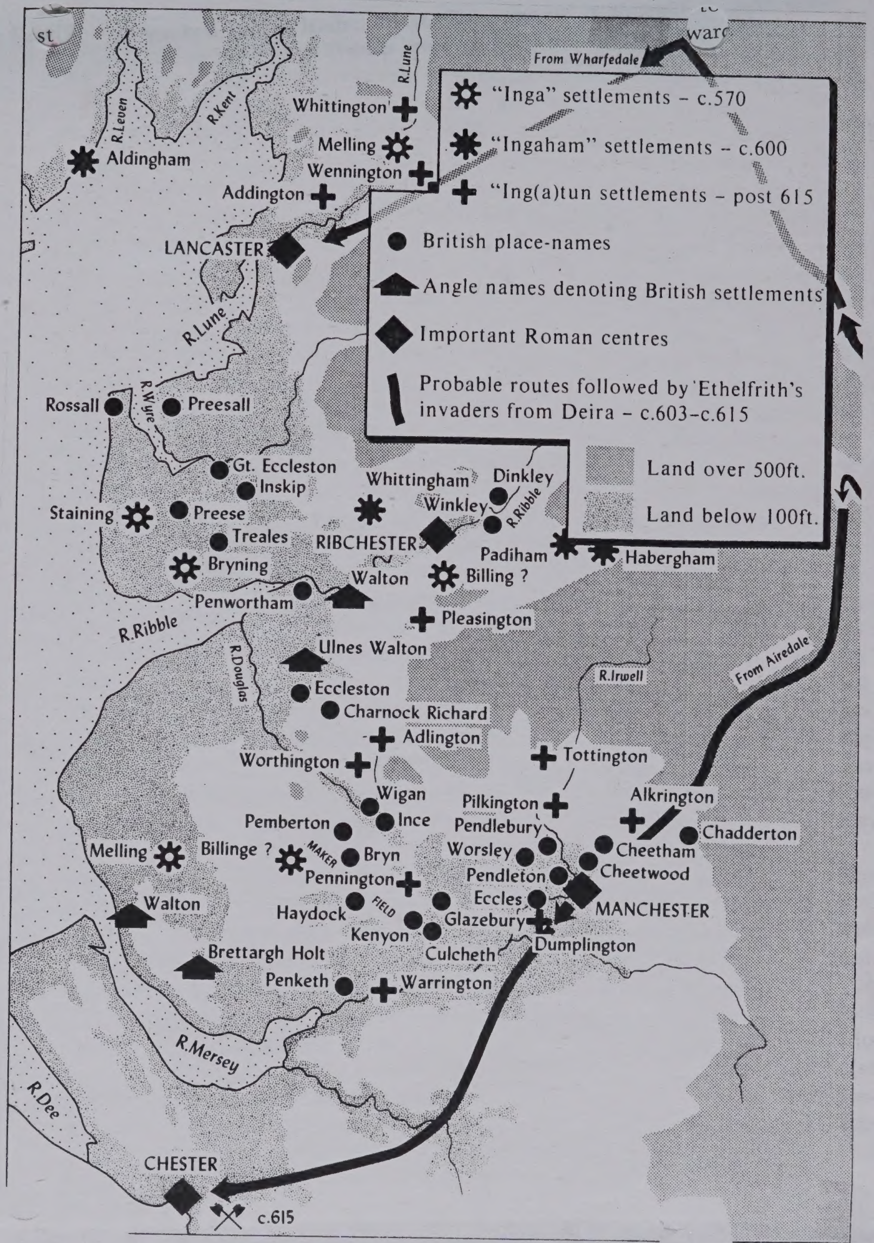
From Wharfedale
✹ "Inga" settlements – c.570
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● British place-names
Angle names denoting British settlements
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Melling
Wennington
Aldingham
Addington
LANCASTER
R.Lune
Rossall
R.Wyre
Preesall
Gt. Eccleston
Inskip
Whittingham
Dinkley
Staining
Preese
Winkley
R.Ribble
Treales
RIBCHESTER
Padiham
Habergham
Bryning
Walton
Billing ?
Penwortham
Pleasington
R.Ribble
R.Douglas
Ulnes Walton
R.Irwell
From Airedale
Eccleston
Charnock Richard
Adlington
Worthington
Tottington
Wigan
Pilkington
Alkrington
Pemberton
Ince
Pendlebury
Chadderton
Melling
Billinge ?
Bryn
Worsley
Cheetham
Pennington
Pendleton
Cheetwood
Walton
Haydock
Eccles
MANCHESTER
Kenyon
Glazebury
Brettargh Holt
Culcheth
Dumplington
Penketh
Warrington
R.Mersey
R.Dee
CHESTER
c.615

Celtic writer, described the Anglian invasion as 'a fire from the East which burned from sea to sea' and 'did not die down until, consuming almost all the island that stood above ground, it licked the Western Ocean with its red and savage tongue'. Even Bede the Anglian historian wrote of Ethelfrith's conquest as ruthless, and told how the Angles viciously attacked a large group of non-combatant priests who accompanied the British soldiers at Chester. On the other hand certain facts suggest that the Angles at least tolerated the Britons. Some codes of Anglo-Saxon law gave the British a lowly but recognised standing; some Angles of leading families were given British personal names, a fact which suggests intermarriage between Angles and British; and the revival of Celtic art after the Anglian invasion shows that British craftsmen were able and probably encouraged to continue with their work.

In Lancashire more than fifty British place-names have survived. Almost all of them are found south of the Ribble, centred round Wigan and Manchester. There are none at all in the Lune valley which the Angles made a principal area of settlement, and, with the exception of Ince Blundell, none in the coastal area of south Lancashire, which the Norse later occupied in force. *Wigan* is derived from a British personal name, *Treales* from a British habitation name, and *Makerfield* from a British district name, but most of the others are topographical names, embodying such British words as *pen* (hill), *cet* (wood), *ince* (island in the marsh), *ecles* (church) or *cader* (hill-fort). These topographical names were often accepted by the Angles, not always with full understanding of the meaning of the British word. Thus to *pen* they added their own name for *hill* to produce Pendle, and later generations even added a third *hill* to give us *Pendle Hill.* Similarly to *cet* was added *wood* to give *Cheetwood,* now an area of Manchester. The Angles and Norse distinguished isolated British communities with such names as *Walton, Ulnes Walton* and *Brettargh Holt.* In those areas there could not have been other British settlements, or else such a designation as *Walton,* 'the settlement of the British', would have had no point.

The Celtic Britons could not prevent the English from steadily making themselves masters of the area between the Mersey and Morecambe Bay, even though they managed eventually to convert their new masters to Christianity. By 900 English control was strong enough to subdue the many new Scandinavian settlements in the area.

Apart from several small finds of Anglo-Saxon coins, three hoards have been found in Lancashire; one at Little Crosby near Liverpool in 1611, one on Halton Moor near Lancaster in 1815, and one at Cuerdale near Preston in 1840. The last contained no less than ten thousand silver coins and almost a thousand ounces of silver ingots all packed into a leaden chest. The treasure is thought to have been hidden away by the Danish army in its flight before Edward the Elder in 911. Most of the coins were Danish and had been minted at York, but among them were almost a thousand coins of Alfred the Great and about fifty of Edward the Elder.

Danes and Norsemen

The seventh century was the golden age of Northumbria. Originally consisting of two independent kingdoms, Bernicia and Deira, it was united in 605, and during the reign of Edwin expanded into the most powerful of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. It stretched from the Humber to the Forth and the western coast and included the isles of Anglesey and Man. But in the following century Mercia replaced it as the most important English kingdom, although Northumbria continued for some time as a principal seat of learning and literary activity. In the ninth century the leadership of the English passed from Mercia to the kingdom of Wessex.

Therefore on Wessex fell the heaviest burden of organising resistance against the Danish invasions, which began with isolated raids on the east and south coasts of England in the later years of the eighth century, but which developed into damaging campaigns inland during the next hundred years. In 865 the Great Army of the Danes landed in East Anglia intent on beginning a permanent conquest of England. By 874 the king of Mercia had been driven into exile, and in eastern Mercia—the present-day Derbyshire, Leicester and Northamptonshire—the Danes were already establishing settlements. Most of south-western Northumbria (i.e. Lancashire) escaped these devastating attacks, but place-names in the Manchester area, such as Hulme, Oldham (Aldhulme), Flixton, Urmston, and Hulme near Winwick, reveal the north-western fringe of Danish settlement. The track of this invasion can be traced back through eastern Cheshire in such place-names as Cheadle Hulme, Holmes Chapel, Hulme Walfield, Kettleshulme, Knutsford and Toft.

About 900, however, the western coast of Northumbria and the north-western coast of Mercia were invaded by many boatloads of Norsemen, who sailed from northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The forefathers of these invaders had journeyed from Scandinavia round the north of Scotland to find new homes in the Western Isles and in Ireland. Many had become Christians. To Lancashire these Norsemen appear to have come as fairly peaceful settlers. The position of their homesteads and the evidence from *Domesday Book* (see page 25) suggest that they were soon living as friendly neighbours with the Angles, and often were content to farm inferior land.

([illegible])

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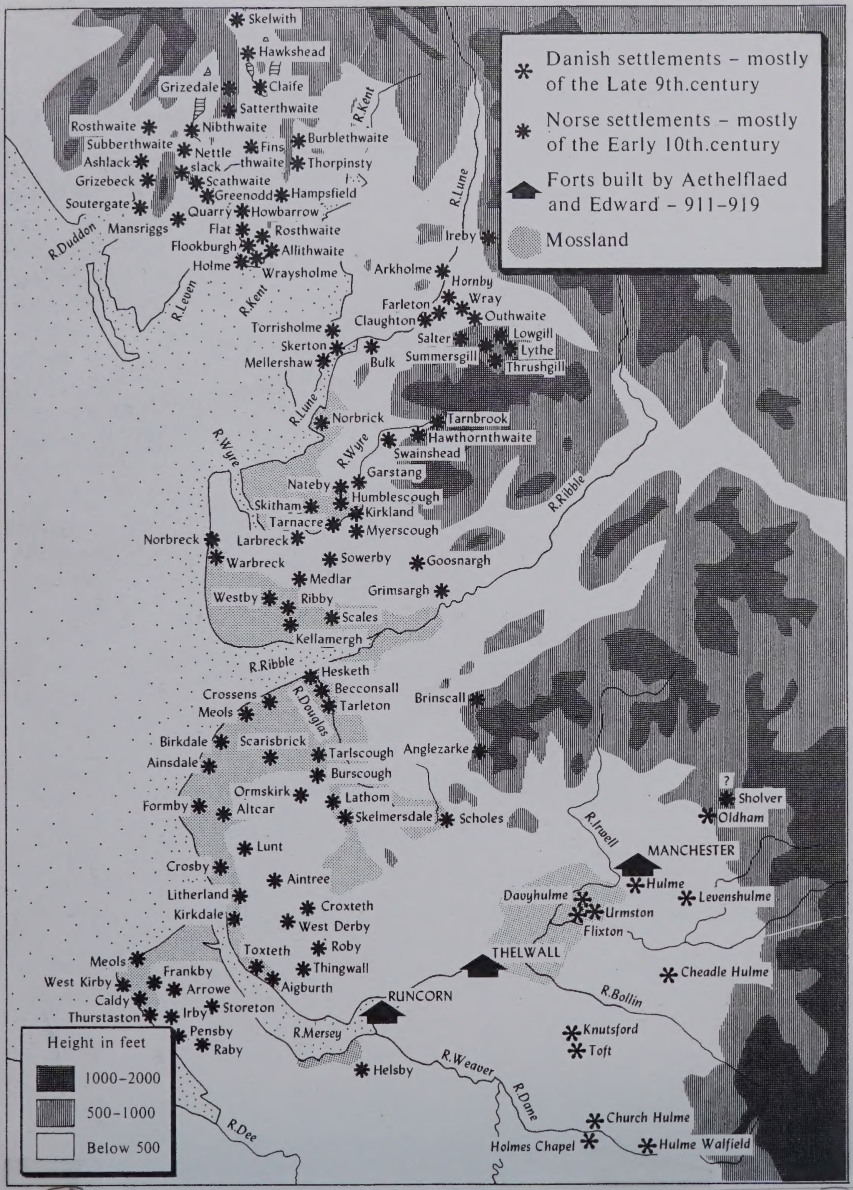
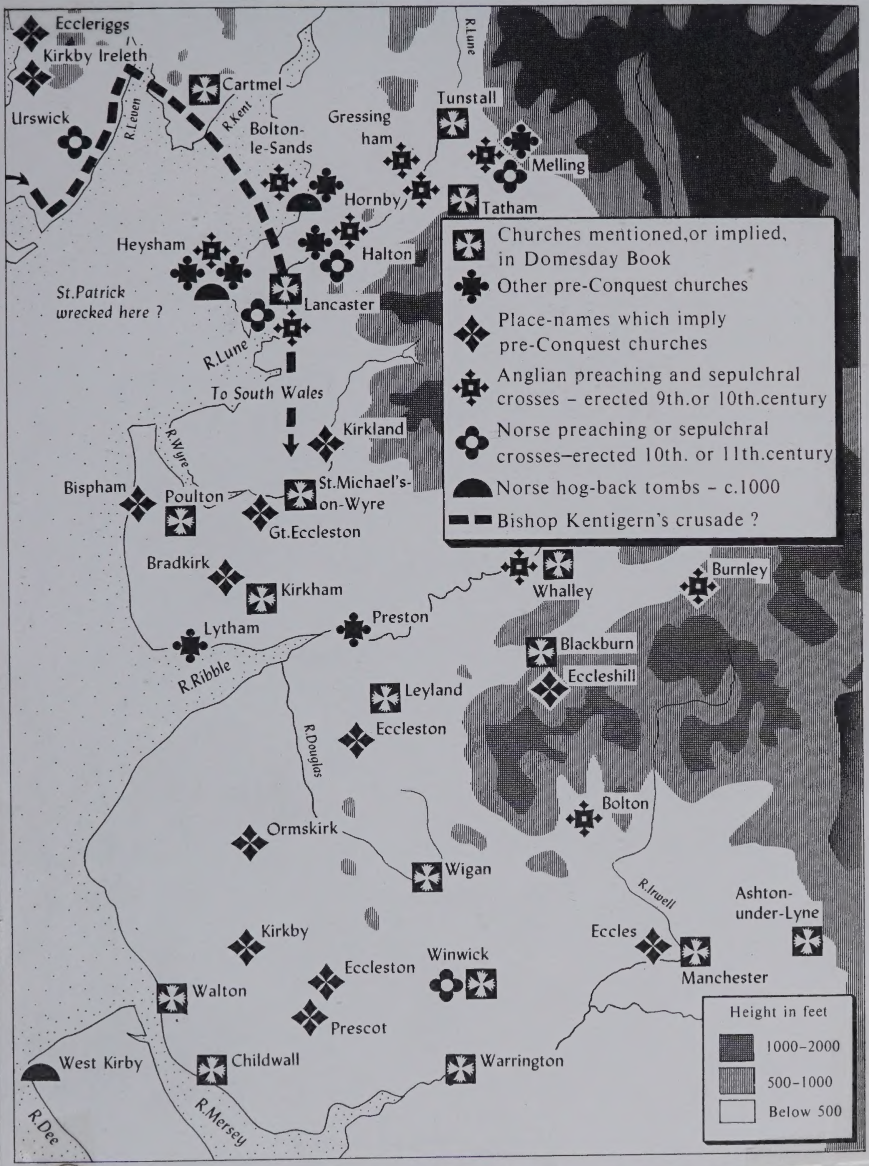

✳ Danish settlements – mostly of the Late 9th.century
✱ Norse settlements – mostly of the Early 10th.century
Forts built by Aethelflaed and Edward – 911–919
Mossland
Height in feet
1000–2000
500–1000
Below 500
Skelwith
Hawkshead
Grizedale
Claife
Satterthwaite
R.Kent
Rosthwaite
Nibthwaite
Subberthwaite
Nettle
slack
Fins
thwaite
Burblethwaite
Thorpinsty
Ashlack
Grizebeck
Scathwaite
Greenodd
Hampsfield
Soutergate
Quarry
Howbarrow
R.Duddon
Mansriggs
Flat
Rosthwaite
Flookburgh
Allithwaite
Holme
Wraysholme
R.Leven
R.Kent
R.Lune
Ireby
Arkholme
Hornby
Wray
Farleton
Claughton
Outhwaite
Torrisholme
Skerton
Mellershaw
Bulk
Salter
Lowgill
Lythe
Summersgill
Thrushgill
R.Lune
Norbrick
Tarnbrook
Hawthornthwaite
Swainshead
R.Wyre
R.Wyre
Garstang
Nateby
Humblescough
Skitham
Kirkland
Tarnacre
Myerscough
R.Ribble
Norbreck
Larbreck
Warbreck
Sowerby
Goosnargh
Medlar
Grimsargh
Westby
Ribby
Scales
Kellamergh
R.Ribble
Hesketh
Becconsall
Tarleton
R.Douglas
Crossens
Meols
Brinscall
Birkdale
Scarisbrick
Tarlscough
Anglezarke
Ainsdale
Burscough
Ormskirk
Lathom
Formby
Altcar
Skelmersdale
Scholes
?
Sholver
Oldham
R.Irwell
Lunt
MANCHESTER
Crosby
Aintree
Hulme
Litherland
Davyhulme
Levenshulme
Kirkdale
Croxteth
Urmston
West Derby
Flixton
Toxteth
Roby
THELWALL
Meols
Thingwall
Frankby
Cheadle Hulme
West Kirby
Arrowe
Aigburth
Caldy
Storeton
RUNCORN
R.Bollin
Thurstaston
Irby
Pensby
R.Mersey
Knutsford
Raby
Toft
Helsby
R.Weaver
R.Dane
R.Dee
Church Hulme
Holmes Chapel
Hulme Walfield

Undoubtedly there were occasional skirmishes especially in the early stages of the settlement, but the Norse filtered into Lancashire rather than invaded it. Their language came to be dominant in many districts of the area for several generations. For years after the Norman Conquest Lancashire men were measuring land not in Anglian hides and yardlands, but in Norse carucates (or ploughlands) and bovates (or oxgangs), and reckoning values not by the English silver penny but by the Norse ora. Even as late as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries many a Lancashire boy was christened Stainulf or Thurstan or Siward as his Norse ancestors had been.

Norse and Danish place-names often look alike. *Kir(k)by* or *Ormskirk* could be either Norse or Danish in origin. But so many place-names in western Lancashire have distinctive Norse characteristics that it is not difficult to show that this extensive Scandinavian settlement was Norse and not Danish. There is no doubt about place-names such as Scarisbrick, Norbreck, Lowgill, Brinscall, Scales, Ashlack or Nettleslack, and some place-names, such as Goosnargh, Grimsargh, Anglezarke and Becconsall, are even partly Irish as well as partly Norse.

After the death of Alfred the Great the defence of England fell chiefly on the shoulders of two of Alfred's children, Edward the Elder, the new king of Wessex, and Aethelflaed, Lady of the Mercians. Brother and sister built a series of defensive forts. The fort at Runcorn, situated at the base of the present Runcorn railway bridge, itself called after Aethelflaed, guarded the Mersey at one of its narrowest points. In 919, the year after Aethelflaed's death, Edward built forts at Thelwall and at Manchester to strengthen the English position in the Mersey valley, and eventually forced the Norse army in Yorkshire to surrender. Aethelstan, his son, did even better. He carried the fight north of the Ribble, and in 937 at the battle of Brunanburgh, the site of which is still unknown, he defeated an important coalition of his enemies, and was everywhere acknowledged as king of the English. Brunanburgh marked the beginning of a most welcome period of peace, which lasted until 980. Then a new series of Danish attacks, which culminated in Canute's conquest of England, renewed the struggle.

Until the days of Edward the Elder and Aethelstan, the Mersey had been the boundary between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. But in the general settlement after Brunanburgh, the Ribble became the new southern limit of Northumbria, and the land between the Ribble and the Mersey passed into the hands of the king. He kept it separate from Mercia, and in the following century it did not become part of the earldom of Mercia. It remained as a royal domain until after the Norman Conquest.


Ecclesriggs
Kirkby Ireleth
Cartmel
Urswick
R.Leven
R.Kent
Bolton-le-Sands
Gressingham
Tunstall
R.Lune
Melling
Hornby
Tatham
Heysham
Halton
St.Patrick wrecked here ?
Lancaster
R.Lune
To South Wales
Kirkland
R.Wyre
Bispham
Poulton
St.Michael's-on-Wyre
Gt.Eccleston
Bradkirk
Kirkham
Whalley
Burnley
Lytham
Preston
R.Ribble
Blackburn
Eccleshill
Leyland
Eccleston
R.Douglas
Bolton
Ormskirk
Wigan
R.Irwell
Ashton-under-Lyne
Kirkby
Eccles
Manchester
Winwick
Eccleston
Walton
Prescot
West Kirby
Childwall
Warrington
R.Mersey
R.Dee
Churches mentioned, or implied, in Domesday Book
Other pre-Conquest churches
Place-names which imply pre-Conquest churches
Anglian preaching and sepulchral crosses – erected 9th. or 10th. century
Norse preaching or sepulchral crosses–erected 10th. or 11th. century
Norse hog-back tombs – c.1000
Bishop Kentigern's crusade ?
Height in feet
1000–2000
500–1000
Below 500

22

The Coming of Christianity

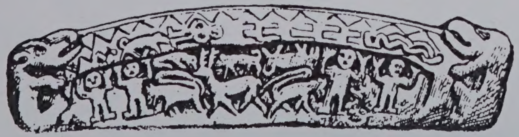
The Coming of Christianity

The Christian gospel reached Britain well before the last century of the Roman occupation; but, with the exception of two Roman coins bearing Christian symbols, archaeologists so far have found nothing to suggest that there could have been Christian communities as early as this in the area we now call Lancashire. On the other hand there are several reasons for believing that soon after the departure of the Romans, Christian missionaries began to convert the native Romano-Britons, and, later, the Anglian settlers who crossed the Pennines from Deira. First, there is a persistent legend that St. Patrick (*c.* 389–461) was once wrecked off the shore of Morecambe Bay. Legend can be most misleading, but today on a cliff-head at Heysham still stand the ruins of St. Patrick's Chapel, built by the Angles probably before the year 800. Hard by St. Patrick's Chapel the Angles built a second church dedicated to St. Peter, a striking proof that the early Christians held this site particularly sacred. Secondly, about 1200 one of the monks of Furness Abbey recorded that, in the middle of the sixth century, Bishop Kentigern of Glasgow had led a Christian crusade from Cumberland to Wales mostly along the seashore, a journey which must have taken him into dozens of west Lancashire settlements. Thirdly, in the second half of the seventh century, Bishop Wilfrid of Ripon wrote not only of 'those holy places in divers regions which the British clergy had deserted' in the face of the Anglian invasion, but also of the lands and buildings in the Ribble valley and in Cartmel, which kings of Northumbria had presented to the Church. Fourthly, the presence of the British word *ēcles,* a church, in such place-names as Eccles and Eccleston, suggest the existence of Christian communities before, or at least in the early stages of, the Anglian settlement. Moreover, there is the evidence of the dedication to Anglian saints of at least five pre-Conquest churches (at Winwick, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lytham, Preston and Halton in the Lune valley), and the existence of Anglian crosses at Whalley, Lancaster, Bolton and other places, all of which strengthens the impression that there was a lively Christian Church working in Lancashire at least as early as the seventh and eighth centuries.

Irish Christians, the followers of St. Columba and St. Aidan, were the pioneer missionaries of this Church, but after the Synod of Whitby in 663 Celtic and Roman Christians joined forces. York became the administrative centre of the Northumbrian church, but when Aethelstan seized the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, he transferred his conquest into the Mercian diocese of Lichfield. There it remained until the creation of Chester diocese in 1541, but the church in northern Lancashire continued to be administered from York. 23

The Norse settlers who swarmed into Lancashire about 900 have left behind them evidences of their Christian activity. As the Angles did before them, they too marked their sacred places with stone crosses. A Norse cross can usually be recognised by its chain-pattern decorations, its carved snakes and dragons, and its wheel-head, or circle of stone running between the arms of the cross. Good examples of Norse stone crosses, now weather-worn and broken, can be seen at Winwick, Lancaster, Halton and Urswick; and at Heysham and Bolton-le-Sands still remain crudely-decorated stone Norse tombs known as hogbacks. These date from about the year 1000.

Christianity did not entirely drive out the old pagan beliefs. On the cross at Halton one side of the cross-shaft carries a sculptured representation of the Ascension of Christ, but the opposite side unmistakably depicts the pagan story of Sigurd the Volsung. Small stone crosses were used for marking important graves, but a preaching cross proclaimed a customary place of worship until labour and materials were available to build a church on the site. The investigators who compiled *Domesday Book* in 1086 mentioned fifteen churches in Lancashire, and referred indirectly to two others. In the north they recorded churches at Tatham and Tunstall and implied that there were churches at Cartmel and at [Kirk] Lancaster. In Amounderness they stated there were three churches, probably Kirkham, Poulton and St. Michael-on-Wyre. South of the Ribble they named churches at Blackburn, at Walton, St. Mary's at Whalley, St. Mary's at Manchester, St. Michael's at Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Oswald's at Winwick, St. Elfin's at Warrington, and the 'church of the manor' of Newton wapentake, which was probably Wigan church. They also spoke of priests holding land both at Childwall and in Leyland wapentake. But since the investigators did not set out to record churches, their list is incomplete. It does not include the churches at Preston, Lytham, Melling, Halton, Bolton-le-Sands and Heysham, which certainly were then in existence, nor those at such places as Ormskirk, Garstang, Sefton, Eccles and Prescot, which were probably pre-Conquest in origin.

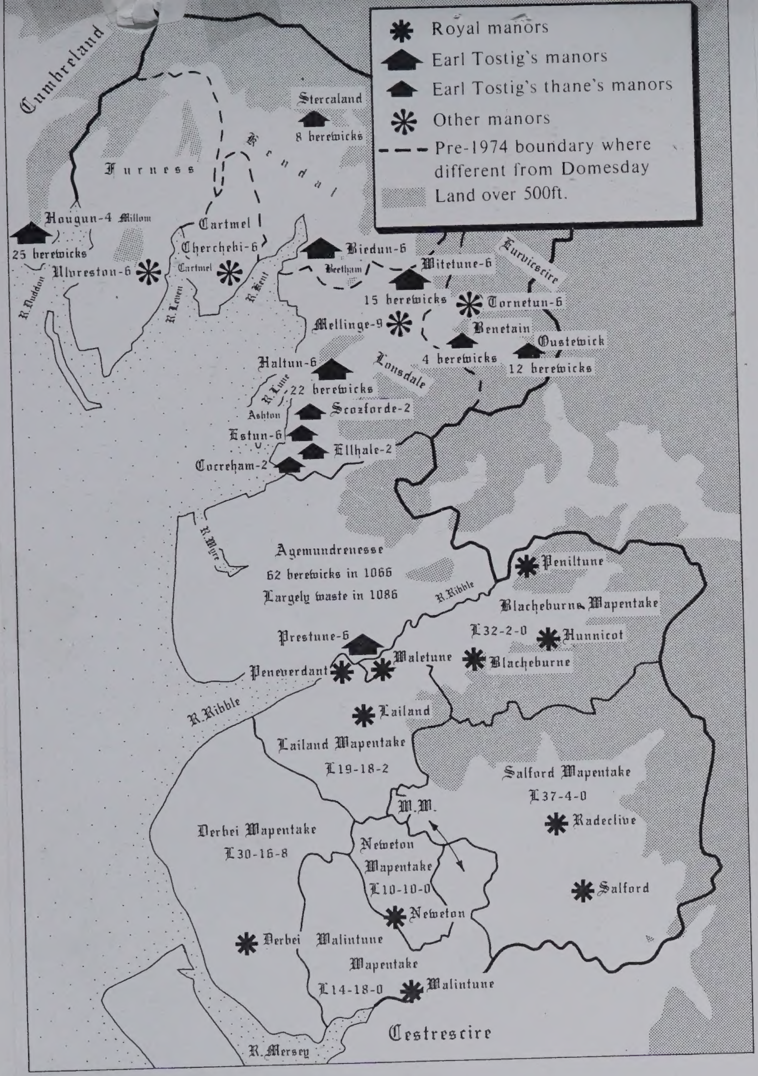


Carving on one side of the Heysham hogback. Does this side represent the Resurrection?

III Domesday Survey and Lancashire

Twenty years after the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror held a detailed enquiry into the way in which land was owned and taxed in his new kingdom. He sent out officials into all parts of England except the most northerly areas to ask questions about the extent of land under the plough, the number of plough-teams, mills and fishponds, and to record the owners and value of all estates both in 1066 and 1086, the year in which the enquiry was being made. This information, arranged by counties, was recorded in two volumes of *Domesday Book*, nearly 1,700 pages all told. *Lancashire* does not appear because the county did not then exist as an administrative unit, but the one and a half pages concluding the description of Cheshire are headed *Between the Ribble and the Mersey*, and the parts of Lancashire north of the Ribble are included in the Yorkshire section. The detail given is patchy and at times difficult to understand, but these three pages of Latin, with their abbreviations and strangely-spelt names, are the earliest surviving description of the land between the Mersey and the Cumbrian hills.

At the time of the Conquest the royal estate between the Mersey and the Ribble was divided into six unequal divisions called wapentakes by the Norse settlers, and hundreds by the English. Each wapentake took its name from the royal manor within its border. The king's reeve farmed the manor lands. The rest he divided into small estates or berewicks, to be farmed by thanes, drengs or freemen, who paid rent to the king partly in money and partly in service. In Newton wapentake fifteen drengs farmed berewicks. Each dreng paid the king two shillings rent a year in addition to his customary services. In Warrington wapentake there were thirty-four drengs; in West Derby, sixty-five thanes, and in Salford, twenty-one; and in Blackburn, twenty-eight freemen, and in Leyland, twelve. These royal tenants each farmed two or three carucates of land. A carucate was equal to eight bovates or oxgangs, and, in Lancashire though not elsewhere, six carucates constituted one hide. It is not possible to give the equivalent of these measures in acres. Originally a bovate was the area of land which one ox could plough each year, probably about fifteen acres, but by 1086 all these measures seem to have become tax-assessment figures only. The different names by which the tenants were known probably indicated different services and duties, for thanes, freemen and drengs seem to have possessed



Royal manors
Earl Tostig's manors
Earl Tostig's thane's manors
Other manors
Pre-1974 boundary where different from Domesday
Land over 500ft.
Cumbreland
Stercaland
8 berewicks
Furness
Kendal
Hougun-4
Millom
25 berewicks
Ulureston-6
R. Duddon
Cartmel
Cherchebi-6
Cartmel
R. Leven
R. Kent
Biedun-6
Beetham
Witetune-6
Eurvicscire
15 berewicks
Tornetun-6
Mellinge-9
Benetain
Oustewick
4 berewicks
12 berewicks
Haltun-6
Lonsdale
R. Lune
22 berewicks
Ashton
Scozforde-2
Estun-6
Ellhale-2
Cocreham-2
R. Wyre
Agemundrenesse
62 berewicks in 1066
Largely waste in 1086
R. Ribble
Peniltune
Blacheburne Wapentake
£32-2-0
Hunnicot
Prestune-6
Penenerdant
Waletune
Blacheburne
R. Ribble
Lailand
Lailand Wapentake
£19-18-2
Salford Wapentake
£37-4-0
W.W.
Radeclive
Derbei Wapentake
£30-16-8
Neweton Wapentake
£10-10-0
Neweton
Salford
Derbei
Walintune Wapentake
£14-18-0
Walintune
Cestrescire
R. Mersey

Domesday Survey

With the exception of *Furness*, *Cartmel*, *Kendal* and *Lonsdale*, the spelling of all names is that given in *Domesday Book.* Figures under each Wapentake south of the Ribble indicate the annual tax assessment in 1066. North of the Ribble, figures in brackets show the tax assessment of the domain lands of each manor measured in carucates in 1066. Kendal later became part of Westmorland and eastern Lonsdale part of Yorkshire.

equivalent social status. Lower down the social scale there were villeins, bordars or cotters, and serfs.

Domesday Book paints a picture of south Lancashire as an area of woodland and mosses, in which relatively small patches of land had been cleared and cultivated. Many thousands of acres were described as *waste* and the plentiful *pasture* was probably very rough grassland. There were no towns at all. People lived in scattered farmsteads or groups of cottages, and there could hardly have been ten thousand inhabitants in the whole area between the Ribble and the Mersey. Today twice ten thousand spectators are considered to be a poor 'gate' for a first-class football match. The land north of the Ribble was divided into two extensive wapentakes, Amounderness, centred upon the manor of Preston, and 'the king's land in Eurvicscire (Yorkshire)', which included the areas later known as Lonsdale, Kendal, Cartmel and Furness. Before 1066 these lands had belonged to an English noble, Earl Tostig, whom his brother, King Harold, defeated at Stamford Bridge a few days before the battle of Hastings. Within five years this northern area had suffered two ruthless invasions, the one in 1065-6 by Tostig's English enemies, and the other in 1069 when the Normans 'harried the north' as a punishment for revolt. *Domesday Book* records that in 1086 only sixteen of the sixty-two berewicks in Amounderness were inhabited, and it gives the impression that Lonsdale was a stricken and impoverished land. The area south of the Ribble could count itself fortunate. In 1086 its estates were assessed at £120 a year, a mere £25 less than their value in the days of Edward the Confessor.

Six or seven years after the Conquest, King William gave the land between the Ribble and the Mersey together with Amounderness to young Roger of Poitou, third son of that outstanding Norman baron, Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury. In the early 1090s William Rufus added Lonsdale, Cartmel and Furness to Roger's estates. In his turn Roger rewarded his most eminent supporters with baronies, for which they paid him military service. Not all the sub-tenants mentioned in *Domesday Book* can be identified with certainty, but Albert Grelley and Roger de Busli divided Blackburn wapentake between them; William FitzNigel held the barony of Widnes, and Roger de Montbegon received land north and south of the Ribble. Roger of Poitou chose Lancaster as the site for the castle from which he could administer and defend these estates. This was the beginning of the county of Lancaster, and in conjunction with the route over the Sands, explains why Furness and Cartmel, which geographically form a unit with Cumberland and Westmorland, were included within the borders of Lancashire.

from his father would

IV Monks and Friars in Medieval Lancashire

There was probably not a single monastic house in Lancashire before the Norman Conquest. Since the number of monastic houses was a rough indication of an area's prosperity in pre-Conquest times, that striking fact is further proof of the sparse population, poverty and remoteness of this western part of the Northumbrian kingdom.

In 1094 Roger of Poitou encouraged the abbot of the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin at Séez in Normandy to send a dozen monks to found a daughter house at Lancaster. Roger endowed this priory handsomely. He gave it part of the township of Lancaster, several small estates in Lonsdale and Amounderness, and the revenues of a dozen churches in Lancashire and the Midlands. In the following century the abbey of Evesham and the priory of Durham, both Benedictine foundations, respectively inherited land in Penwortham and Lytham. Each built a tiny house on its estate for the two or three monks whom it sent to act as estate managers. In 1319 the priory of St. John at Pontefract founded a daughter house at Up Holland, near Wigan, with a prior and twelve monks. These four foundations, all of them minor ones, constituted a very small percentage of the two hundred and thirty houses which the Benedictines founded in England before the Reformation.

Lancashire's thinly populated areas were much more attractive to the Cistercians, the white monks, who wished to find in isolation and in manual work a stricter and more exacting way of life than the Benedictines led. They built in Lancashire two abbeys, Furness and Whalley, the ruins of which clearly show what large communities they must have housed. Furness, founded in the 1120s, held extensive lands, and the abbot was responsible for sheep-farming, turf-cutting and iron-smelting on the abbey's estates, as well as for frequently raising armed opposition against Scottish raiders. Whalley was a late foundation. Thanks to the patronage of the powerful de Lacy family of Clitheroe, the monks of Stanlow Abbey, Cheshire, first moved to Whalley in 1296. For the next 240 years they drew a very satisfactory income from the tithes of the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, Eccles and Rochdale and from tenants who raised sheep and cattle on the abbey's lands.

Two orders of canons built houses in Lancashire. The Augustinians built four: Conishead (*c.* 1180), Burscough (*c.* 1190), Cartmel (*c.* 1190), and Cockerham (*c.* 1207) Priories. The Premonstratensians built two, both *c.* 1180, a little priory at Hornby, and a large abbey on a lonely site at Cockersand overlooking the Lune estuary. The ruined chapter-house, with a modern roof, is all that remains of Cockersand today. Originally canons were secular priests whose chief work was to minister to the needs of the parishioners, but by the time these Lancashire houses were founded both orders of canons had many houses of regulars who followed a monastic Rule.

In the thirteenth century the friars came to England to foster a religious revival by preaching the Gospel and living lives of poverty and self-sacrifice. They founded their houses and churches in busy centres, because they had to live among people and not isolated from them. In Lancashire the Franciscans or Grey Friars built at Preston, the Dominicans or Black Friars at Lancaster, and the Austin or Augustinian Friars at Warrington.

The impression of a relatively poor medieval Lancashire, which this none too impressive catalogue of religious houses gives, is confirmed by the details of their landed possessions. Only Furness, Whalley and Cockersand can be held to have been major foundations, and Furness was easily the richest of the three. In 1535, the last full year before the beginning of the dissolution of the houses, Furness's net income was just over £800, a sizeable sum, but £300 less than the income of Fountains Abbey, and of course not comparable with some of the richest English abbeys, such as Glastonbury with a net income of £3,300, or St. Albans with £2,100. Whalley Abbey had a gross income of £550, but it had to spend a full £200 a year on the stipends of the vicars of its four dependent churches and on fees for its temporal officers. Cockersand's net income in its final year was a little less than £300, and incomes of the other Lancashire houses ranged from £100 or so enjoyed by Cartmel and Cockerham to the £18 a year which maintained Kersal Cell, a small religious centre outside Manchester, belonging to the priory of Lenton near Nottingham. *The Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey*, published by the Chetham Society in volumes 38–40, 43, 56–7, and 64 of the new series, shows from what numerous and scattered lands even a modest monastic income had often to be derived, and *The Act Book of the Ecclesiastical Court of Whalley* (Chetham Society, volume 44, new series) gives some idea of the many ways in which the bigger foundations touched the secular life of the area in which they were situated.

The number of religious at each house was nothing like the same from generation to generation. In 1381, for example, Furness had twenty-three monks and Whalley twenty-four, but by the time of the

Dissolution the number at Furness had increased to thirty-nine and at Whalley had declined to thirteen. Up Holland Priory had difficulty in keeping at full strength. At the Dissolution it had five monks only. Cockersand usually had a score of canons; Cartmel, Burscough and Conishead had about half as many. Lancaster's full complement was one prior and eight monks, with two secular priests to serve the parish, and none of the other Lancashire houses had more than two or three monks in residence at a time. But it must be remembered that these figures take no account of lay brothers, secular officers and servants. The numbers of these varied considerably. The Cistercian houses usually employed most, but all houses which owned scattered lands needed agents to administer them and tenants to farm them.

Lancaster Priory was one of the alien priories of England, in that it had been founded by an abbey in Normandy. In Norman times there had been nothing strange or unusual about this, but after the loss of Normandy in 1204, the crown insisted that it should be consulted before a new prior was chosen or an existing prior expelled. At the beginning of the Hundred Years War, Edward III used the excuse of his quarrel with Philip of Valois to seize the possessions of all alien priories, and in 1414 Parliament officially transferred their estates to the permanent possession of the crown. It was one of the earliest signs of nationalist feelings beginning to affect ecclesiastical matters, and, in spirit at least, was kin to contemporary Lollardy. In 1415 Henry V handed over Lancaster's possessions to the new Bridgettine abbey of Syon which he was founding at Isleworth. The last prior of Lancaster was allowed to live out his life in office, and in 1430 a perpetual vicarage was established in the priory church. But until the Dissolution the abbess and convent of Syon could use as they wished the revenues, which each year their agents gathered from the lands which had originally belonged to Lancaster Priory.

The Pilgrimage of Grace, the northern protest movement sparked off by the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries in 1536, complicated the end of the Lancashire monasteries. Four canons and ten villagers from Cartmel were found guilty of rebellion and hanged. As early as March 1537, Whalley Abbey, unaffected by the Act of 1536, was 'taken into the king's hand' and its abbot, John Paslew, hanged because it had sheltered and fed some rebels. And, a month later, Abbot Pyle and his monks voluntarily surrendered Furness Abbey when they realised that monasteries which belonged to the Crown to international Orders had no place in the new, national church. The surrender of Furness was the beginning of the Dissolution of Greater Monasteries in the rest of the kingdom.

V The Lords of Lancaster, 1066-1322

About 1072, after the 1069 rebellion in the north had been mercilessly suppressed, William the Conqueror added Amounderness and the land between the Ribble and the Mersey to other lands already possessed by young Roger of Poitou. By 1086, for reasons that are not clear, the crown had resumed administration of the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, but a few years later, as part of his plan for strengthening the north-west against the Scots, the new king, William Rufus, united under Roger's control Furness, Cartmel, Lonsdale, Amounderness and the land between the Ribble and the Mersey. Since the main invasion route from Scotland came round the Cumberland coast and across the sands of Morecambe Bay, it was logical to give the lord of Lancaster control of Cartmel and Furness, and to put Kendal in other hands, those of Ivo Taillebois. Roger did his military work well. By 1092 Rufus's forces controlled the border country round Solway Firth, and to consolidate their position were building Carlisle Castle. Roger was also giving some unity to the future county, Lancashire, building a castle and priory at Lancaster, and by creating military fiefs such as the baronies of Manchester, Warrington, Penwortham and Widnes. But this unity was still very fragile. The honour of Lancaster which Roger possessed included several estates in other parts of England, and the old Northumbrian border along the Ribble valley still had much meaning for many northerners including the Scots.

In 1102 Roger supported his brother, Robert of Bellême, in an unsuccessful rebellion against Henry I. All his English estates were declared confiscate, and Henry granted the honour of Lancaster to Stephen of Blois, the grandson of the Conqueror. After Henry I's death in 1135 Stephen disputed the throne with Henry's daughter, Matilda. Naturally David of Scotland could not let slip the opportunities of gain offered by a divided England, and in 1139 he wrung from Stephen the promise to invest his son, Henry, with the earldom of Northumbria. Henry conveniently interpreted *earldom of Northumbria* to mean the old Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and promptly brought his Scottish troops as far south as the Ribble. To add to the confusion, Ranulf II, earl of Chester, occupied the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, and then, negotiating first with Stephen's enemies and then with Stephen himself, tried to secure for himself legal possession of the honour of Lancaster. He was temporarily successful, but in the general settlement reached in 1153 Stephen and Henry of Anjou, the future Henry II, agreed that Stephen's son William, soon to be count of Mortain, should hold the honour of Lancaster. In 1157 the Scots were forced to surrender 'Northumbria', and from 1164, after the death of William of Mortain and the remarriage of his widow, the honour reverted once again to the crown. Through his sheriffs Henry II gave the county administrative unity. In 1168 the area we once knew as Lancashire was officially described as *the county of Lancaster*, and that which we call Lonsdale north of the Sands was later referred to as *Furness wapentake* and even *Dalton wapentake*.

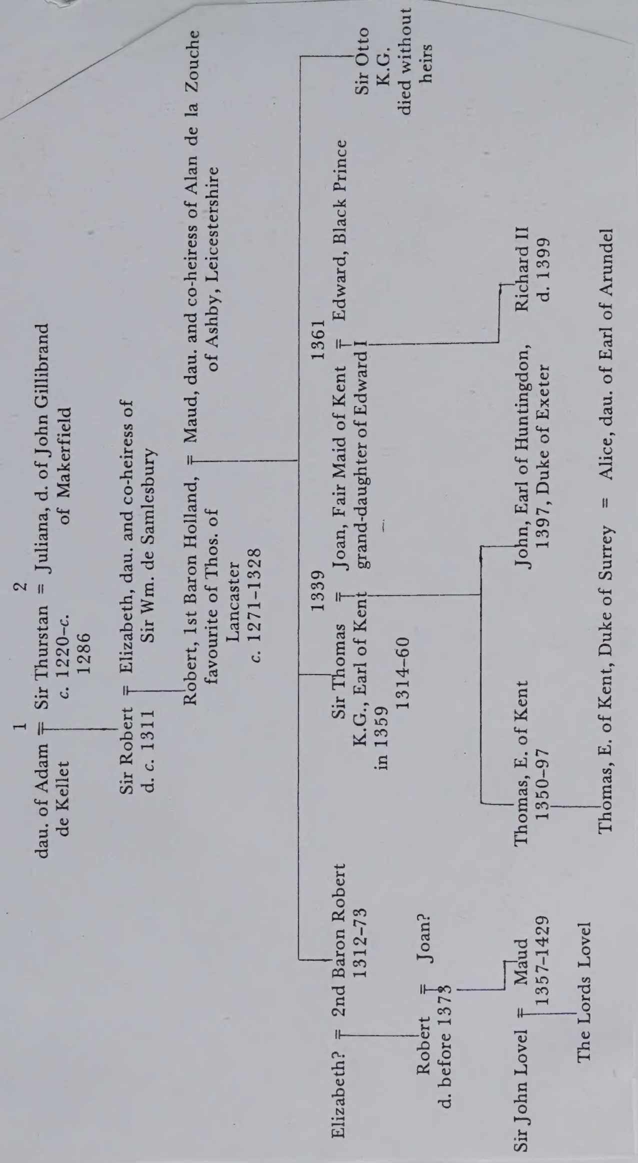
On his accession in 1189, Richard I granted the honour of Lancaster and other lands to his brother, John, count of Mortain. John interested himself in Lancashire in several ways. He reaffirmed the privileges of the boroughs of Lancaster and Preston and granted a charter to the infant borough of Liverpool. He sold or leased parts of the royal estates to his followers, and, for a price, gave to Lancashire freeholders the right of assart in the royal forests. When he revolted against Richard's government in 1194 the heads of several Lancashire families, including Montbegon, Lathom, Molyneux and Boteler, supported him. But the revolt was unsuccessful, and these Lancashire rebels were fortunate to escape with nothing more than fines totalling £700. They found little to compensate them when John succeeded to the throne in 1199. The strengthening of the royal castles at Lancaster and West Derby brought them little comfort, and though John was ready enough to confirm the privileges he had granted earlier, he demanded new fees and fines. Lancashire families soon began to feel the burden of steady taxation and heavy fines for technical offences. Many of them were very ready to join the general protest of the baronage, and John de Lacy of Clitheroe and Roger de Montbegon of Hornby were among the baronial leaders who forced John to accept *Magna Carta*.

King John

During the minority and troubled reign of Henry III the honour of Lancaster was administered by a sheriff in the name of the crown. There was considerable intrigue and quarrelling over this important office. John's last sheriff, the earl of Chester, strongly opposed Hubert de Burgh, regent for Henry III, and in consequence he was deprived of the shrievalty, which passed to the Ferrers family, the head of which was William, earl of Derby. In 1265, however, young Robert de Ferrers supported Simon de Montfort's rebellion, and at the restoration of Henry III in the following year suffered the forfeiture of his offices and estates. Edmund, Henry III's youngest son, became the new lord of Lancaster.

and Cockerham (c. 1207) Priories. The Premonstratensians built two,
a large abbey on a lonely

THE HOLLANDS OF UP HOLLAND


1 dau. of Adam de Kellet
Sir Thurstan c. 1220–c. 1286
2 Juliana, d. of John Gillibrand of Makerfield
Sir Robert d. c. 1311
Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Wm. de Samlesbury
Robert, 1st Baron Holland, favourite of Thos. of Lancaster c. 1271–1328
Maud, dau. and co-heiress of Alan de la Zouche of Ashby, Leicestershire
Elizabeth?
2nd Baron Robert 1312–73
Sir Thomas K.G., Earl of Kent in 1359 1314–60
1339
Joan, Fair Maid of Kent grand-daughter of Edward I
1361
Edward, Black Prince
Sir Otto K.G. died without heirs
Robert d. before 1373
Joan?
Sir John Lovel
Maud 1357–1429
The Lords Lovel
Thomas, E. of Kent 1350–97
John, Earl of Huntingdon, 1397, Duke of Exeter
Richard II d. 1399
Thomas, E. of Kent, Duke of Surrey
Alice, dau. of Earl of Arundel

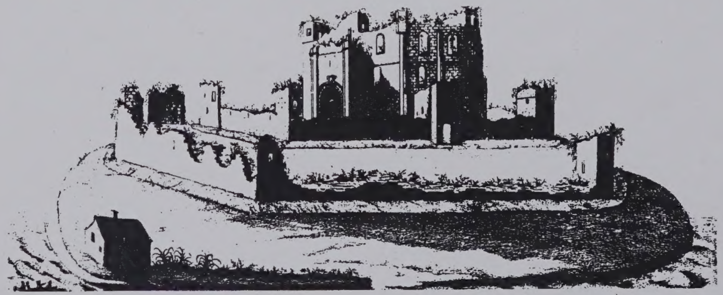
far as Richmond in Yorkshire and then struck westward to Furness, and in 1322 Robert Bruce himself led a devastating attack along the traditional route into Furness and Cartmel. Near Lancaster he joined the earl of Moray, who had been burning and plundering in Lunesdale, and together the two Scottish forces moved south to destroy Preston. Crowds of panic-stricken refugees fled across the Ribble, and fortunately for south Lancashire the Scots carried their pursuit little further, certainly not beyond Chorley. But hardly a township north of the Ribble had escaped devastation so severe that the effects were felt for a full generation.

Part of the explanation of the weakness of Lancashire's resistance against the Scots is to be found in the deep divisions which existed between groups of the Lancashire gentry. In 1297 Thomas of Lancaster chose Robert Holland as his most trusted adviser. Holland's grandfather, Sir Thurstan, had considerably advanced the family fortunes by two most profitable marriages, and with the patronage of Thomas of Lancaster, Robert improved the family's position still further. First he was knighted and then raised to the rank of a baron. He was appointed chief justice of Chester, and placed in charge of the castles of Chester, Rhuddlan and Flint. His estates increased rapidly. He castellated his two chief houses at Up Holland in Lancashire and at Baysworth in Leicestershire, and he founded the priory at Up Holland. All these signs of success and the increasing arrogance of Holland himself angered the heads of older Lancashire families, who thought they had more right than Holland to be so favoured by the earl. So long as Edward I's wars against Scotland were being fought and Lancaster was popularly voicing the indignation of the baronage against Gaveston, the Lancashire families stood firmly behind the earl, but in October 1315 Sir Adam Banastre of Shevington and Charnock Richard appealed to his neighbours to overthrow the Hollands. He was rapidly joined by Sir William Bradshaigh of Haigh, Sir Henry Lea of Lea and others, and their joint forces rode south to Wigan and thence to Liverpool. They tried but failed to take Liverpool castle by storm, and therefore retired to Warrington, from where they sent out raiding parties to secure arms from Halton and Clitheroe castles. By the end of October they had moved to Manchester. In the meantime Holland and the sheriff, Sir Edmund Neville, were raising troops, and on 4 November the two armies met in a fierce engagement at Deepdale, just outside Preston. Banastre and his followers were soundly defeated and he, with Lea and several of his supporters, was executed on the field of battle. Others were severely punished by fines and confiscations of land. Sir William Bradshaigh escaped into necessary exile, and his wife, Lady Mabel, believing that he had been killed, married again.

Mab's Cross in Standishgate, Wigan, still stands as a memorial to the penance she made when Sir William returned home again after Lancaster's death.

The uneasy reconciliation between Edward II and Lancaster, which, since the death of Gaveston, had narrowly survived several crises, finally broke down in 1322. At this point, Edward II showed unwonted energy and resolution, and at Boroughbridge defeated Lancaster, Hereford, Clifford and other rebels. The usual punishments followed. Lancaster was executed at Pontefract Castle, and Holland was imprisoned and his estates forfeited. The honour of Lancaster again reverted to the crown, and all those gentlemen in the county who had detested Lancaster, especially Bradshaigh and Thomas Banastre, Sir Adam's heir, sought revenge against Lancaster's favourites. Private warfare, and general opposition to the sheriff's authority added to the horror of the plundering Scottish invasion, and in 1323 Edward personally visited south Lancashire to try and restore law and order. He entered the county through Skipton and Blackburn, held a judicial enquiry at Wigan, stayed for a few days at the newly-built Up Holland Priory, and then visited Liverpool before moving into Cheshire. Any pacification that Edward effected was merely temporary, for there were constant serious riots and defiances of authority in Lancashire, until the major disaster of the Black Death in the years 1349–51 forced gentlefolk and commoners alike to think of other matters for a while. The overthrow of Edward II by Mortimer and Isabella in 1327 led to the release of Holland, but this in turn led to more plots and counter-plots in which both Holland and Bradshaigh were murdered. In 1334 the court of king's bench met in Wigan to try a large number of local offenders, including the sheriff who was accused of extortion and corruption. In 1345 the fair at Lancaster was plundered by bands of armed men, Queen Isabella's treasury at Whalley was robbed of goods worth £3,000, and an irregular force led by Adam Croft from Furness dispersed the King's court at Liverpool and slew a score of men in the presence of the judges. Since 1340 Edward III had been at war with Philip of France, and the new royal demands, which came on top of the steady demands for help against the Scots, made Lancastrians more disgruntled and rebellious than ever.

It is interesting to note that two of Holland's sons, Sir Thomas and Sir Otto, were founder members of the Order of the Garter. In 1339, Thomas, whom Froissart described as 'a great English knight', married Joan of Kent, a granddaughter of Edward I. After Thomas's death in 1360, Joan married the Black Prince, and, therefore, Thomas's two sons, Thomas and John, earls of Kent and Huntingdon respectively, were half-brothers of Richard II. They both played prominent political roles in Richard's reign, and Kent's son was beheaded in 1400 for attempting to overthrow Henry IV. Robert Holland's eldest son, the second baron, had only a granddaughter to succeed him. She married Sir John Lovel, and the Holland estates remained in the Lovel family's possession until a Lovel made the mistake of supporting Lambert Simnel's rebellion in 1487.



Piel Castle or the Piel of Foudray as seen by the Buck brothers in 1727. Lambert Simnel landed on Piel Island, off the Furness coast, in June 1487. He held court in the castle. There he was joined by Sir Thomas Broughton, and from there began the march through Lancashire which ended in defeat at the Battle of Stoke ten days later.

VI The Duchy and County Palatine of Lancashire

Thomas of Lancaster was as ruthless and as perfidious as any of his contemporaries, yet so strong was the reversal of personal and political feeling at the time of the overthrow of Edward II that steps were taken, unsuccessfully be it said, to have Lancaster canonised. In the memory of the nobility he stood out as the most resolute opponent of the hated king. The act of attainder passed against him was reversed, and the earldom and most of his confiscated estates were handed back to his heir, his younger brother, Henry. The rapacious Queen Isabella could not bear to see everything restored, and out of the earldom she retained for life the honour of Clitheroe and the lordships of Rochdale, Penwortham and Tottington. Once Mortimer had been overthrown, Earl Henry achieved his proper place at court as guardian of the person of the young king, Edward III, and first of his councillors. From the beginning Henry exercised on his own estates the same degree of independence which his father, Edmund, had enjoyed. He was hereditary sheriff of Lancashire and controlled completely the local courts, but the more serious crimes were still pleas of the crown, which had to be tried by the king's justices in the assize court at Lancaster. As time went on, however, his privileges, which were redefined and confirmed by a royal charter in 1342, gradually increased. Within the honour all judicial administration was carried out by the earl's officers, and all forfeited lands, possessions and offices passed to the earl and not to the king.

In 1345 Henry of Lancaster died, and his son, another Henry, succeeded to the title as fourth earl. During the first phase of the Hundred Years War the younger Henry had shown himself a most loyal supporter of Edward III and a tireless and successful military commander in Gascony. These services the king rewarded in 1351 by raising Henry to the dignity of duke, a most distinguished honour, for the first English dukedom, that of Cornwall, had been conferred upon the Black Prince only fourteen years earlier. To grace the occasion Edward chose to give Henry, instead of further gifts of land, the privilege of possessing palatinate powers for life. Henceforward Henry was to enjoy the 'liberties and *jura regalia* pertaining to a Count Palatine as fully and freely as the Earl of Chester is known to have them in the county of Chester'. To the head of a county palatine the king transferred most of his royal or 'palace' (Latin—*palatium*) authority in the county. Norman kings had granted wide powers to earls along the Welsh border, and had confirmed the extraordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham, because all these areas needed strong local government capable of repelling border raids and maintaining law and order in difficult circumstances. Lancashire could truly claim that it was a border county against the Scots, although it was not for that reason that it was created a palatinate. To put his new authority into action Henry set up his own chancery or secretariat and appointed his own justices for his own criminal and civil courts. Lancaster and Preston, respectively the seats of the courts and of the chancery, became the Lancashire equivalent of Westminster, for, as the legal phrase had it, no longer did the king's writ run in the county. But in three respects at least palatinate powers in Lancashire were different from those in Cheshire, for Edward III reserved to himself the right to demand parliamentary taxation from Lancashire and to pardon offenders who had been condemned by the duke's judges. Moreover, he still required Lancashire and its four parliamentary boroughs to send representatives to the Commons. Henry's duchy was confined to the boundaries of the county palatine. On his other estates he used one of his subsidiary titles, and therefore in his lifetime Lancashire tended to be referred to as the duchy rather than the county of Lancaster.

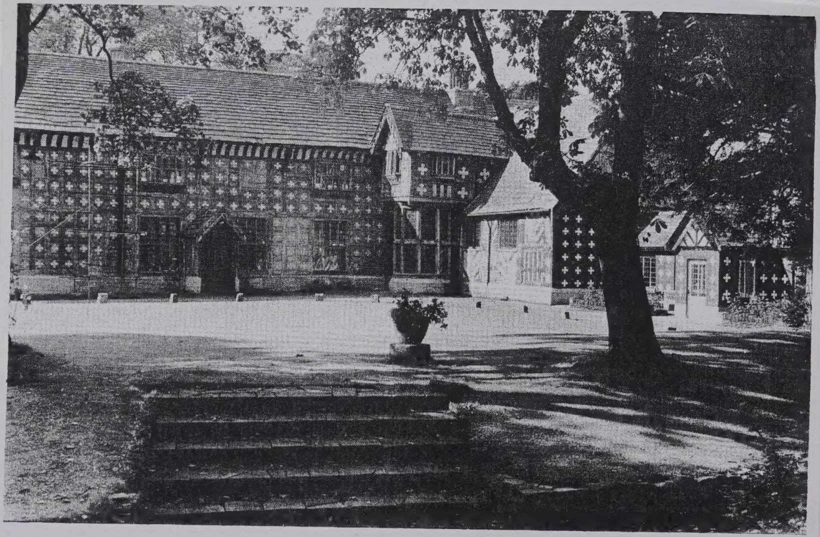
Duke Henry died in 1361, and at his death both dukedom and county palatine lapsed. His two daughters, Blanche and Maud, were his co-heiresses. To her husband, John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III, Blanche carried the county of Lancaster, which was her share of the inheritance, but when Maud died unmarried in 1362, the other lands which Duke Henry had possessed also passed through Blanche to Gaunt. Later that year Edward III conferred on his son the title of duke, but declined to give him palatinate powers. Fifteen years later, however, John of Gaunt, with a most favourable parliament behind him, forced the dying king to grant him palatinate powers for life, and in 1390 used Richard II's need of his political support to insist that both duchy and county palatine should be entailed on his heirs male. Gaunt died in February 1399. His son, Henry, had been banished some months earlier, and Richard II therefore seized the duchy lands for the crown. This gave Henry a grievance, which won for him much sympathy when he landed at Ravenspur in June 1399. He successfully challenged Richard II, and gained for himself not only his father's lands and titles, but also the crown of England.

King Henry IV decided to keep all his patrimonial lands separate from the crown lands. With formal parliamentary approval he declared that all estates which he had inherited from his father would

Mab's Cross in Standishgate, Wigan, still stands as a memorial to the

henceforward be deemed to be part of the duchy. He established the duchy council, composed of the chief administrative officers of the duchy, to manage the various duchy estates scattered in several parts of the kingdom. The county palatine was now merely the most important part of the duchy, and since the duchy was invested in the king, the continuation of the palatinate carried no threat to the crown. Its longevity was assured. It had its own seal, chancellor, courts and officers; but the duchy council in London, acting in its judicial capacity as the court of duchy chamber, showed its superior position by serving as an appeal court from the chancery court at Preston and by supervising all the judicial work of quarter sessions, as well as doing its main work as a court of equity within the wide boundaries of the duchy. Statute law and common law had as much authority in the courts of the duchy and palatinate as in the king's courts, and this no doubt helped the separate judicial administration of duchy and palatinate to come unscathed through the legal reforms of Henry VIII and William and Mary, and even to recover at the Restoration from the logical blows aimed at it by Barebone's Parliament. It was left to Gladstone's first government to put an end to the palatinate in almost everything but title, for the Judicature Act of 1873 abolished the court of common pleas at Lancaster, took away from the duchy the responsibility for holding assize courts in Lancashire, and placed all civil and criminal jurisdiction in Lancashire under the supervision of the new high court of justice. The act did not abolish the court of chancery, which continued with powers and responsibilities in Lancashire similar to those exercised elsewhere in England and Wales by the chancery division of the high court. Until 1974 it held sessions at three centres, Preston, Liverpool and Manchester. The court of duchy chamber has never met since 1835, and the chancellorship of the duchy has changed from a judicial and administrative appointment to a political appointment.

From 1351 the dukes of Lancaster tried to avoid unnecessary duplication in the administration of duchy, palatinate, and later, kingdom. Thus the first duke gave Henry Haydock, his chancellor, the seals of both duchy and palatinate, and in the fifteenth century this fusion of the two offices became standard practice. It was the deputy chancellor who came to reside in the county palatine. The chancery of Lancaster was deliberately modelled upon the royal chancery, and from the days of Charles II at least, the duchy always chose two justices from among the royal justices on the northern circuit to serve in the civil and criminal courts at Lancaster. When John of Gaunt decided to establish at Lancaster his own exchequer of the palatinate, he used the royal exchequer as the pattern for his own.



14. Samlesbury Old Hall, between Preston and Blackburn. The oldest parts of the present building date from early Tudor times. The bay window in the centre of the photograph belonged to the original great hall.

(Southworth)

VII Agriculture and Trade in Medieval Lancashire

Domesday Survey shows that in eleventh-century Lancashire there was far more woodland and wasteland than arable land. Salford wapentake had six times as much woodland and nine times as much wasteland as land under the plough; and in West Derby, the most cultivated of all the wapentakes, woodland was almost as extensive as arable land, and mosses or marshes covered five times the area that wood and arable land did together. Five hundred years after *Domesday*, Christopher Saxton, in the first surveyed map of Lancashire, drew a picture of a much more prosperous county. Of the virgin forest only Simonswood, half-scrub and half-moss, remained uncleared. But the mosses were still as extensive as ever. They had defied fumbling medieval attempts to turn their fringes into ploughland, and still lay swampy and treacherous along the Mersey and the Douglas, on both sides of the Ribble estuary, and in the Over-Wyre district of Amounderness.

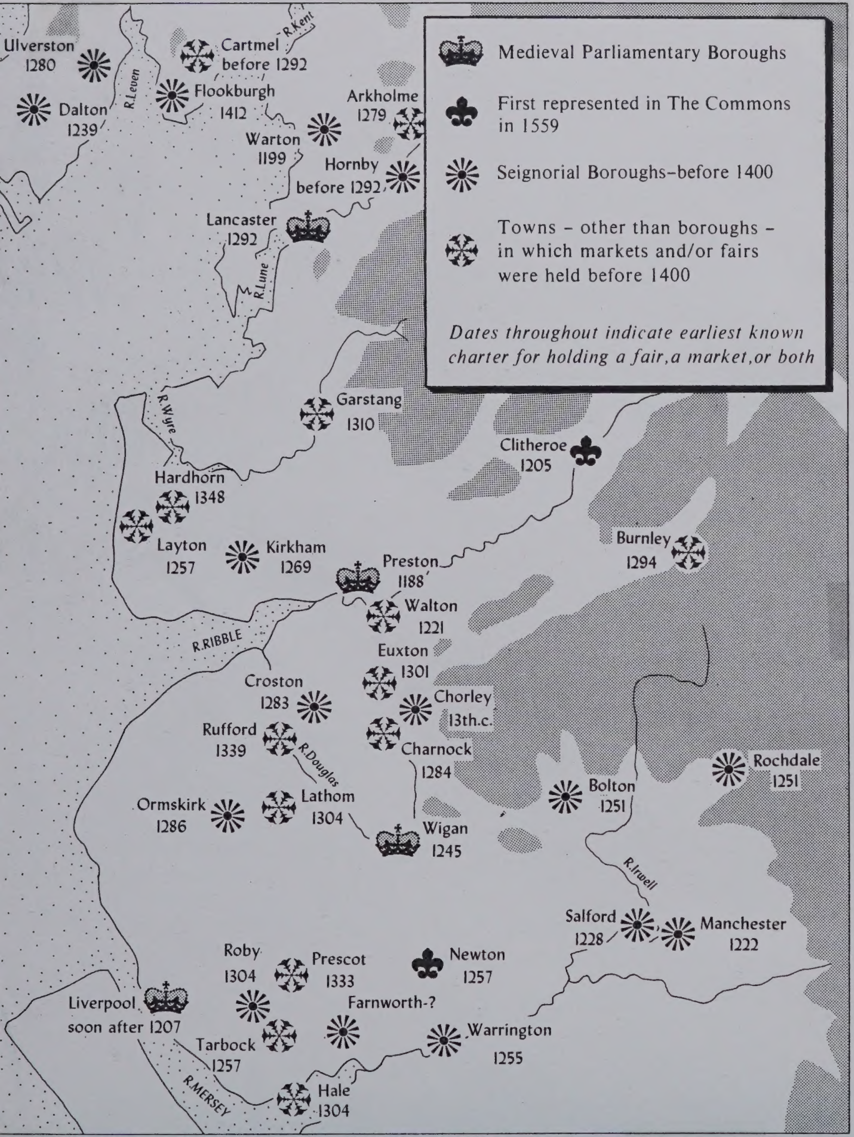
Lancashire landholders began seriously and continuously to clear the scrub and woodland about the middle of the twelfth century. Periodically they would have their villeins and serfs rooting out the trees and bushes of another *assart* or *ridding*, and in the following summer oats or barley would be growing in the new clearing. But since about a quarter of Lancashire came within the *metes* or boundaries of the royal forest, and therefore under the protection of the severe forest laws, the new *assarts* often involved fines on the landholders. Fortunately they found it profitable to continue the clearing even under the handicap of paying fines, and when John, count of Mortain, became lord of Lancaster, he granted his Lancashire tenants freedom from the forest laws in exchange for the stiff price of five hundred pounds weight of silver. In 1199 John succeeded his brother, Richard I, as king, and for a further two hundred pounds of silver, confirmed the Lancashire privileges. The charter is still preserved in the Lancashire Record Office. It states that King John confirmed, among other lesser grants, the right of the 'knights, thanes and free tenants dwelling in the forests of the Honour of Lancaster' to cultivate their woods at will 'without disturbance of the king's bailiffs'. It was a splendid encouragement well worth the high cost, and during the next two hundred years most of the Lancashire woodlands were cleared.

king)
John

The mosses, however, remained. Lancashire people took them for granted, but travellers and visitors always remarked upon their extent and their danger. Leland spoke of Chat Moss in a wet season flooding surrounding areas, and in 1698 Celia Fiennes wrote that 'many meres and marshy places' made travel difficult between Wigan and Preston. Mosses had minor advantages in that they yielded turf for burning and, in some places, 'marl' for spreading on the fields, but these were poor compensations for the loss of land and the barrier to communication which they caused. Not until the Industrial Revolution did engineers find a way to drain them, and even then they had to suffer several bitter failures before eventually they succeeded. Today some of the best agricultural land in Lancashire is to be found in those areas which Saxton showed as moss on his map. The springy turf of the footpaths and the deep ditches which drain the black earth are characteristic of these reclaimed lands.

The Anglo-Saxon burh or borough was a strong defensible site. By 1066 about seventy burhs had been established in England, but not one of them appears to have been in Lancashire. Naturally traders and craftsmen sought the protection of the burhs' defended walls, and in time burhs became market towns with certain traditional rights and privileges. The new Norman barons rarely recognised these rights, and the burgesses, usually after a long struggle, had to pay heavy charges if they eventually succeeded in having their independence recognised again. Boroughs situated within the royal domain had to appeal to the crown. Kings Richard, John, Henry III, and Edward I were usually willing to grant borough-charters, but from the end of the thirteenth century charters again became difficult to obtain and even to keep.

In medieval Lancashire four boroughs possessed royal charters. The king usually based a new charter on one already granted to another borough. Thus in 1179 Henry II granted the burgesses of Preston 'all the liberties and free customs of Newcastle under Lyme', and twenty years later King John confirmed the 1193 grant of 'the liberties and privileges of Bristol' to the burgesses of Lancaster. But Preston declares that Henry II's charter was not the first held by the town, and some believe that Roger of Poitou gave Lancaster its first charter in the eleventh century. There is no doubt about Liverpool's beginning. A letters patent, dated 28 August 1207, was addressed to all 'who wish to have burgage-holdings in the township of Liverpul', for King John granted Liverpool both borough and port privileges, in order to build on the banks of the Pool a port convenient for Ireland. In 1246 Henry III granted Wigan a borough charter, which


Medieval Parliamentary Boroughs
First represented in The Commons in 1559
Seignorial Boroughs–before 1400
Towns – other than boroughs – in which markets and/or fairs were held before 1400
Dates throughout indicate earliest known charter for holding a fair, a market, or both
Ulverston 1280
Dalton 1239
Cartmel before 1292
Flookburgh 1412
R.Leven
R.Kent
Arkholme 1279
Warton 1199
Hornby before 1292
Lancaster 1292
R.Lune
Garstang 1310
R.Wyre
Clitheroe 1205
Hardhorn 1348
Layton 1257
Kirkham 1269
Preston 1188
Burnley 1294
Walton 1221
R.RIBBLE
Euxton 1301
Croston 1283
Chorley 13th.c.
Rufford 1339
Charnock 1284
R.Douglas
Ormskirk 1286
Lathom 1304
Wigan 1245
Bolton 1251
Rochdale 1251
R.Irwell
Salford 1228
Manchester 1222
Roby 1304
Prescot 1333
Newton 1257
Liverpool soon after 1207
Farnworth-?
Tarbock 1257
Warrington 1255
R.MERSEY
Hale 1304

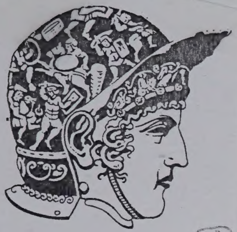
Medieval Boroughs, Markets and Fairs

was an extension of trading rights he had conceded the previous year. These four boroughs, administered by mayors and aldermen, had their own courts (courts-leet), and held regular markets and fairs from which they drew considerable fees and rents. A gild merchant, to which all burgesses belonged, regulated the trade and industry of each borough. All four sent 'two worthy burgesses' to the Model Parliament of 1295, but all quickly surrendered this privilege or responsibility because, they pleaded, they could not afford to be represented in the Commons. Liverpool and Wigan sent no members between 1307 and 1547, and Lancaster and Preston no members after 1331 until Henry VIII's Reformation Parliament in 1529.

In 1559 Clitheroe and Newton-le-Willows were added to the list of parliamentary boroughs. Newton's early charter has long disappeared, but Clitheroe was first created a borough by Henry de Lacy, lord of Clitheroe, in the middle of the twelfth century. By 1559 both had a long tradition of regular markets and fairs, but neither was as free as the other parliamentary boroughs from the influence of the lord of the manor. With better luck Kirkham might easily have become a parliamentary borough. In 1296 the abbot of Vale Royal in Cheshire granted a charter, and soon afterwards Edward I authorised both a Kirkham market and a Kirkham fair. The borough kept its title and status until the local government reforms of the nineteenth century. Also in Edward I's reign Ormskirk won recognition as a borough, but the burgesses never consolidated their claims. From the first, Burscough Priory claimed the market and fair tolls.

Seigniorial boroughs, which are those granted charters by the local landowner or seigneur, rarely survived many years. Some later lord of the manor usually wished to recover full control of the town, and ordinary burgesses before the sixteenth century had little defence against a determined lord of the manor, however much they had legal right on their side. The burgesses of Warrington fought gallantly but unsuccessfully in the thirteenth century to retain their borough privileges. In 1275 they complained to the king's justices at Lancaster that William Boteler, lord of the manor, refused to recognise their charter rights. The legal dispute lasted until 1292. Boteler won, and the *burgesses* were reduced to the status of *free tenants*. Even Manchester, which by the Tudor period at least was the biggest town in Lancashire, did not succeed in safeguarding its independence. The Grelley family, which owned the manor, had recognised Manchester as a borough in the thirteenth century, but in 1359 a judicial enquiry declared Manchester to be not a borough but a market town. It became a municipal borough only in 1838, six years after the Great Reform Act had granted it representation in Parliament for the first time.

Lancashire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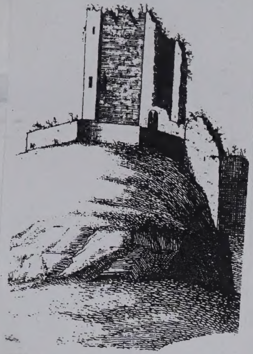
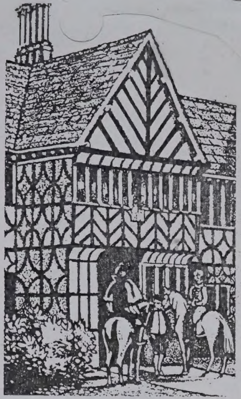
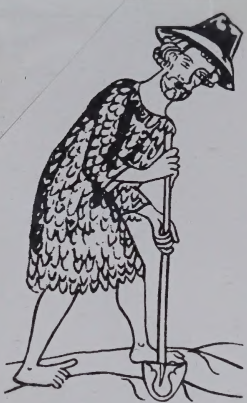
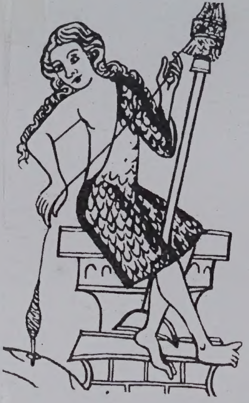
Ceremonial helmet found at Ribchester

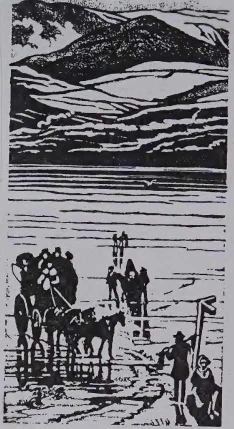

Clitheroe Castle on site of Roger's motte and bailey

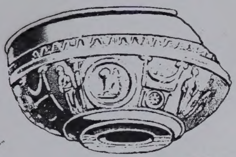

Entrance to Peel Hall, Little Hulton, the home of the Kenyon family 11


When Adam delved . . .

42


. . . and Eve span 43


'Across the Sands'. Many Norse families settled north of Morecambe Bay 19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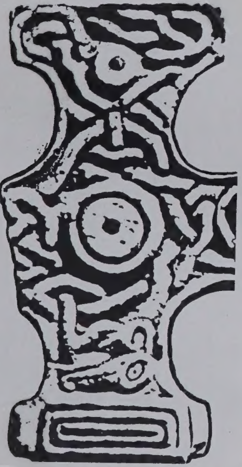
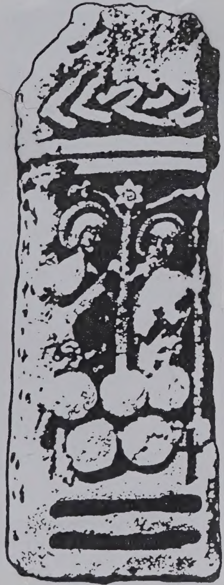
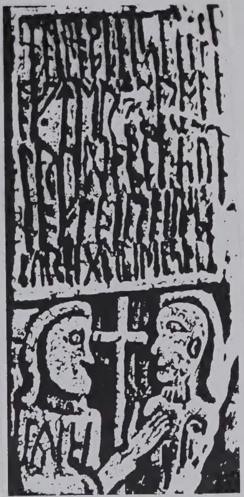
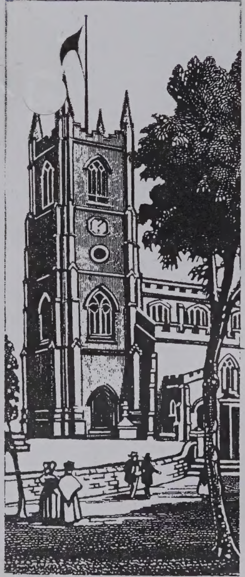
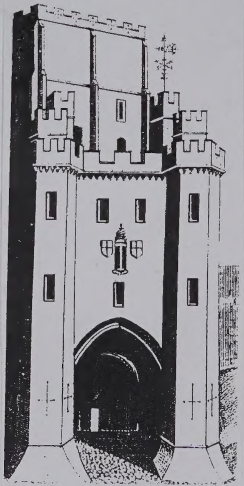
Samian Ware found in plenty at Walton-le-Dale

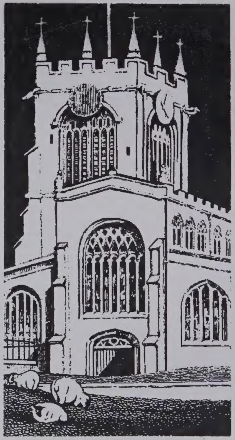

nglian Cross with runes found at Lancaster 10


'Loaves and fishes' cross (Irish-Norse) found at Hornby 26

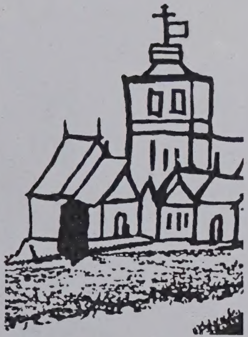

Carving and Runes on the Urswick cross 23


30 *Tower, rebuilt in 1754, of the Priory Church, Lancaster*

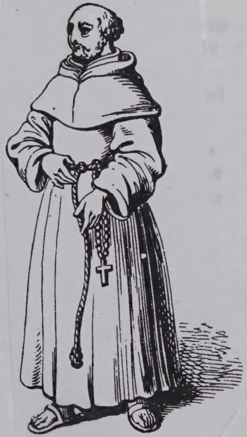

The Gateway, Lancaster Castle. Built c. 1400. Drawn by S. and N. Buck c. 1725 40

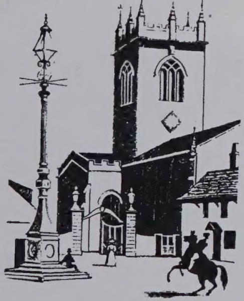

Wigan Parish Church—in Domesday Survey 'the church of the manor' in Newton wapentake? 15

was an extension of trading rights he had conceded the previous year.

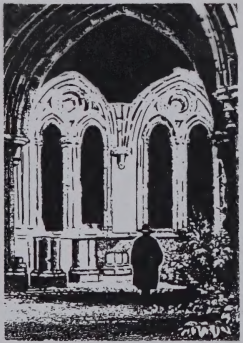


Warrington Friary from a sixteenth-century estate plan (29)

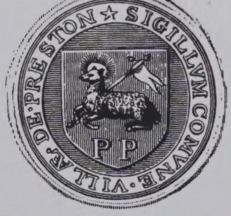




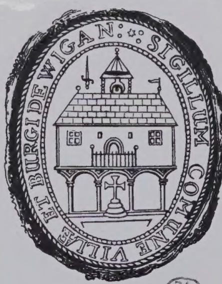
Warrington Parish Church dedicated, according to Domesday Survey, to St. Elfin (21)



Chapter House, Furness Abbey (29)

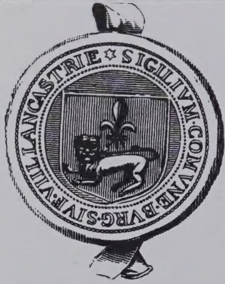


Preston's Borough Seal (45)

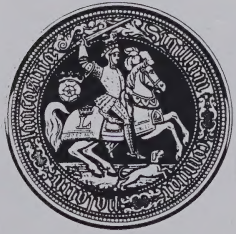


(36)

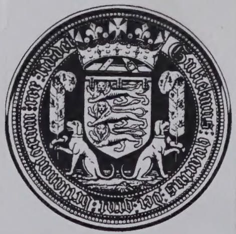
Wigan's Borough Seal



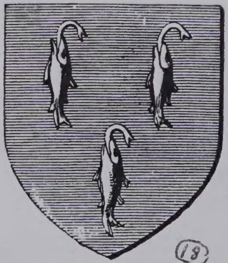
Lancaster's Borough Seal (obverse) (32)



Palatinate Seal in William IV's reign (obverse) (38)

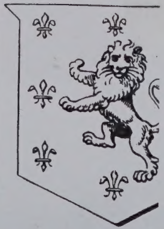


Palatinate Seal in William IV's reign (reverse)

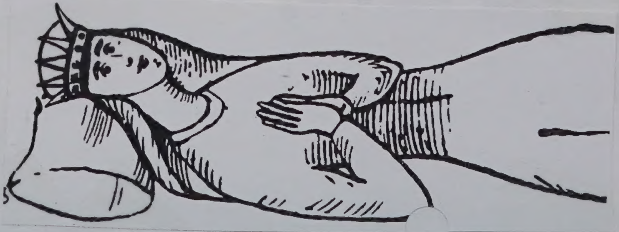


(18)

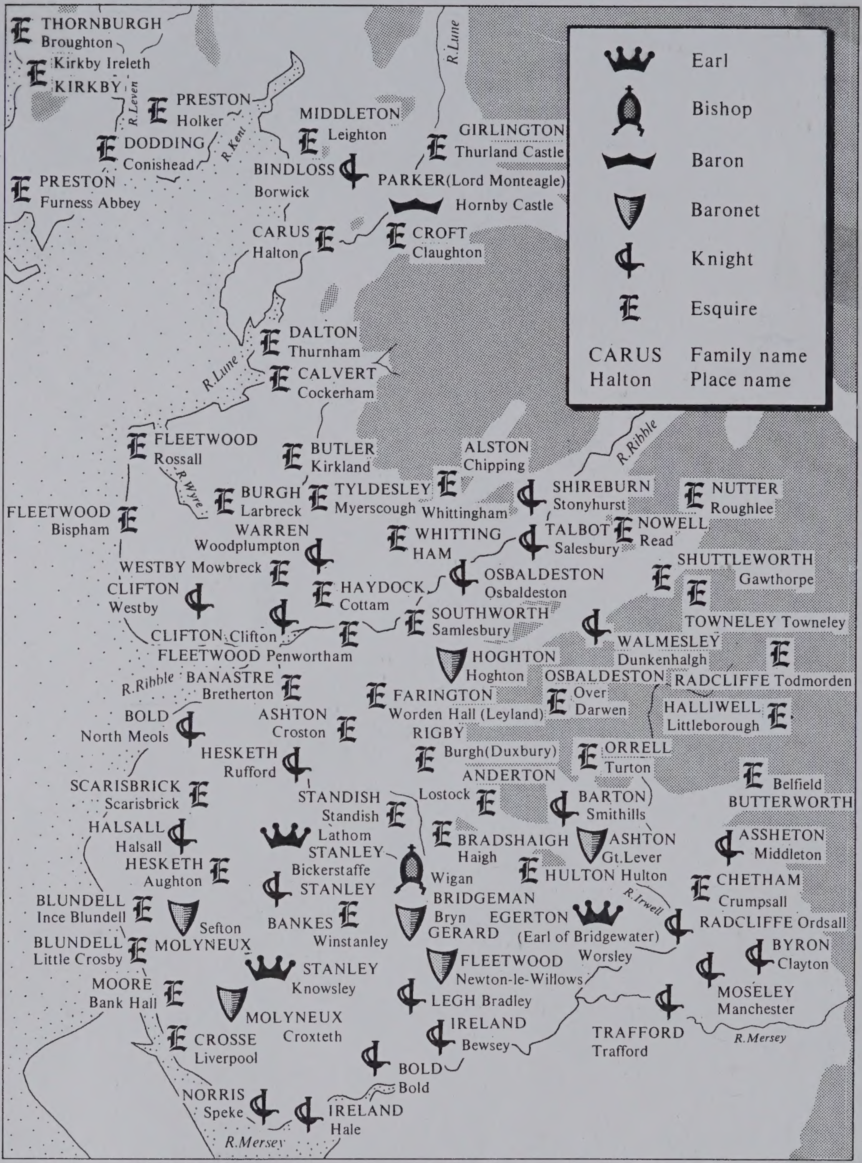
Arms of Whalley Abbey. Whalley was an important ecclesiastical centre in Anglo-Saxon times



Holland Coat of
Azure semée de l
lion rampant gua
argent (38)



Effigy of Lady Margaret Beaufort, 1st Countess of Derby, an enthusiastic patron of the New Learning (50)

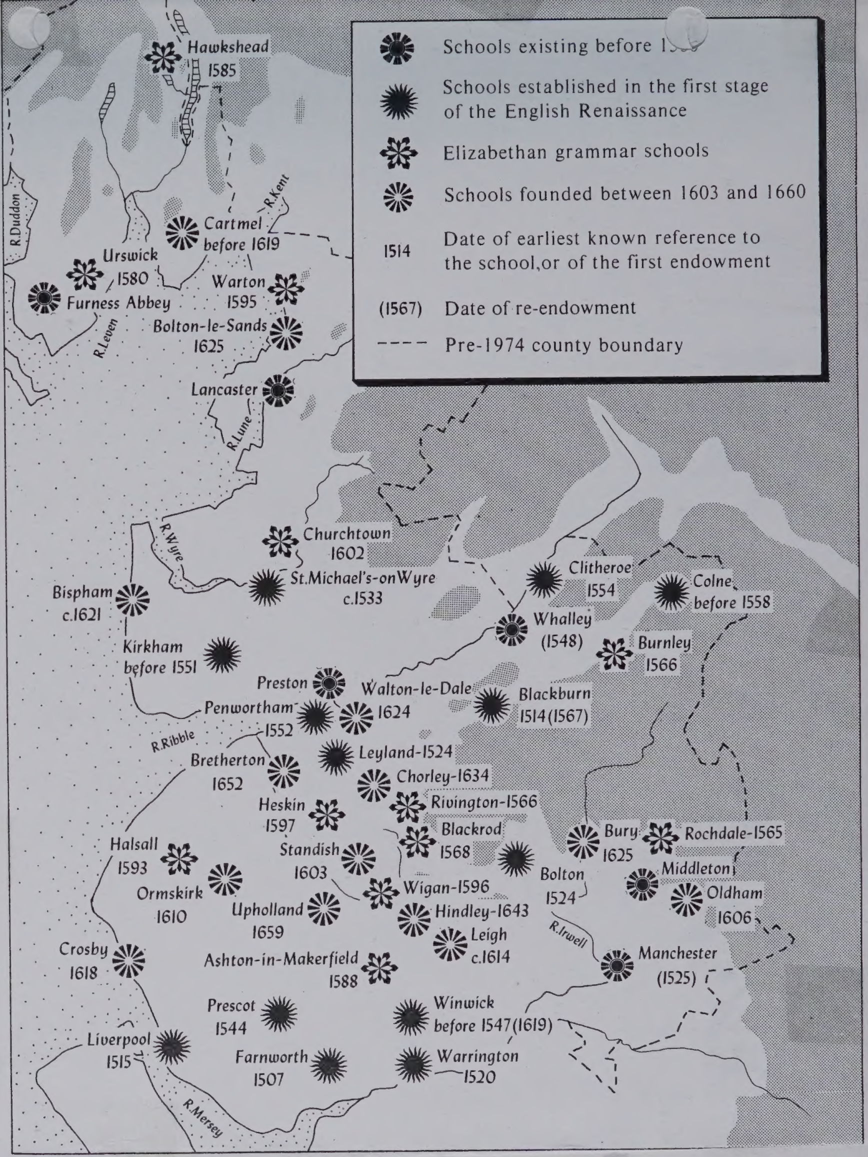

Earl
Bishop
Baron
Baronet
Knight
Esquire
CARUS Family name
Halton Place name
THORNBURGH Broughton
Kirkby Ireleth KIRKBY
R.Leven
PRESTON Holker
R.Kent
DODDING Conishead
PRESTON Furness Abbey
MIDDLETON Leighton
R.Lune
GIRLINGTON Thurland Castle
BINDLOSS Borwick
PARKER(Lord Monteagle) Hornby Castle
CARUS Halton
CROFT Claughton
DALTON Thurnham
R.Lune
CALVERT Cockerham
R.Ribble
FLEETWOOD Rossall
R.Wyre
BUTLER Kirkland
ALSTON Chipping
BURGH Larbreck
TYLDESLEY Myerscough
Whittingham
SHIREBURN Stonyhurst
NUTTER Roughlee
FLEETWOOD Bispham
WARREN Woodplumpton
WHITTINGHAM
TALBOT Salesbury
NOWELL Read
SHUTTLEWORTH Gawthorpe
WESTBY Mowbreck
OSBALDESTON Osbaldeston
CLIFTON Westby
HAYDOCK Cottam
SOUTHWORTH Samlesbury
TOWNELEY Towneley
CLIFTON Clifton
WALMESLEY Dunkenhalgh
FLEETWOOD Penwortham
HOGHTON Hoghton
OSBALDESTON Over Darwen
R.Ribble
BANASTRE Bretherton
RADCLIFFE Todmorden
FARINGTON Worden Hall (Leyland)
HALLIWELL Littleborough
BOLD North Meols
ASHTON Croston
RIGBY Burgh(Duxbury)
ORRELL Turton
HESKETH Rufford
ANDERTON Lostock
Belfield BUTTERWORTH
SCARISBRICK Scarisbrick
STANDISH Standish
BARTON Smithills
HALSALL Halsall
Lathom STANLEY
BRADSHAIGH Haigh
ASHTON Gt.Lever
ASSHETON Middleton
HESKETH Aughton
Bickerstaffe STANLEY
Wigan
HULTON Hulton
CHETHAM Crumpsall
BLUNDELL Ince Blundell
BRIDGEMAN
R.Irwell
Sefton
BANKES Winstanley
Bryn GERARD
EGERTON (Earl of Bridgewater)
RADCLIFFE Ordsall
BLUNDELL Little Crosby
MOLYNEUX
Worsley
BYRON Clayton
FLEETWOOD Newton-le-Willows
STANLEY Knowsley
MOORE Bank Hall
LEGH Bradley
MOSELEY Manchester
MOLYNEUX Croxteth
IRELAND Bewsey
TRAFFORD Trafford
R.Mersey
CROSSE Liverpool
BOLD Bold
NORRIS Speke
IRELAND Hale
R.Mersey

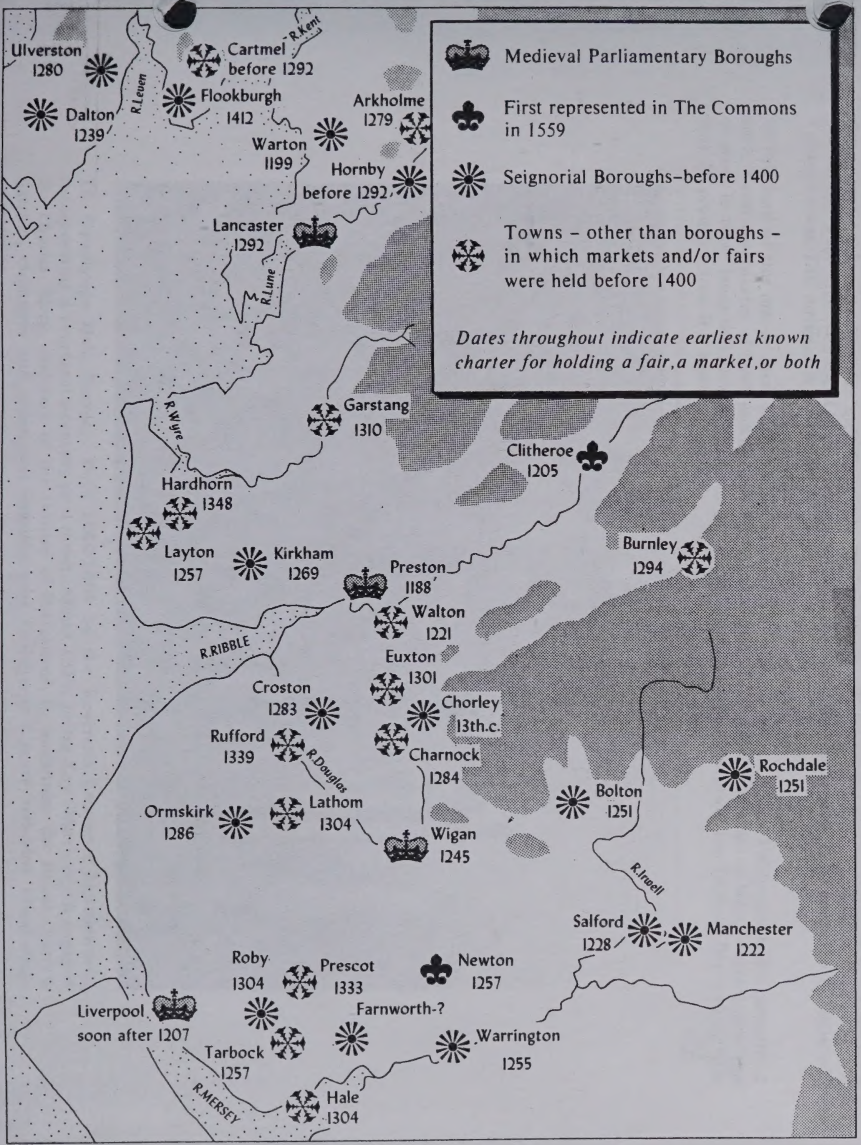
Important Lancashire Families, *c.* 1600

IX Old-established Lancashire Grammar Schools

During the Middle Ages the Church was the guardian of learning. Abbeys and priories educated their novices, and sometimes, as at Furness, organised a school for boys who lived in the neighbourhood. Secular priests combined the duties of priest and schoolmaster in chantry schools, which were usually endowed by some local landowner for the double purpose of saying special masses for the repose of his soul, and of opening a school in his town or village. These schools were always small, for few parents considered that ability to read and write was necessary unless their son intended to prepare for a profession. Hardly any records of these schools have survived. Schoolmasters were certainly at work in Lancaster and Preston from the thirteenth century, and in Middleton and Manchester from the first half of the fifteenth century, and it may well have been that other schools too existed in medieval Lancashire.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century England began to feel the influence of the new enthusiasm for classical learning, which was spreading across Europe from Italy. Scholars such as Grocyn, Colet and Linacre, the last of whom enjoyed the stipend if not the duties of the rectorship of Wigan from 1519 to 1524, returned from Italian universities inspired by what they had seen of the Italian Renaissance and determined to teach 'the new learning'. In turn they fired others, and laymen as well as clerics endowed new schools or revived old ones. In 1520 Sir Thomas Boteler bequeathed land to the annual value of £10 'to found a fre gramer scole in Werington to endure for ever'. Four years later William Haigh of Wigan left land worth 33s. 4d. towards the maintenance of a school master to teach grammar in Bolton, and Sir Henry Farington made provision for the establishment of 'one fre gramer skoyle' in the church at Leyland. In the following year Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, re-endowed the school at Manchester, just as William Smith, a Lancashire-born bishop of Lincoln, and John Crosse, a Lancashire-born rector of a London church, had earlier endowed schools in Farnworth (Widnes) and in Liverpool. The religious changes and uncertainties, which followed the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536–9 and the dissolution of the chantries in 1546, curtailed such activities. Only at Penwortham (now Hutton Grammar School) and at Clitheroe were new schools founded in Lancashire during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary.


Schools existing before 1
Schools established in the first stage of the English Renaissance
Elizabethan grammar schools
Schools founded between 1603 and 1660
1514 Date of earliest known reference to the school, or of the first endowment
(1567) Date of re-endowment
Pre-1974 county boundary
Hawkshead 1585
R.Duddon
Cartmel before 1619
R.Kent
Urswick 1580
Furness Abbey
Warton 1595
R.Leven
Bolton-le-Sands 1625
Lancaster
R.Lune
R.Wyre
Churchtown 1602
St.Michael's-onWyre c.1533
Bispham c.1621
Clitheroe 1554
Colne before 1558
Whalley (1548)
Burnley 1566
Kirkham before 1551
Preston
Walton-le-Dale 1624
Blackburn 1514(1567)
Penwortham 1552
R.Ribble
Bretherton 1652
Leyland-1524
Chorley-1634
Rivington-1566
Heskin 1597
Blackrod 1568
Bury 1625
Rochdale-1565
Halsall 1593
Standish 1603
Bolton 1524
Middleton
Ormskirk 1610
Wigan-1596
Oldham 1606
Upholland 1659
Hindley-1643
Leigh c.1614
R.Irwell
Crosby 1618
Ashton-in-Makerfield 1588
Manchester (1525)
Prescot 1544
Winwick before 1547(1619)
Liverpool 1515
Farnworth 1507
Warrington 1520
R.Mersey


Medieval Parliamentary Boroughs
First represented in The Commons in 1559
Seignorial Boroughs–before 1400
Towns – other than boroughs – in which markets and/or fairs were held before 1400
Dates throughout indicate earliest known charter for holding a fair, a market, or both
Ulverston 1280
Cartmel before 1292
R.Kent
R.Leven
Dalton 1239
Flookburgh 1412
Arkholme 1279
Warton 1199
Hornby before 1292
Lancaster 1292
R.Lune
R.Wyre
Garstang 1310
Clitheroe 1205
Hardhorn 1348
Layton 1257
Kirkham 1269
Preston 1188
Burnley 1294
Walton 1221
R.RIBBLE
Euxton 1301
Croston 1283
Chorley 13th.c.
Charnock 1284
Rufford 1339
R.Douglas
Ormskirk 1286
Lathom 1304
Wigan 1245
Bolton 1251
Rochdale 1251
R.Irwell
Salford 1228
Manchester 1222
Roby 1304
Prescot 1333
Newton 1257
Farnworth-?
Liverpool soon after 1207
Tarbock 1257
Warrington 1255
R.MERSEY
Hale 1304

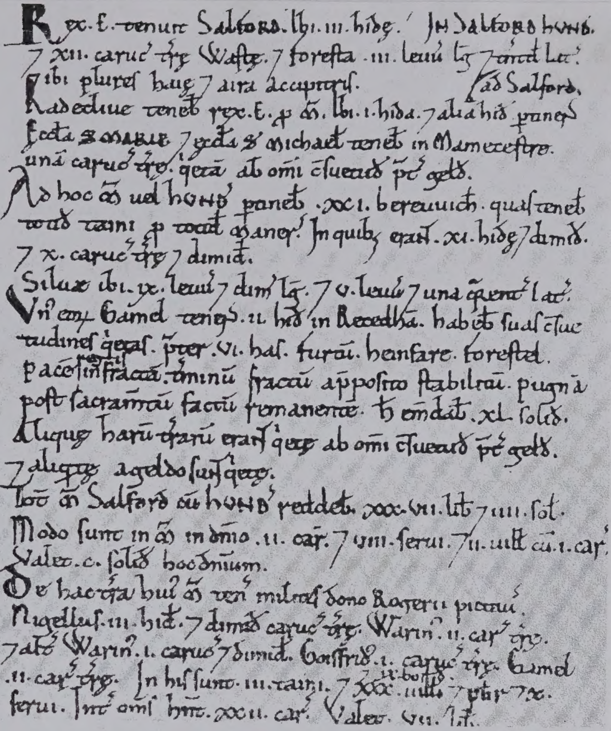
Medieval Boroughs, Markets and Fairs

was an extension of trading rights he had conceded the previous year. These four boroughs, administered by mayors and aldermen, had their own courts (courts-leet), and held regular markets and fairs from which they drew considerable fees and rents. A gild merchant, to which all burgesses belonged, regulated the trade and industry of each borough. All four sent 'two worthy burgesses' to the Model Parliament of 1295, but all quickly surrendered this privilege or responsibility because, they pleaded, they could not afford to be represented in the Commons. Liverpool and Wigan sent no members between 1307 and 1547, and Lancaster and Preston no members after 1331 until Henry VIII's Reformation Parliament in 1529.

In 1559 Clitheroe and Newton-le-Willows were added to the list of parliamentary boroughs. Newton's early charter has long disappeared, but Clitheroe was first created a borough by Henry de Lacy, lord of Clitheroe, in the middle of the twelfth century. By 1559 both had a long tradition of regular markets and fairs, but neither was as free as the other parliamentary boroughs from the influence of the lord of the manor. With better luck Kirkham might easily have become a parliamentary borough. In 1296 the abbot of Vale Royal in Cheshire granted a charter, and soon afterwards Edward I authorised both a Kirkham market and a Kirkham fair. The borough kept its title and status until the local government reforms of the nineteenth century. Also in Edward I's reign Ormskirk won recognition as a borough, but the burgesses never consolidated their claims. From the first, Burscough Priory claimed the market and fair tolls.

Seigniorial boroughs, which are those granted charters by the local landowner or seigneur, rarely survived many years. Some later lord of the manor usually wished to recover full control of the town, and ordinary burgesses before the sixteenth century had little defence against a determined lord of the manor, however much they had legal right on their side. The burgesses of Warrington fought gallantly but unsuccessfully in the thirteenth century to retain their borough privileges. In 1275 they complained to the king's justices at Lancaster that William Boteler, lord of the manor, refused to recognise their charter rights. The legal dispute lasted until 1292. Boteler won, and the *burgesses* were reduced to the status of *free tenants*. Even Manchester, which by the Tudor period at least was the biggest town in Lancashire, did not succeed in safeguarding its independence. The Grelley family, which owned the manor, had recognised Manchester as a borough in the thirteenth century, but in 1359 a judicial enquiry declared Manchester to be not a borough but a market town. It became a municipal borough only in 1838, six years after the Great Reform Act had granted it representation in Parliament for the first time.

7. Domesday Book's description of South East Lancashire.



Translation

In Salford Hundred

King Edward [the Confessor] held Salford. There are 3 hides and 12 carucates of waste land and forest 3 leagues long and the same in width, and there are a number of enclosures and a hawk's eyrie.

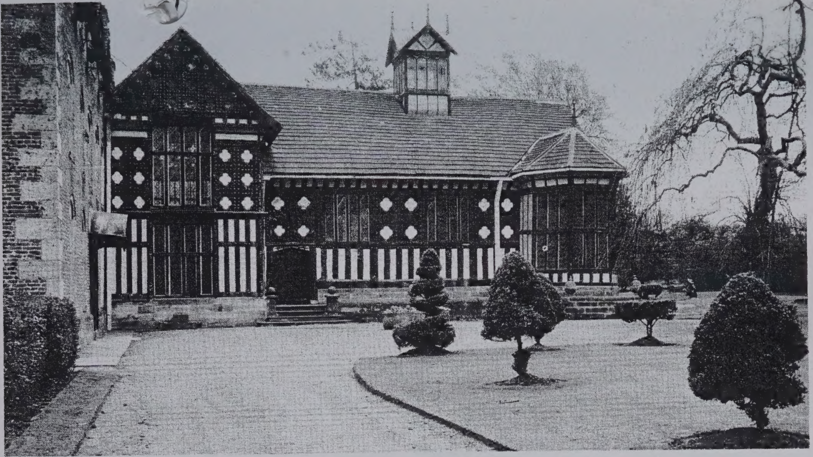
King Edward held Radcliffe as 1 manor. There [at Radcliffe] is one hide and another hide belonging to Salford.

The church of St. Mary and the church of St. Michael [at Ashton-under-Lyne] held in Manchester 1 carucate of land quit from all dues except geld. To this manor or hundred belonged 21 berewicks [subsidiary manors] which as many thanes held as the same number of manors. In these there were 11½ hides and 10½ carucates of land. There is woodland there 9½ leagues long and 5 leagues and 1 furlong wide.

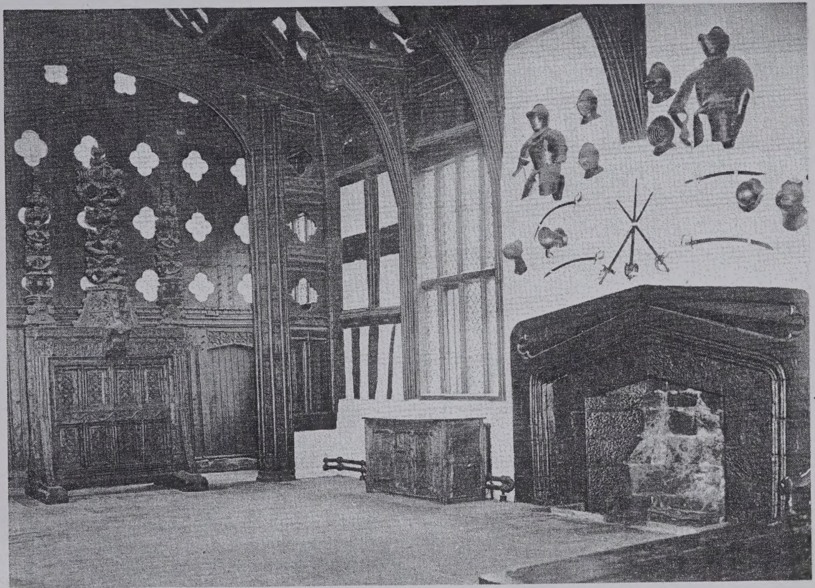
Gamel, one of those holding 2 hides in Rochdale, was free of his customs except these six—theft, house-breaking, premeditated assault [forsteal], breach of the king's peace, disobeying the reeve's summons, and renewing an affray after swearing not to. For these offences he paid 40 shillings. Others of these lands were quit from every due except geld, and a few are quit from geld. The whole manor of Salford with the hundred used to pay 37 pounds and 4 shillings. At present there are in demesne in the manor 2 plough teams and 8 serfs and 2 villeins with 1 plough team. This demesne is worth 100 shillings.

Of this land of this manor these knights hold by the gift of Roger of Poiton—Nigel 3 hides and half a carucate of land, Warin 2 carucates of land, and another Warin 1½ carucates, Geoffrey 1 carucate of land, Gamel 2 carucates of land. In these lands there are 3 thanes and 30 villeins and 9 bordars and a priest and 10 serfs. Between all they have 22 plough teams. It is worth 7 pounds.

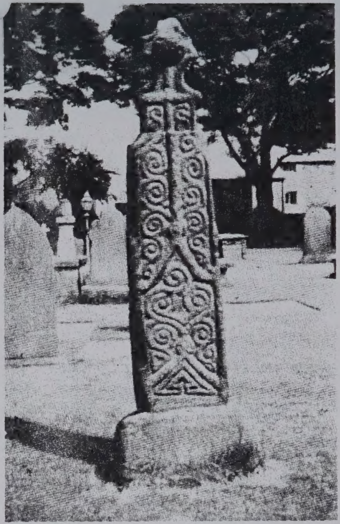
13. Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley. Built 1600-1608 by the Reverend Lawrence Shuttleworth, incorporating a fourteenth-century peel tower. About 1850, James Kay-Shuttleworth engaged Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament, to modernise the house. Barry's parapet, chimneys and redesigned entrance gave Gawthorpe a more orthodox Elizabethan appearance.



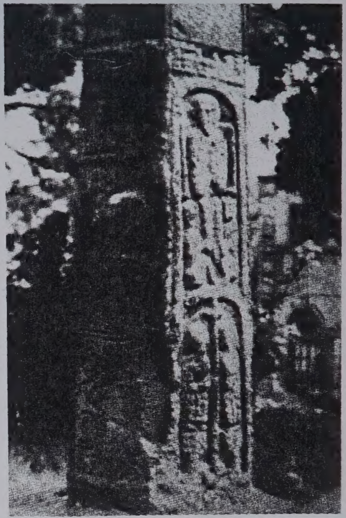
9. Rufford Old Hall. The western facade of the timbered Hall built by Thomas Hesketh in the reign of Henry VII. The lantern replaces the louvre which originally allowed the smoke to escape from the fire on the central hearth.



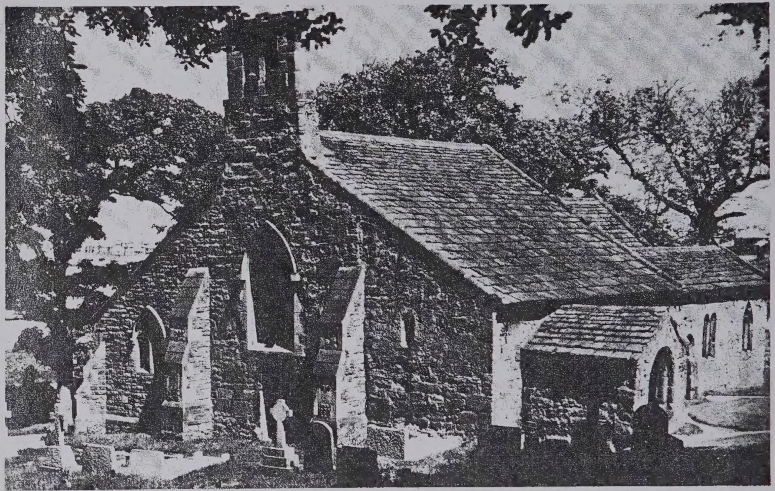
10. Rufford Old Hall. The south-east corner of the great hall. The stone fireplace and chimney replaced the central hearth towards 1600. The origin of the curiously-carved oak screen has caused considerable speculation.



1. Anglian Cross, one of three (probably ninth century,) in Whalley churchyard.



2. Norse Cross, Halton (about 1000 A.D.). This panel shows the Christian symbols.



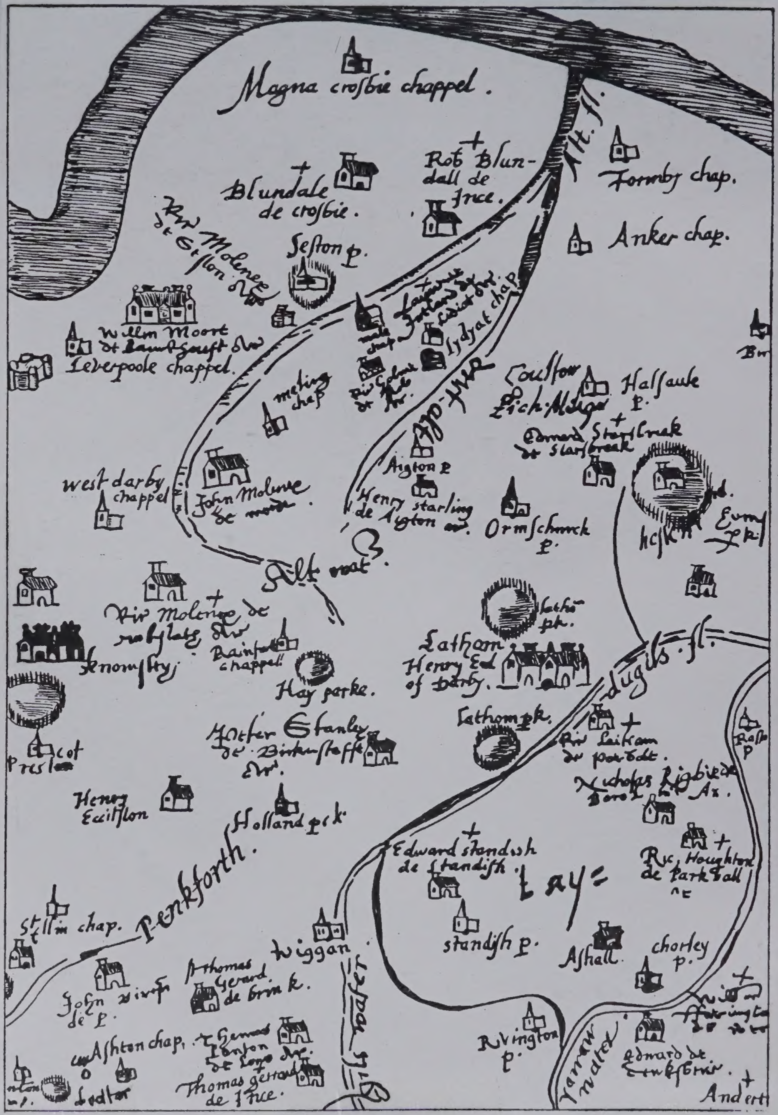
3. St. Peter's Church, Heysham, the younger of the two pre-Norman foundations on this site sacred to early Christians.

The Elizabethan Church Settlement was designed to offend as few people as possible, but Elizabeth's decision to assume the title of 'Supreme Governor of this realm . . . as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal' could not help but estrange the Roman Catholics; and her decision to rule her church through bishops and to instruct her clergy to wear vestments and to follow the rubrics of the prayer book gravely displeased many Puritans.

Lancashire was the strongest Catholic county in England. From 1567 onwards, especially in Ribblesdale, the Fylde and the south-west, many landed gentry refused to attend their parish church. They were called *recusants,* the refusers to go to church. They encouraged their tenants to follow their example. At first the fine was only 12 pence for each offence, and even this was rarely levied in Lancashire for most of the justices of the peace were either Catholics or Catholic sympathisers themselves. The offence became more serious after Pope Pius V in 1570 had excommunicated Elizabeth, and still more so when ten years later Parsons and Campion came secretly across the Channel to lead a Jesuit mission to win back England to the Catholic faith. Naturally Elizabeth's government henceforward regarded every Catholic as a potential traitor and more severe recusancy laws were passed to try and destroy the Roman Catholic Church in England. From 1581 it was high treason for a priest to say the Mass. Recusancy fines were fixed at £20 a month for non-attendance at the parish church services, and a Catholic landowner could lose two-thirds of his land if he persisted in defying the law. Most Lancashire Catholics endured these penalties with remarkable patience. They took no part in plots against Elizabeth, but they were quietly determined to continue in their faith. In this they were greatly encouraged by such priests as Laurence Vaux, the Blackrod boy who became warden of Manchester Collegiate Church in 1558, and William Allen, a future cardinal who was born at Rossall, and who in 1568 founded the English College at Douai. By secret routes Lancashire Catholics sent their sons to Douai, St. Omer, Rome, and elsewhere in Europe to be educated as priests, and from about 1575 the first trickle of Lancashire-born priests began to return to England. In 1585 Elizabeth's government considered that despite several arrests there were still over a score (53)

About 1590, Lord Burghley had a map of Lancashire drawn so that, by seeing the relative position of gentlemen's houses, he could more easily take precautionary measures against Roman Catholics. He marked the homes of well-known recusants with a cross. The map is drawn with the west at the top, and this section shows part of the coast between the Ribble and the Mersey.

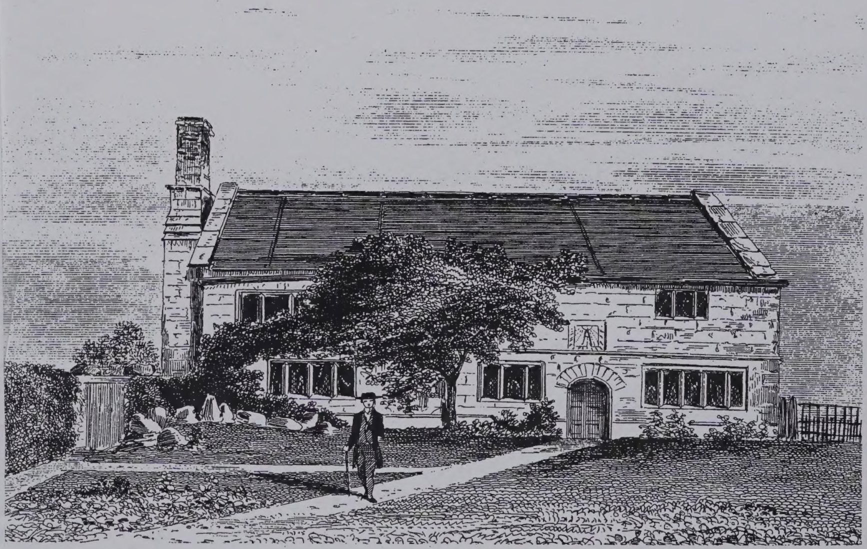
The original map is in the British Museum, but it has been published by the Catholic Record Society under the title *Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire* (54)


Magna crosbie chappel.
Alt. fl.
Formby chap.
Anker chap.
Rob Blundall de Ince.
Blundale de crosbie.
Sefton p.
Willm Moore
Leverpoole chappel.
meling chap
lydyat chap.
Halsaule p.
Edward Starkbreak de Starkbreak
Aigton p
west darby chappel
John Molune
Henry starling de Aigton
Ormschurck p.
Alt water.
Rainford chappell
Hay parke.
Latham Henry Erl of Darby.
Lathom pk.
dugls. fl.
Ecot Preston
Stanley
Henry Eccilston
Holland p.
Penkforth.
Edward standish de standish.
Ric. Houghton de Park hall
standish p.
Ashall.
chorley p.
Stllm chap.
wiggan.
Thomas Gerard de brink.
John de p.
Ashton chap.
Thomas gerrard de Ince.
Rvington p.
yarrow water
edward de
Andert

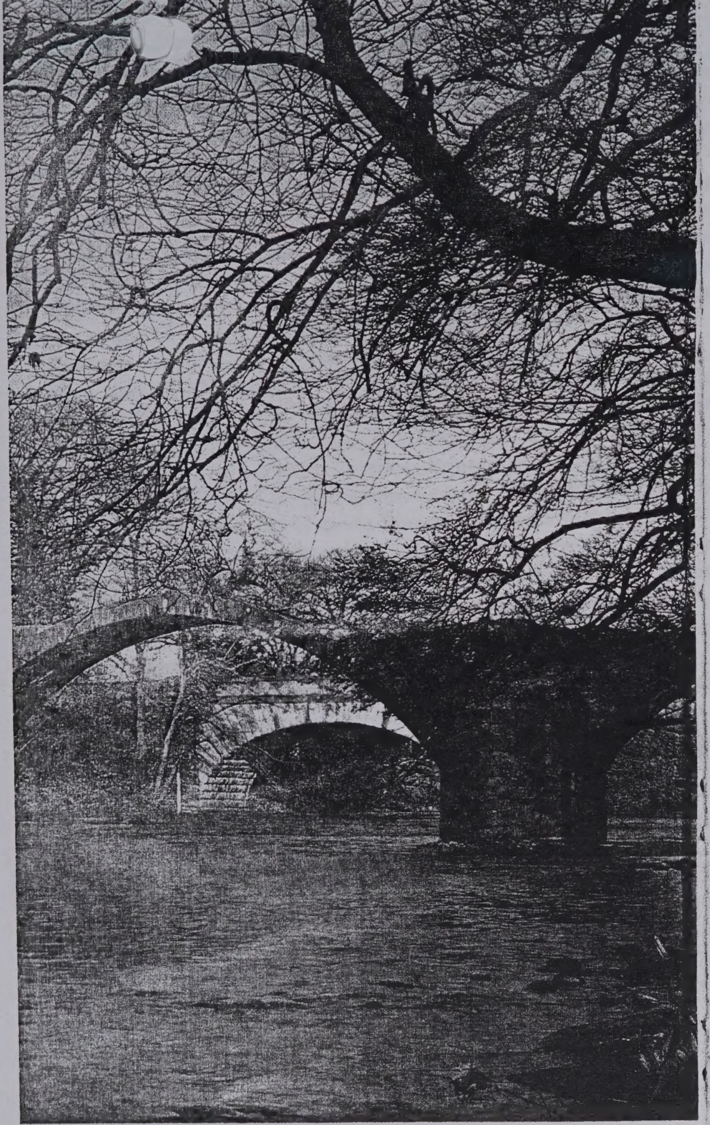
Part of Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire (redrawn and simplified) of priests secretly active in Lancashire, and in 1581, Campion himself stayed with the Southworths at Samlesbury, the Hoghtons at Hoghton Tower and the Hesketh at Aughton. The war with Spain increased anxiety, for the government feared a Spanish landing on the Lancashire coast. In 1590 seven hundred Lancashire recusants were brought before the justices and 'yet the number doubted to be far greater'. Some were imprisoned, others fined, but these punishments did not reduce the number of Catholics in Lancashire. In 1641 Pym declared in the Commons that there were 1,800 Lancashire recusants, but official figures in 1667 gave 5,496 for Lancashire, 1,855 for Yorkshire, 96 for Essex, and only 52 for London and Middlesex.

Manchester and Bolton were the twin centres of Lancashire Puritanism. Without doubt they were encouraged and influenced in their beliefs by the strong connection between the textile merchants of south-east Lancashire and Puritan London, for Puritan merchants ensured Puritan spinners and weavers just as surely as Catholic landowners ensured Catholic peasants. Two of the fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, Alexander Nowell of Middleton, who became dean of St. Pauls, and William Bourne, who worked all his life in the Manchester area, had particularly strong influences. From about 1590 most of the clergy in south-east Lancashire dispensed with surplices. The congregation received the bread and wine at the Communion service either sitting or standing, and, as in London, Lancashire Puritans observed the whole of Sunday as a day of prayer and praise. In 1588 Lord Derby seized and destroyed in Manchester one of the presses that were printing the fanatical Puritan pamphlets known as the Marprelate Tracts. Later, in Charles I's reign, the authorities had far more trouble stopping the secret press at Birchley Hall, near St. Helens, printing Roman Catholic books and pamphlets.

During Elizabeth's reign most Puritans formed a radical group inside the Anglican church, but once James I had declared that he was not in sympathy with Puritan beliefs, a steadily increasing company broke away and formed non-conformist groups. In south-east Lancashire most non-conformists were Presbyterians. Parliament's victory in the first Civil War enabled the Presbyterians to gain control of all religious worship in the county. They divided Lancashire into nine administrative divisions called *classes*, and to each *classis* gave authority to license all preachers and to ordain all clergymen. But the Presbyterians were just as intolerant as any other seventeenth-century church. They opposed the Independents (Congregationalists), Quakers, and other Puritan sects as strongly as they did Anglicans and Roman Catholics. Indeed they welcomed Charles II back in 1660 because they saw no other way of restoring 'necessary discipline' in the religious life of the county. They paid a heavy price for this 'discipline', for when Parliament reimposed the Anglican prayer book in 1662, sixty-seven Lancashire clergy, nearly all Presbyterians, could not conscientiously accept it. They were 'ejected' from their churches. Few of them were as fortunate as Henry Newcome of Manchester who lived to see his church restored by the Toleration Act of 1689.



The Friends' Meeting House, Hardshaw, St. Helens. This building, still used as a meeting house today, was the Quaker centre for south-west Lancashire before and after 1700. From 1652, when George Fox first visited Swarthmoor Hall, Ulverston, Quakerism recruited many devoted followers especially in the north of the county.



Hodder. The near one, a Tudor bridge, is known as Cromwell's
t nearby Stonyhurst before and after the Battle of Preston, 1648.
ıed in 1826.

THE DARWEN COUNTY HISTORY SERIES

A History of Lancashire

J. J. BAGLEY

Cartography by D. H. BIRCH

BRITISH
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12.6/

Duplicates

reading publi [illegible]d the professional historian have found increasing interest in local history. But without relation to the background of national history, local history tends to become a mere gathering together of facts without perspective or sense of values, instead of being a study which enriches and illustrates British and even European history. The purpose of this book, therefore, is to set the history of Lancashire into the background of British history, and to show how people living in the county were affected by such broad movements as the Reformation and the Industrial Revolution, and by such national events as the Civil Wars and Parliamentary Reform.

Lancashire is particularly fortunate in its local history resources. The student can find abundant manuscript material in the Lancashire Record Office at Preston, the John Rylands Library at Manchester, the city libraries of Manchester and Liverpool, the five Universities, and a score or so of borough libraries. Printed sources and interpretative articles he will find in the volumes of the five publishing societies, the Chetham Society, the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, and the Lancashire Parish Register Society. The eight volumes of the *Victoria County History* rarely fail to provide facts or references helpful for the most detailed searches into the county's history.

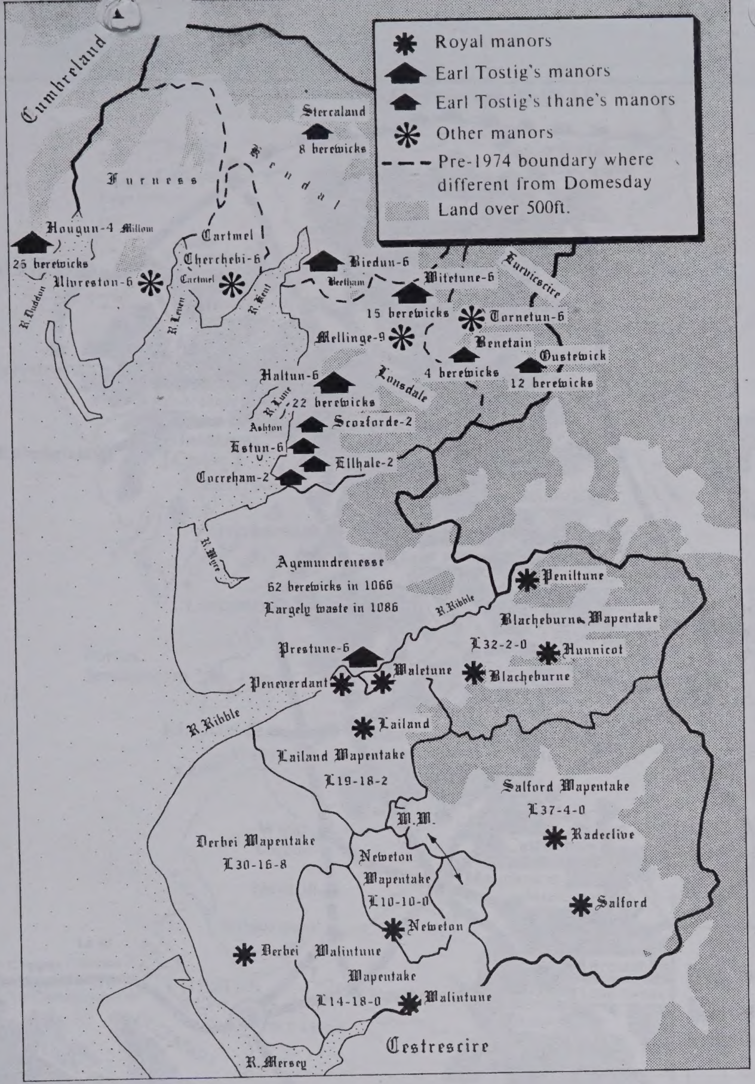
Since my own researches into Lancashire history have been largely confined to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I have had to use the work of many Lancashire scholars in making this wide survey. I have acknowledged their help in the bibliography.

In April 1974 Lancashire suffered partition. The two new metropolitan counties of Merseyside and Greater Manchester commandeered most of South Lancashire, Cumbria seized Cartmel and Furness, and even Cheshire crossed the Mersey to occupy Warrington and Widnes. Present-day administrative changes, however, cannot change centuries of history, so, for the purpose of this book, *Lancashire* still means what it has meant since the Middle Ages, when Roger of Poitou first brought the area under his rule and when Edward III first created the county palatine.

The University, Liverpool. J.J.B.

The Romans began the conquest of Britain in 43 A.D., almost a century after Julius Caesar had first crossed the Channel from Gaul. Five years' fighting gave them control of most of the south-eastern half of Britain, and by 60 Suetonius Paulinus had carried the conquest as far as Chester and North Wales. But the Romans did not hold the south-east sufficiently strongly to justify so rapid an advance. The revolt of the Iceni under Queen Boudicca forced Suetonius Paulinus to rush his troops south again in order to defend London, and not until the 70s did the Romans attempt to conquer the backward Brigantes who occupied most of northern Britain. In the early days of the Conquest the Romans had found the Brigantes under their queen, Cartimandua, amenable and co-operative, but before 70 A.D. these early iron-age Britons had become hostile and troublesome. Between 71 and 74 the ninth legion built a fort at York (Eburacum) and pushed north-westward as far as Carlisle (Luguvallium). This campaign established Roman control north of Lancashire. In 78 Agricola brought the twentieth legion, Valeria Victrix, to Chester (Deva). After he had subdued the Ordovices in North Wales, he led his soldiers across the Mersey by the ford at Latchford, and marched north towards the Ribble and east towards the Pennines. He soon built earth ramparts to defend the small garrisons he left at Ribchester (Bremetennacum), Manchester (Mamucium), and Overborough (Galacum), and during the next three years his men constructed rough roads to link these forts to Carlisle, Ilkley (Olicana) and York. Agricola himself led the relentless march to the north. By 82 he was across the Tay, and in 84 he won the decisive battle of Mons Graupius against the Caledonians in the eastern highlands of Scotland.

So far the Romans had done little but march straight through the area we now call Lancashire. The Roman historian, Tacitus, son-in-law of Agricola, described how the Romans 'with sudden attacks and punishments' terrified the Brigantes. 'When Agricola had alarmed and terrified them sufficiently, he next tried the effects of good usage and the attractions of peace.' Certainly his officers forced the Brigantes into road-making and trench-digging. Everything was done to keep the advance going. But Agricola was recalled in 84, and under the Emperors Trajan (98–117) and Hadrian (117–138) the plan to conquer the northern highlands was abandoned. Hadrian's Wall (122–128)


Royal manors
Earl Tostig's manors
Earl Tostig's thane's manors
Other manors
Pre-1974 boundary where different from Domesday
Land over 500ft.
Cumberland
Stercaland
8 berewicks
Furness
Kendal
Hougun-4 Millom
25 berewicks
Ulureston-6
R. Duddon
R. Leven
Cartmel
Cherchebi-6
Cartmel
R. Kent
Biedun-6
Beetham
Witetune-6
Eurvicscire
15 berewicks
Tornetun-6
Mellinge-9
Benetain
Oustewick
4 berewicks
12 berewicks
Haltun-6
Lonsdale
R. Lune
22 berewicks
Scozforde-2
Ashton
Estun-6
Ellhale-2
Cocreham-2
R. Wyre
Agemundrenesse
62 berewicks in 1066
Largely waste in 1086
R. Ribble
Peniltune
Blacheburne Wapentake
£32-2-0
Hunnicot
Prestune-6
Waletune
Blacheburne
Peneverdant
R. Ribble
Lailand
Lailand Wapentake
£19-18-2
Salford Wapentake
£37-4-0
W.W.
Radeclive
Derbei Wapentake
£30-16-8
Newton Wapentake
£10-10-0
Salford
Newton
Derbei
Walintune Wapentake
£14-18-0
Walintune
Cestrescire
R. Mersey

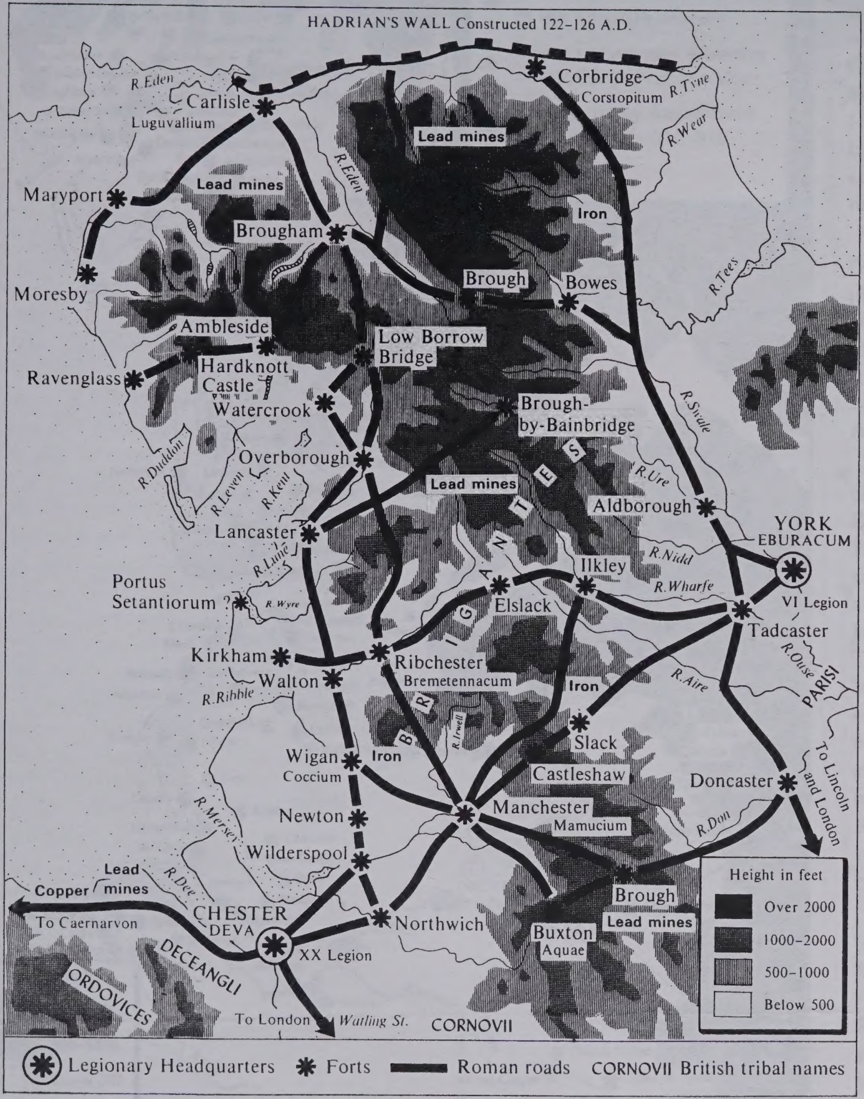
Domesday Survey

With the exception of *Furness*, *Cartmel*, *Kendal* and *Lonsdale*, the spelling of all names is that given in *Domesday Book*. Figures under each Wapentake south of the Ribble indicate the annual tax assessment in 1066. North of the Ribble, figures in brackets show the tax assessment of the domain lands of each manor measured in carucates in 1066. Kendal later became part of Westmorland and eastern Lonsdale part of Yorkshire.

equivalent social status. Lower down the social scale there were villeins, bordars or cotters, and serfs.

Domesday Book paints a picture of south Lancashire as an area of woodland and mosses, in which relatively small patches of land had been cleared and cultivated. Many thousands of acres were described as *waste* and the plentiful *pasture* was probably very rough grassland. There were no towns at all. People lived in scattered farmsteads or groups of cottages, and there could hardly have been ten thousand inhabitants in the whole area between the Ribble and the Mersey. Today twice ten thousand spectators are considered to be a poor 'gate' for a first-class football match. The land north of the Ribble was divided into two extensive wapentakes, Amounderness, centred upon the manor of Preston, and 'the king's land in Eurvicscire (Yorkshire)', which included the areas later known as Lonsdale, Kendal, Cartmel and Furness. Before 1066 these lands had belonged to an English noble, Earl Tostig, whom his brother, King Harold, defeated at Stamford Bridge a few days before the battle of Hastings. Within five years this northern area had suffered two ruthless invasions, the one in 1065-6 by Tostig's English enemies, and the other in 1069 when the Normans 'harried the north' as a punishment for revolt. *Domesday Book* records that in 1086 only sixteen of the sixty-two berewicks in Amounderness were inhabited, and it gives the impression that Lonsdale was a stricken and impoverished land. The area south of the Ribble could count itself fortunate. In 1086 its estates were assessed at £120 a year, a mere £25 less than their value in the days of Edward the Confessor.

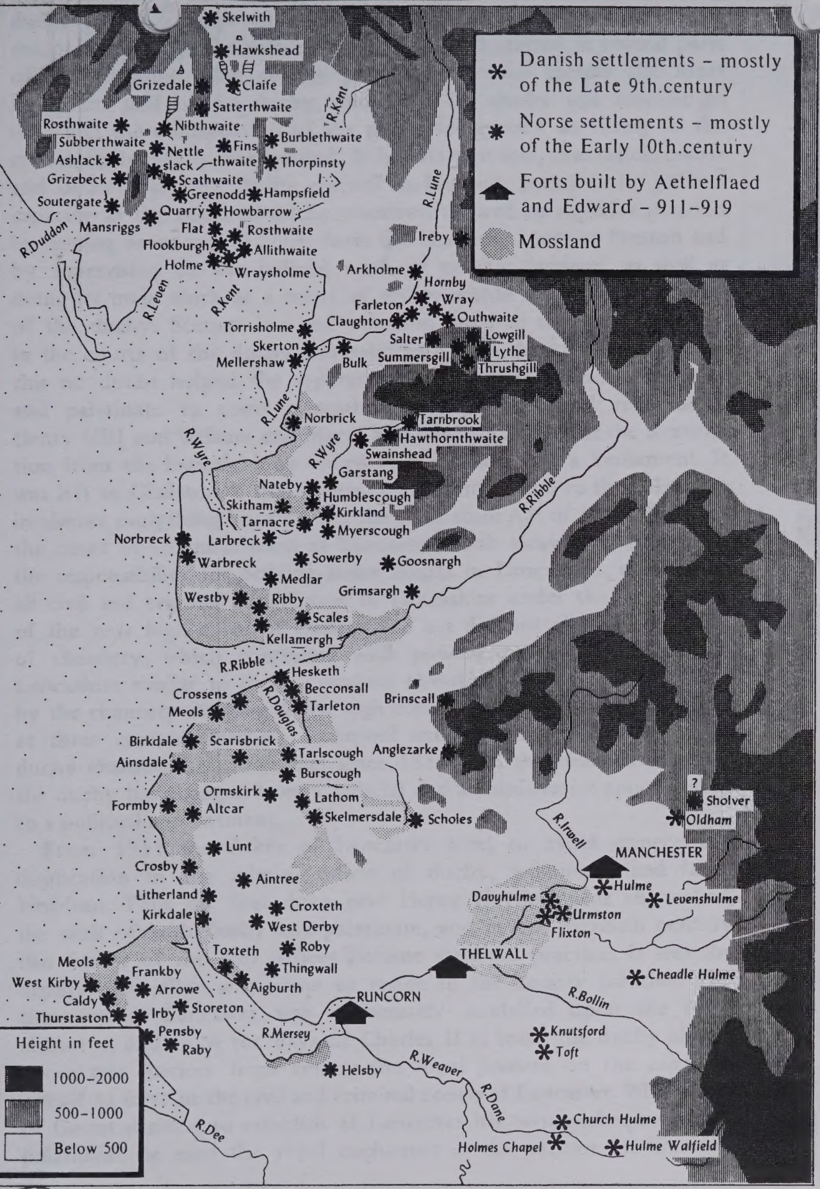
Six or seven years after the Conquest, King William gave the land between the Ribble and the Mersey together with Amounderness to young Roger of Poitou, third son of that outstanding Norman baron, Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury. In the early 1090s William Rufus added Lonsdale, Cartmel and Furness to Roger's estates. In his turn Roger rewarded his most eminent supporters with baronies, for which they paid him military service. Not all the sub-tenants mentioned in *Domesday Book* can be identified with certainty, but Albert Grelley and Roger de Busli divided Blackburn wapentake between them; William FitzNigel held the barony of Widnes, and Roger de Montbegon received land north and south of the Ribble. Roger of Poitou chose Lancaster as the site for the castle from which he could administer and defend these estates. This was the beginning of the county of Lancaster, and in conjunction with the route over the Sands, explains why Furness and Cartmel, which geographically form a unit with Cumberland and Westmorland, were included within the borders of Lancashire.


HADRIAN'S WALL Constructed 122–126 A.D.
R. Eden
Carlisle
Luguvallium
Corbridge
Corstopitum
R. Tyne
R. Wear
Lead mines
R. Eden
Maryport
Lead mines
Iron
Brougham
Moresby
Brough
Bowes
R. Tees
Ambleside
Low Borrow Bridge
Ravenglass
Hardknott Castle
Watercrook
Brough-by-Bainbridge
R. Swale
R. Duddon
Overborough
R. Leven
R. Kent
Lead mines
BRIGANTES
R. Ure
Aldborough
Lancaster
R. Lune
YORK
EBURACUM
Ilkley
R. Nidd
Portus Setantiorum ?
R. Wyre
R. Wharfe
Elslack
VI Legion
Tadcaster
R. Ouse
Kirkham
Walton
Ribchester
Bremetennacum
R. Aire
PARISI
R. Ribble
Iron
R. Irwell
Slack
Wigan
Coccium
Iron
Castleshaw
Doncaster
To Lincoln and London
Newton
Manchester
Mamucium
R. Mersey
R. Don
Wilderspool
Lead mines
R. Dee
Copper
Brough
To Caernarvon
CHESTER
DEVA
Northwich
Lead mines
Buxton
Aquae
XX Legion
DECEANGLI
ORDOVICES
To London
Watling St.
CORNOVII
Height in feet
Over 2000
1000–2000
500–1000
Below 500
Legionary Headquarters
Forts
Roman roads
CORNOVII British tribal names

North West Britain *c.* 300 A.D.

eventually restricted the area of Roman occupation, and made it necessary to have safe and good roads leading to it from the legionary centres of Chester and York. Therefore during the first half of the second century the roads through Lancashire were increased in number and made more permanent. The old forts were made bigger and stronger, stone walls or timber palisades replaced earth ramparts, and additional strong points were built at Wilderspool, Wigan (Coccium), Walton-le-Dale, Kirkham, Lancaster, and possibly at Colne. This Roman consolidation and expansion at first prompted the Brigantes to resist whenever they could. It is recorded that Antoninus Pius, who succeeded Hadrian as emperor in 138, had to suppress a revolt in the north, but the Brigantes could do little against the military superiority of the Romans. To the Romans Lancashire was unattractive because of its climate and its distance from Europe, and there is little evidence that Roman civilians ever settled there. No sites of Roman villas have been found in Lancashire. Some ex-soldiers married local girls and stayed on to farm in the Ribble valley and probably in the neighbourhood of Mamucium. Some Roman traders may have lived for short periods in or near one of the bigger forts, but most Romans who came to Lancashire were active soldiers on defence duties. Once they had finished their tour of duty they moved elsewhere, and were no more permanent than British soldiers are to-day in Germany or Hongkong.

Lancashire is poor country for the archaeologist. Industrial development during the last three hundred years has destroyed or overbuilt much of the evidence the archaeologist would like to discover. New knowledge of the fort of Mamucium has been found under cellar floors of warehouses near Knott Mill station and by rescue digs when nearby property was rebuilt. At Walton-le-Dale excavation had to await the convenience of the market gardeners who occupied the site. The Roman sites at Lancaster, Wigan, Warrington, and Ribchester are thick with property. Even so, during the last hundred and fifty years some interesting Roman finds have been made. Inscribed altar-stones and tomb-stones have been found at Lancaster, Ribchester, Warrington and Manchester, and preserved in local museums. Various Roman coins and pieces of jewellery have been dug up, and the Walton site has yielded a large quantity of Samian ware, which is red glazed pottery imported from Europe. In 1796 an elaborately-carved bronze helmet was discovered at Ribchester, and last century there were unearthed a bronze statuette of Jupiter at Manchester, a bronze bust of Minerva at Warrington, part of a Roman altar at Wigan, and various stretches of the original gravel surface of Roman roads, usually about thirteen feet wide. Since 1945, there have been enlightening excavations at Lancaster, Manchester, Castleshaw, Walton, Kirkham, and Ribchester.


Danish settlements – mostly of the Late 9th.century
Norse settlements – mostly of the Early 10th.century
Forts built by Aethelflaed and Edward – 911–919
Mossland
Height in feet
1000–2000
500–1000
Below 500
Skelwith
Hawkshead
Grizedale
Claife
Satterthwaite
R.Kent
Rosthwaite
Nibthwaite
Subberthwaite
Nettle
Fins
Burblethwaite
Ashlack
slack
-thwaite
Thorpinsty
Grizebeck
Scathwaite
Soutergate
Greenodd
Hampsfield
Quarry
Howbarrow
R.Duddon
Mansriggs
Flat
Rosthwaite
Flookburgh
Allithwaite
Holme
Wraysholme
R.Leven
R.Kent
R.Lune
Ireby
Arkholme
Hornby
Wray
Farleton
Claughton
Outhwaite
Torrisholme
Lowgill
Salter
Lythe
Skerton
Summersgill
Mellershaw
Bulk
Thrushgill
R.Lune
Norbrick
Tarnbrook
R.Wyre
Hawthornthwaite
R.Wyre
Swainshead
Garstang
Nateby
Humblescough
R.Ribble
Skitham
Kirkland
Tarnacre
Myerscough
Norbreck
Larbreck
Warbreck
Sowerby
Goosnargh
Medlar
Westby
Ribby
Grimsargh
Scales
Kellamergh
R.Ribble
Hesketh
Becconsall
Crossens
Tarleton
Brinscall
Meols
R.Douglas
Birkdale
Scarisbrick
Tarlscough
Anglezarke
Ainsdale
Burscough
?
Ormskirk
Lathom
Sholver
Formby
Altcar
Skelmersdale
Scholes
Oldham
R.Irwell
Lunt
MANCHESTER
Crosby
Aintree
Hulme
Levenshulme
Litherland
Croxteth
Davyhulme
Kirkdale
West Derby
Urmston
Roby
Flixton
Toxteth
Meols
Thingwall
THELWALL
Frankby
West Kirby
Arrowe
Aigburth
Cheadle Hulme
Caldy
Storeton
RUNCORN
R.Bollin
Thurstaston
Irby
Pensby
R.Mersey
Knutsford
Raby
Toft
Helsby
R.Weaver
R.Dane
R.Dee
Church Hulme
Holmes Chapel
Hulme Walfield

Norse and Danish Settlement

Undoubtedly there were occasional skirmishes especially in the early stages of the settlement, but the Norse filtered into Lancashire rather than invaded it. Their language came to be dominant in many districts of the area for several generations. For years after the Norman Conquest Lancashire men were measuring land not in Anglian hides and yardlands, but in Norse carucates (or ploughlands) and bovates (or oxgangs), and reckoning values not by the English silver penny but by the Norse ora. Even as late as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries many a Lancashire boy was christened Stainulf or Thurstan or Siward as his Norse ancestors had been.

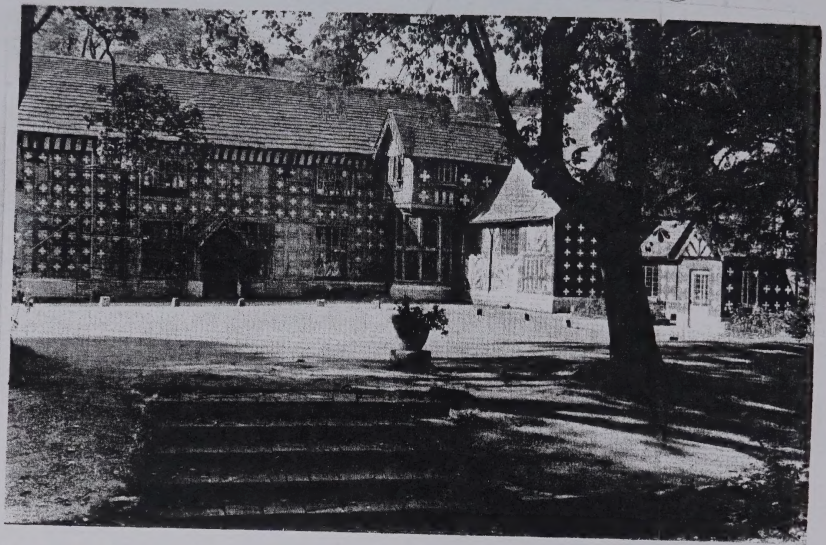
Norse and Danish place-names often look alike. *Kir(k)by* or *Ormskirk* could be either Norse or Danish in origin. But so many place-names in western Lancashire have distinctive Norse characteristics that it is not difficult to show that this extensive Scandinavian settlement was Norse and not Danish. There is no doubt about place-names such as Scarisbrick, Norbreck, Lowgill, Brinscall, Scales, Ashlack or Nettleslack, and some place-names, such as Goosnargh, Grimsargh, Anglezarke and Becconsall, are even partly Irish as well as partly Norse.

After the death of Alfred the Great the defence of England fell chiefly on the shoulders of two of Alfred's children, Edward the Elder, the new king of Wessex, and Aethelflaed, Lady of the Mercians. Brother and sister built a series of defensive forts. The fort at Runcorn, situated at the base of the present Runcorn railway bridge, itself called after Aethelflaed, guarded the Mersey at one of its narrowest points. In 919, the year after Aethelflaed's death, Edward built forts at Thelwall and at Manchester to strengthen the English position in the Mersey valley, and eventually forced the Norse army in Yorkshire to surrender. Aethelstan, his son, did even better. He carried the fight north of the Ribble, and in 937 at the battle of Brunanburgh, the site of which is still unknown, he defeated an important coalition of his enemies, and was everywhere acknowledged as king of the English. Brunanburgh marked the beginning of a most welcome period of peace, which lasted until 980. Then a new series of Danish attacks, which culminated in Canute's conquest of England, renewed the struggle.

Until the days of Edward the Elder and Aethelstan, the Mersey had been the boundary between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. But in the general settlement after Brunanburgh, the Ribble became the new southern limit of Northumbria, and the land between the Ribble and the Mersey passed into the hands of the king. He kept it separate from Mercia, and in the following century it did not become part of the earldom of Mercia. It remained as a royal domain until after the Norman Conquest.

duchy council composed of the chief administrative officers of the duchy, to manage the various duchy estates scattered in several parts of the kingdom. The county palatine was now merely the most important part of the duchy, and since the duchy was invested in the king, the continuation of the palatinate carried no threat to the crown. Its longevity was assured. It had its own seal, chancellor, courts and officers; but the duchy council in London, acting in its judicial capacity as the court of duchy chamber, showed its superior position by serving as an appeal court from the chancery court at Preston and by supervising all the judicial work of quarter sessions, as well as doing its main work as a court of equity within the wide boundaries of the duchy. Statute law and common law had as much authority in the courts of the duchy and palatinate as in the king's courts, and this no doubt helped the separate judicial administration of duchy and palatinate to come unscathed through the legal reforms of Henry VIII and William and Mary, and even to recover at the Restoration from the logical blows aimed at it by Barebone's Parliament. It was left to Gladstone's first government to put an end to the palatinate in almost everything but title, for the Judicature Act of 1873 abolished the court of common pleas at Lancaster, took away from the duchy the responsibility for holding assize courts in Lancashire, and placed all civil and criminal jurisdiction in Lancashire under the supervision of the new high court of justice. The act did not abolish the court of chancery, which continued with powers and responsibilities in Lancashire similar to those exercised elsewhere in England and Wales by the chancery division of the high court. Until 1974 it held sessions at three centres, Preston, Liverpool and Manchester. The court of duchy chamber has never met since 1835, and the chancellorship of the duchy has changed from a judicial and administrative appointment to a political appointment.

From 1351 the dukes of Lancaster tried to avoid unnecessary duplication in the administration of duchy, palatinate, and later, kingdom. Thus the first duke gave Henry Haydock, his chancellor, the seals of both duchy and palatinate, and in the fifteenth century this fusion of the two offices became standard practice. It was the deputy chancellor who came to reside in the county palatine. The chancery of Lancaster was deliberately modelled upon the royal chancery, and from the days of Charles II at least, the duchy always chose two justices from among the royal justices on the northern circuit to serve in the civil and criminal courts at Lancaster. When John of Gaunt decided to establish at Lancaster his own exchequer of the palatinate, he used the royal exchequer as the pattern for his own.



14. Samlesbury Old Hall, between Preston and Blackburn. The oldest parts of the present building date from early Tudor times. The bay window in the centre of the photograph belonged to the original great hall.

(Southworth)

VII Agriculture and Trade in Medieval Lancashire

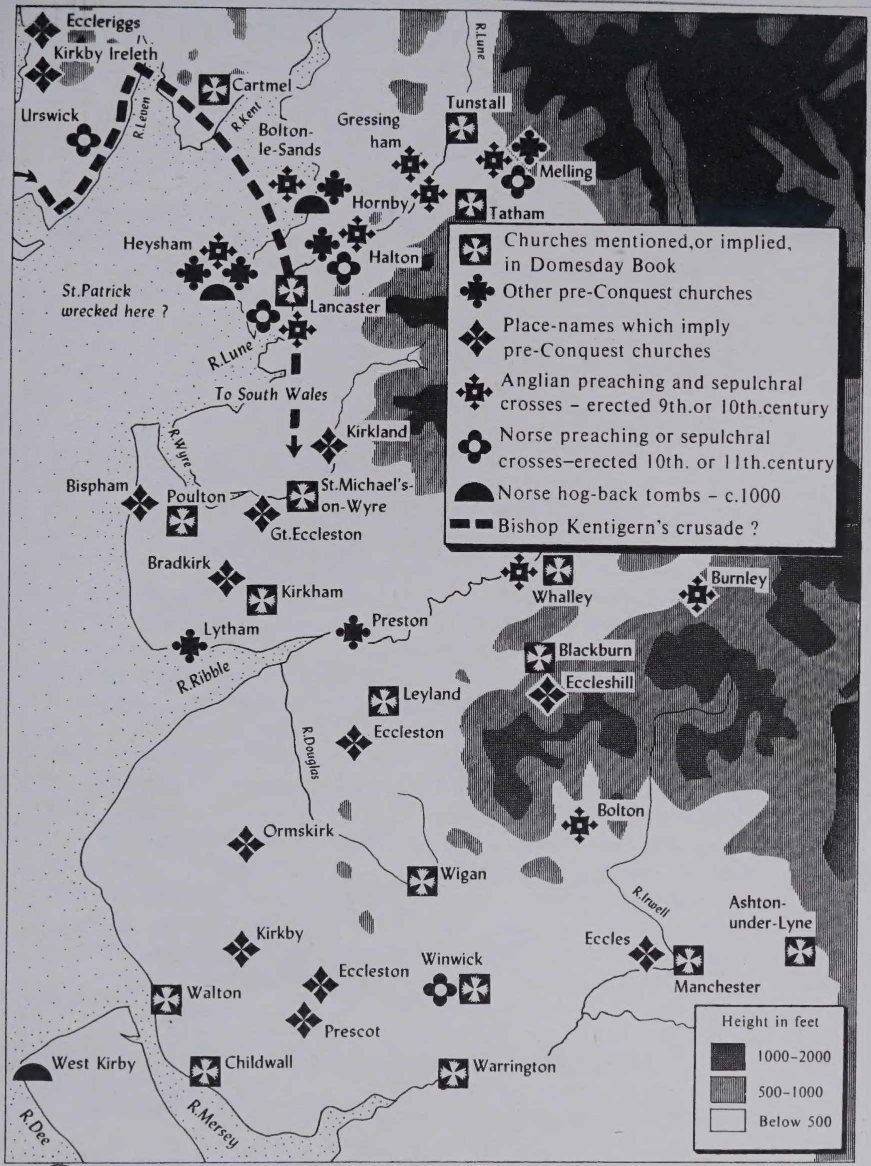
Domesday Survey shows that in eleventh-century Lancashire there was far more woodland and wasteland than arable land. Salford wapentake had six times as much woodland and nine times as much wasteland as land under the plough; and in West Derby, the most cultivated of all the wapentakes, woodland was almost as extensive as arable land, and mosses or marshes covered five times the area that wood and arable land did together. Five hundred years after *Domesday*, Christopher Saxton, in the first surveyed map of Lancashire, drew a picture of a much more prosperous county. Of the virgin forest only Simonswood, half-scrub and half-moss, remained uncleared. But the mosses were still as extensive as ever. They had defied fumbling medieval attempts to turn their fringes into ploughland, and still lay swampy and treacherous along the Mersey and the Douglas, on both sides of the Ribble estuary, and in the Over-Wyre district of Amounderness.

Lancashire landholders began seriously and continuously to clear the scrub and woodland about the middle of the twelfth century. Periodically they would have their villeins and serfs rooting out the trees and bushes of another *assart* or *ridding*, and in the following summer oats or barley would be growing in the new clearing. But since about a quarter of Lancashire came within the *metes* or boundaries of the royal forest, and therefore under the protection of the severe forest laws, the new *assarts* often involved fines on the landholders. Fortunately they found it profitable to continue the clearing even under the handicap of paying fines, and when John, count of Mortain, became lord of Lancaster, he granted his Lancashire tenants freedom from the forest laws in exchange for the stiff price of five hundred pounds weight of silver. In 1199 John succeeded his brother, Richard I, as king, and for a further two hundred pounds of silver, confirmed the Lancashire privileges. The charter is still preserved in the Lancashire Record Office. It states that King John confirmed, among other lesser grants, the right of the 'knights, thanes and free tenants dwelling in the forests of the Honour of Lancaster' to cultivate their woods at will 'without disturbance of the king's bailiffs'. It was a splendid encouragement well worth the high cost, and during the next two hundred years most of the Lancashire woodlands were cleared.

The mosses, however, remained. Lancashire people took them for granted, but travellers and visitors always remarked upon their extent and their danger. Leland spoke of Chat Moss in a wet season flooding surrounding areas, and in 1698 Celia Fiennes wrote that 'many meres and marshy places' made travel difficult between Wigan and Preston. Mosses had minor advantages in that they yielded turf for burning and, in some places, 'marl' for spreading on the fields, but these were poor compensations for the loss of land and the barrier to communication which they caused. Not until the Industrial Revolution did engineers find a way to drain them, and even then they had to suffer several bitter failures before eventually they succeeded. Today some of the best agricultural land in Lancashire is to be found in those areas which Saxton showed as moss on his map. The springy turf of the footpaths and the deep ditches which drain the black earth are characteristic of these reclaimed lands.

The Anglo-Saxon burh or borough was a strong defensible site. By 1066 about seventy burhs had been established in England, but not one of them appears to have been in Lancashire. Naturally traders and craftsmen sought the protection of the burhs' defended walls, and in time burhs became market towns with certain traditional rights and privileges. The new Norman barons rarely recognised these rights, and the burgesses, usually after a long struggle, had to pay heavy charges if they eventually succeeded in having their independence recognised again. Boroughs situated within the royal domain had to appeal to the crown. Kings Richard, John, Henry III, and Edward I were usually willing to grant borough-charters, but from the end of the thirteenth century charters again became difficult to obtain and even to keep.

In medieval Lancashire four boroughs possessed royal charters. The king usually based a new charter on one already granted to another borough. Thus in 1179 Henry II granted the burgesses of Preston 'all the liberties and free customs of Newcastle under Lyme', and twenty years later King John confirmed the 1193 grant of 'the liberties and privileges of Bristol' to the burgesses of Lancaster. But Preston declares that Henry II's charter was not the first held by the town, and some believe that Roger of Poitou gave Lancaster its first charter in the eleventh century. There is no doubt about Liverpool's beginning. A letters patent, dated 28 August 1207, was addressed to all 'who wish to have burgage-holdings in the township of Liverpul', for King John granted Liverpool both borough and port privileges, in order to build on the banks of the Pool a port convenient for Ireland. In 1246 Henry III granted Wigan a borough charter, which


Ecclериggs
Kirkby Ireleth
Cartmel
Urswick
R.Leven
R.Kent
Bolton-le-Sands
Gressingham
Tunstall
R.Lune
Melling
Hornby
Tatham
Heysham
Halton
St.Patrick wrecked here ?
Lancaster
R.Lune
To South Wales
Kirkland
R.Wyre
Bispham
Poulton
St.Michael's-on-Wyre
Gt.Eccleston
Bradkirk
Kirkham
Whalley
Burnley
Lytham
Preston
R.Ribble
Blackburn
Eccleshill
Leyland
R.Douglas
Eccleston
Bolton
Ormskirk
Wigan
R.Irwell
Ashton-under-Lyne
Kirkby
Eccles
Manchester
Eccleston
Winwick
Walton
Prescot
West Kirby
Childwall
Warrington
R.Dee
R.Mersey
Churches mentioned,or implied, in Domesday Book
Other pre-Conquest churches
Place-names which imply pre-Conquest churches
Anglian preaching and sepulchral crosses – erected 9th.or 10th.century
Norse preaching or sepulchral crosses–erected 10th. or 11th.century
Norse hog-back tombs – c.1000
Bishop Kentigern's crusade ?
Height in feet
1000–2000
500–1000
Below 500

The Coming of Christianity

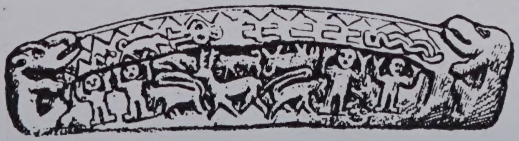
The Coming of Christianity

The Christian gospel reached Britain well before the last century of the Roman occupation; but, with the exception of two Roman coins bearing Christian symbols, archaeologists so far have found nothing to suggest that there could have been Christian communities as early as this in the area we now call Lancashire. On the other hand there are several reasons for believing that soon after the departure of the Romans, Christian missionaries began to convert the native Romano-Britons, and, later, the Anglian settlers who crossed the Pennines from Deira. First, there is a persistent legend that St. Patrick (*c.* 389–461) was once wrecked off the shore of Morecambe Bay. Legend can be most misleading, but today on a cliff-head at Heysham still stand the ruins of St. Patrick's Chapel, built by the Angles probably before the year 800. Hard by St. Patrick's Chapel the Angles built a second church dedicated to St. Peter, a striking proof that the early Christians held this site particularly sacred. Secondly, about 1200 one of the monks of Furness Abbey recorded that, in the middle of the sixth century, Bishop Kentigern of Glasgow had led a Christian crusade from Cumberland to Wales mostly along the seashore, a journey which must have taken him into dozens of west Lancashire settlements. Thirdly, in the second half of the seventh century, Bishop Wilfrid of Ripon wrote not only of 'those holy places in divers regions which the British clergy had deserted' in the face of the Anglian invasion, but also of the lands and buildings in the Ribble valley and in Cartmel, which kings of Northumbria had presented to the Church. Fourthly, the presence of the British word *ēcles,* a church, in such place-names as Eccles and Eccleston, suggest the existence of Christian communities before, or at least in the early stages of, the Anglian settlement. Moreover, there is the evidence of the dedication to Anglian saints of at least five pre-Conquest churches (at Winwick, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lytham, Preston and Halton in the Lune valley), and the existence of Anglian crosses at Whalley, Lancaster, Bolton and other places, all of which strengthens the impression that there was a lively Christian Church working in Lancashire at least as early as the seventh and eighth centuries.

Irish Christians, the followers of St. Columba and St. Aidan, were the pioneer missionaries of this Church, but after the Synod of Whitby in 663 Celtic and Roman Christians joined forces. York became the administrative centre of the Northumbrian church, but when Aethelstan seized the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, he transferred his conquest into the Mercian diocese of Lichfield. There it remained until the creation of Chester diocese in 1541, but the church in northern Lancashire continued to be administered from York.

The Norse settlers who swarmed into Lancashire about 900 have left behind them evidences of their Christian activity. As the Angles did before them, they too marked their sacred places with stone crosses. A Norse cross can usually be recognised by its chain-pattern decorations, its carved snakes and dragons, and its wheel-head, or circle of stone running between the arms of the cross. Good examples of Norse stone crosses, now weather-worn and broken, can be seen at Winwick, Lancaster, Halton and Urswick; and at Heysham and Bolton-le-Sands still remain crudely-decorated stone Norse tombs known as hogbacks. These date from about the year 1000.

Christianity did not entirely drive out the old pagan beliefs. On the cross at Halton one side of the cross-shaft carries a sculptured representation of the Ascension of Christ, but the opposite side unmistakably depicts the pagan story of Sigurd the Volsung. Small stone crosses were used for marking important graves, but a preaching cross proclaimed a customary place of worship until labour and materials were available to build a church on the site. The investigators who compiled *Domesday Book* in 1086 mentioned fifteen churches in Lancashire, and referred indirectly to two others. In the north they recorded churches at Tatham and Tunstall and implied that there were churches at Cartmel and at [Kirk] Lancaster. In Amounderness they stated there were three churches, probably Kirkham, Poulton and St. Michael-on-Wyre. South of the Ribble they named churches at Blackburn, at Walton, St. Mary's at Whalley, St. Mary's at Manchester, St. Michael's at Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Oswald's at Winwick, St. Elfin's at Warrington, and the 'church of the manor' of Newton wapentake, which was probably Wigan church. They also spoke of priests holding land both at Childwall and in Leyland wapentake. But since the investigators did not set out to record churches, their list is incomplete. It does not include the churches at Preston, Lytham, Melling, Halton, Bolton-le-Sands and Heysham, which certainly were then in existence, nor those at such places as Ormskirk, Garstang, Sefton, Eccles and Prescot, which were probably pre-Conquest in origin.



Carving on one side of the Heysham hogback. Does this side represent the Resurrection?

III Domesday Survey and Lancashire

Twenty years after the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror held a detailed enquiry into the way in which land was owned and taxed in his new kingdom. He sent out officials into all parts of England except the most northerly areas to ask questions about the extent of land under the plough, the number of plough-teams, mills and fishponds, and to record the owners and value of all estates both in 1066 and 1086, the year in which the enquiry was being made. This information, arranged by counties, was recorded in two volumes of *Domesday Book,* nearly 1,700 pages all told. *Lancashire* does not appear because the county did not then exist as an administrative unit, but the one and a half pages concluding the description of Cheshire are headed *Between the Ribble and the Mersey,* and the parts of Lancashire north of the Ribble are included in the Yorkshire section. The detail given is patchy and at times difficult to understand, but these three pages of Latin, with their abbreviations and strangely-spelt names, are the earliest surviving description of the land between the Mersey and the Cumbrian hills.

At the time of the Conquest the royal estate between the Mersey and the Ribble was divided into six unequal divisions called wapentakes by the Norse settlers, and hundreds by the English. Each wapentake took its name from the royal manor within its border. The king's reeve farmed the manor lands. The rest he divided into small estates or berewicks, to be farmed by thanes, drengs or freemen, who paid rent to the king partly in money and partly in service. In Newton wapentake fifteen drengs farmed berewicks. Each dreng paid the king two shillings rent a year in addition to his customary services. In Warrington wapentake there were thirty-four drengs; in West Derby, sixty-five thanes, and in Salford, twenty-one; and in Blackburn, twenty-eight freemen, and in Leyland, twelve. These royal tenants each farmed two or three carucates of land. A carucate was equal to eight bovates or oxgangs, and, in Lancashire though not elsewhere, six carucates constituted one hide. It is not possible to give the equivalent of these measures in acres. Originally a bovate was the area of land which one ox could plough each year, probably about fifteen acres, but by 1086 all these measures seem to have become tax-assessment figures only. The different names by which the tenants were known probably indicated different services and duties, for thanes, freemen and drengs seem to have possessed

IV Monks and Friars in Medieval Lancashire

There was probably not a single monastic house in Lancashire before the Norman Conquest. Since the number of monastic houses was a rough indication of an area's prosperity in pre-Conquest times, that striking fact is further proof of the sparse population, poverty and remoteness of this western part of the Northumbrian kingdom.

In 1094 Roger of Poitou encouraged the abbot of the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin at Séez in Normandy to send a dozen monks to found a daughter house at Lancaster. Roger endowed this priory handsomely. He gave it part of the township of Lancaster, several small estates in Lonsdale and Amounderness, and the revenues of a dozen churches in Lancashire and the Midlands. In the following century the abbey of Evesham and the priory of Durham, both Benedictine foundations, respectively inherited land in Penwortham and Lytham. Each built a tiny house on its estate for the two or three monks whom it sent to act as estate managers. In 1319 the priory of St. John at Pontefract founded a daughter house at Up Holland, near Wigan, with a prior and twelve monks. These four foundations, all of them minor ones, constituted a very small percentage of the two hundred and thirty houses which the Benedictines founded in England before the Reformation.

Lancashire's thinly populated areas were much more attractive to the Cistercians, the white monks, who wished to find in isolation and in manual work a stricter and more exacting way of life than the Benedictines led. They built in Lancashire two abbeys, Furness and Whalley, the ruins of which clearly show what large communities they must have housed. Furness, founded in the 1120s, held extensive lands, and the abbot was responsible for sheep-farming, turf-cutting and iron-smelting on the abbey's estates, as well as for frequently raising armed opposition against Scottish raiders. Whalley was a late foundation. Thanks to the patronage of the powerful de Lacy family of Clitheroe, the monks of Stanlow Abbey, Cheshire, first moved to Whalley in 1296. For the next 240 years they drew a very satisfactory income from the tithes of the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, Eccles and Rochdale and from tenants who raised sheep and cattle on the abbey's lands.

Two orders of canons built houses in Lancashire. The Augustinians built four: Conishead (*c.* 1180), Burscough (*c.* 1190), Cartmel (*c.*1190), and Cockerham (*c.* 1207) Priories. The Premonstratensians built two, both *c.* 1180, a little priory at Hornby, and a large ab[illegible] on a lonely site at Cockersand overlooking the Lune estuary. The ruined chapter-house, with a modern roof, is all that remains of Cockersand today. Originally canons were secular priests whose chief work was to minister to the needs of the parishioners, but by the time these Lancashire houses were founded both orders of canons had many houses of regulars who followed a monastic Rule.

In the thirteenth century the friars came to England to foster a religious revival by preaching the Gospel and living lives of poverty and self-sacrifice. They founded their houses and churches in busy centres, because they had to live among people and not isolated from them. In Lancashire the Franciscans or Grey Friars built at Preston, the Dominicans or Black Friars at Lancaster, and the Austin or Augustinian Friars at Warrington.

The impression of a relatively poor medieval Lancashire, which this none too impressive catalogue of religious houses gives, is confirmed by the details of their landed possessions. Only Furness, Whalley and Cockersand can be held to have been major foundations, and Furness was easily the richest of the three. In 1535, the last full year before the beginning of the dissolution of the houses, Furness's net income was just over £800, a sizeable sum, but £300 less than the income of Fountains Abbey, and of course not comparable with some of the richest English abbeys, such as Glastonbury with a net income of £3,300, or St. Albans with £2,100. Whalley Abbey had a gross income of £550, but it had to spend a full £200 a year on the stipends of the vicars of its four dependent churches and on fees for its temporal officers. Cockersand's net income in its final year was a little less than £300, and incomes of the other Lancashire houses ranged from £100 or so enjoyed by Cartmel and Cockerham to the £18 a year which maintained Kersal Cell, a small religious centre outside Manchester, belonging to the priory of Lenton near Nottingham. *The Chartulary of Cockersand Abbey*, published by the Chetham Society in volumes 38–40, 43, 56–7, and 64 of the new series, shows from what numerous and scattered lands even a modest monastic income had often to be derived, and *The Act Book of the Ecclesiastical Court of Whalley* (Chetham Society, volume 44, new series) gives some idea of the many ways in which the bigger foundations touched the secular life of the area in which they were situated.

The number of religious at each house was nothing like the same from generation to generation. In 1381, for example, Furness had twenty-three monks and Whalley twenty-four, but by the time of the

Dissolution the number at Furness had increased to thirty-nine and at Whalley had declined to thirteen. Up Holland Priory had difficulty in keeping at full strength. At the Dissolution it had five monks only. Cockersand usually had a score of canons; Cartmel, Burscough and Conishead had about half as many. Lancaster's full complement was one prior and eight monks, with two secular priests to serve the parish, and none of the other Lancashire houses had more than two or three monks in residence at a time. But it must be remembered that these figures take no account of lay brothers, secular officers and servants. The numbers of these varied considerably. The Cistercian houses usually employed most, but all houses which owned scattered lands needed agents to administer them and tenants to farm them.

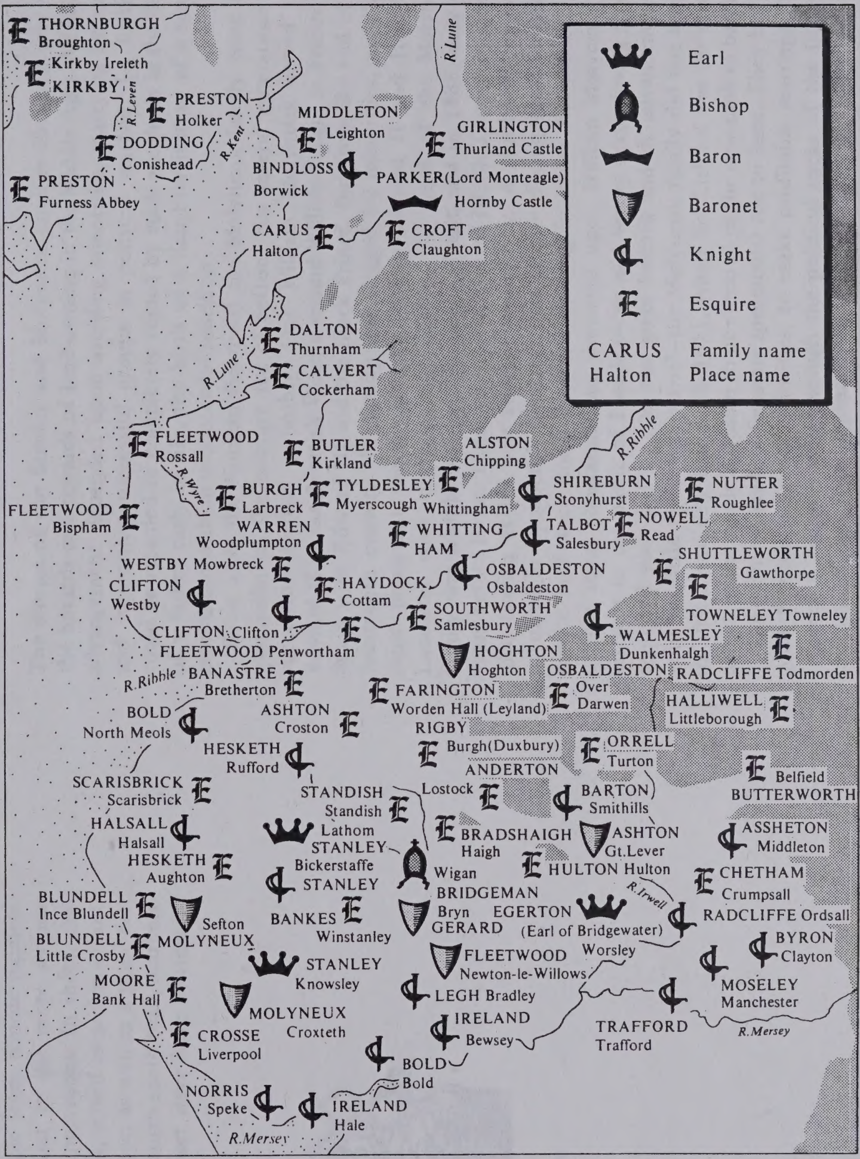
Lancaster Priory was one of the alien priories of England, in that it had been founded by an abbey in Normandy. In Norman times there had been nothing strange or unusual about this, but after the loss of Normandy in 1204, the crown insisted that it should be consulted before a new prior was chosen or an existing prior expelled. At the beginning of the Hundred Years War, Edward III used the excuse of his quarrel with Philip of Valois to seize the possessions of all alien priories, and in 1414 Parliament officially transferred their estates to the permanent possession of the crown. It was one of the earliest signs of nationalist feelings beginning to affect ecclesiastical matters, and, in spirit at least, was kin to contemporary Lollardy. In 1415 Henry V handed over Lancaster's possessions to the new Bridgettine abbey of Syon which he was founding at Isleworth. The last prior of Lancaster was allowed to live out his life in office, and in 1430 a perpetual vicarage was established in the priory church. But until the Dissolution the abbess and convent of Syon could use as they wished the revenues, which each year their agents gathered from the lands which had originally belonged to Lancaster Priory.

The Pilgrimage of Grace, the northern protest movement sparked off by the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries in 1536, complicated the end of the Lancashire monasteries. Four canons and ten villagers from Cartmel were found guilty of rebellion and hanged. As early as March 1537, Whalley Abbey, unaffected by the Act of 1536, was 'taken into the king's hand' and its abbot, John Paslew, hanged because it had sheltered and fed some rebels. And, a month later, Abbot Pyle and his monks voluntarily surrendered Furness Abbey to the Crown when they realised that monasteries which belonged to international Orders had no place in the new, national church. The surrender of Furness was the beginning of the Dissolution of Greater Monasteries in the rest of the kingdom.

V The Lords of Lancaster, 1066-1322

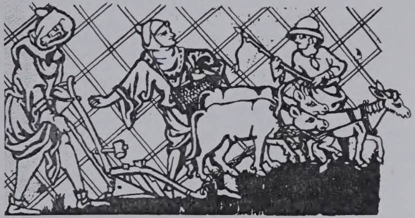
About 1072, after the 1069 rebellion in the north had been mercilessly suppressed, William the Conqueror added Amounderness and the land between the Ribble and the Mersey to other lands already possessed by young Roger of Poitou. By 1086, for reasons that are not clear, the crown had resumed administration of the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, but a few years later, as part of his plan for strengthening the north-west against the Scots, the new king, William Rufus, united under Roger's control Furness, Cartmel, Lonsdale, Amounderness and the land between the Ribble and the Mersey. Since the main invasion route from Scotland came round the Cumberland coast and across the sands of Morecambe Bay, it was logical to give the lord of Lancaster control of Cartmel and Furness, and to put Kendal in other hands, those of Ivo Taillebois. Roger did his military work well. By 1092 Rufus's forces controlled the border country round Solway Firth, and to consolidate their position were building Carlisle Castle. Roger was also giving some unity to the future county, Lancashire, building a castle and priory at Lancaster, and by creating military fiefs such as the baronies of Manchester, Warrington, Penwortham and Widnes. But this unity was still very fragile. The honour of Lancaster which Roger possessed included several estates in other parts of England, and the old Northumbrian border along the Ribble valley still had much meaning for many northerners including the Scots.

In 1102 Roger supported his brother, Robert of Bellême, in an unsuccessful rebellion against Henry I. All his English estates were declared confiscate, and Henry granted the honour of Lancaster to Stephen of Blois, the grandson of the Conqueror. After Henry I's death in 1135 Stephen disputed the throne with Henry's daughter, Matilda. Naturally David of Scotland could not let slip the opportunities of gain offered by a divided England, and in 1139 he wrung from Stephen the promise to invest his son, Henry, with the earldom of Northumbria. Henry conveniently interpreted *earldom of Northumbria* to mean the old Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and promptly brought his Scottish troops as far south as the Ribble. To add to the confusion, Ranulf II, earl of Chester, occupied the land between the Ribble and the Mersey, and then, negotiating first with Stephen's enemies and then with Stephen himself, tried to secure for


Earl
Bishop
Baron
Baronet
Knight
Esquire
CARUS Family name
Halton Place name
THORNBURGH
Broughton
Kirkby Ireleth
KIRKBY
R. Leven
PRESTON
Holker
DODDING
Conishead
R. Kent
PRESTON
Furness Abbey
MIDDLETON
Leighton
BINDLOSS
Borwick
R. Lune
GIRLINGTON
Thurland Castle
PARKER(Lord Monteagle)
Hornby Castle
CARUS
Halton
CROFT
Claughton
DALTON
Thurnham
R. Lune
CALVERT
Cockerham
FLEETWOOD
Rossall
R. Wyre
BUTLER
Kirkland
ALSTON
Chipping
R. Ribble
FLEETWOOD
Bispham
BURGH
Larbreck
TYLDESLEY
Myerscough
Whittingham
SHIREBURN
Stonyhurst
NUTTER
Roughlee
WARREN
Woodplumpton
WHITTING
HAM
TALBOT
Salesbury
NOWELL
Read
WESTBY Mowbreck
SHUTTLEWORTH
Gawthorpe
CLIFTON
Westby
OSBALDESTON
Osbaldeston
HAYDOCK
Cottam
SOUTHWORTH
Samlesbury
TOWNELEY Towneley
CLIFTON Clifton
WALMESLEY
Dunkenhalgh
FLEETWOOD Penwortham
HOGHTON
Hoghton
OSBALDESTON
Over
Darwen
RADCLIFFE Todmorden
R. Ribble
BANASTRE
Bretherton
FARINGTON
Worden Hall (Leyland)
HALLIWELL
Littleborough
BOLD
North Meols
ASHTON
Croston
RIGBY
Burgh(Duxbury)
ORRELL
Turton
HESKETH
Rufford
ANDERTON
Lostock
Belfield
BUTTERWORTH
SCARISBRICK
Scarisbrick
STANDISH
Standish
BARTON
Smithills
HALSALL
Halsall
Lathom
STANLEY
BRADSHAIGH
Haigh
ASHTON
Gt.Lever
ASSHETON
Middleton
HESKETH
Aughton
Bickerstaffe
STANLEY
Wigan
HULTON Hulton
CHETHAM
Crumpsall
R. Irwell
BLUNDELL
Ince Blundell
Sefton
BANKES
Winstanley
BRIDGEMAN
Bryn
GERARD
EGERTON
(Earl of Bridgewater)
Worsley
RADCLIFFE Ordsall
BLUNDELL
Little Crosby
MOLYNEUX
STANLEY
Knowsley
FLEETWOOD
Newton-le-Willows
BYRON
Clayton
MOORE
Bank Hall
MOLYNEUX
Croxteth
LEGH Bradley
MOSELEY
Manchester
IRELAND
Bewsey
TRAFFORD
Trafford
R. Mersey
CROSSE
Liverpool
BOLD
Bold
NORRIS
Speke
IRELAND
Hale
R. Mersey

Important Lancashire Families, *c.* 1600

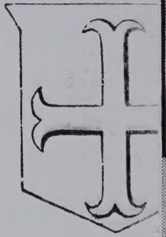
fairs were held in other places besides boroughs. Both
t institutions, but the fair was the greater occasion.
mes, when communications were poor, the arrival of
erchants provided a welcome contact—unlike invasion—
beyond the comparatively isolated communities. It was
fficient moment to bring people from remote hamlets
ie merrymaking and gaiety and in the more serious
ying clothes, furnishings and provisions. In short, the
en celebrated a religious festival, served as an important
g, and a centre for entertainment, as well as a place for
ain centres, especially on the north-south road, markets
e a week. Some of the market days have continued
he present day.



Medieval Farmers at Work
By courtesy of the British Museum

VIII The Families of Stanley and Molyneux

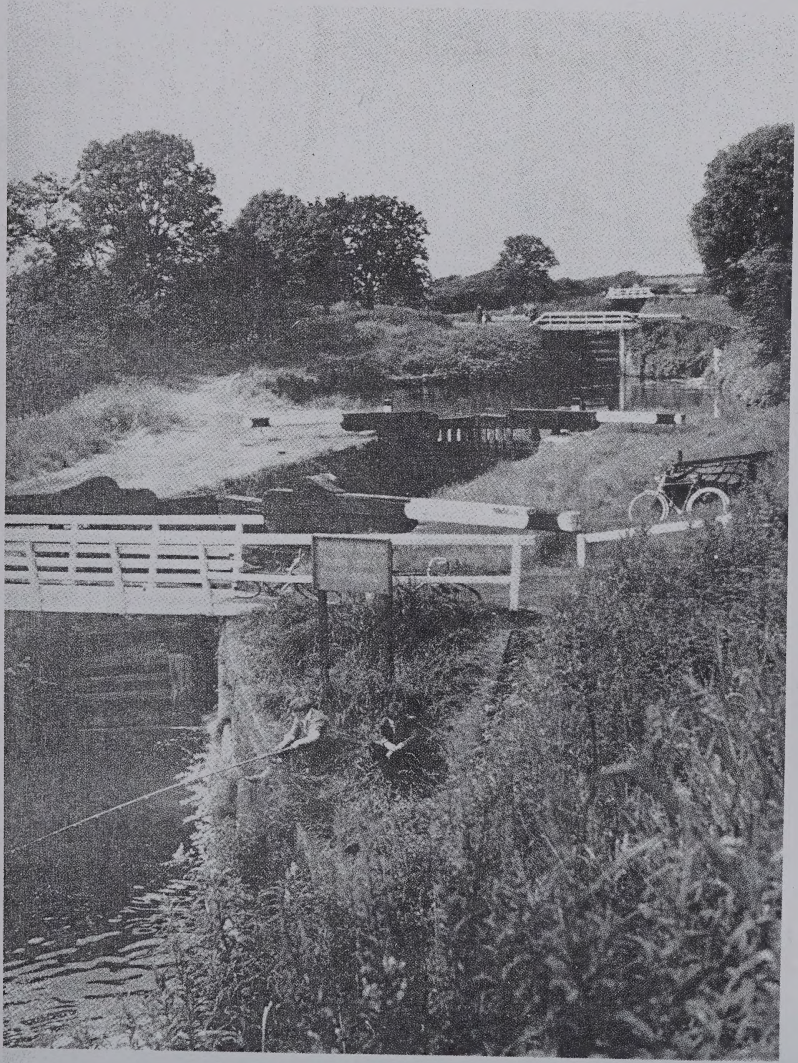
The stories of the Stanley and Molyneux families illustrate very well the hazards and rewards of land-owning in the Middle Ages. A family's advancement depended upon avoiding minorities, marrying heiresses, and supporting successful groups in political warfare. Its fortunes could be retarded or completely ruined by such accidents as the death of a father early in life, the birth of a daughter instead of a son, or association with an unsuccessful rebellion.



The Molyneux A
Azure, a cross m

Soon after the Norman Conquest the Molyneux family came into possession of the military fee of Sefton. For several generations the succession worked smoothly. One William Molyneux served with Edward II in the Scottish Wars; a second William fought in France and Spain with Edward III and the Black Prince. But from the end of the fourteenth century the family was dogged by minorities, usually at most important times politically. When Richard II and Henry of Lancaster were disputing the throne, the head of the Molyneux family was a child not yet five years of age, and in 1483, only two years before Henry Tudor overthrew Richard III, Sir Thomas Molyneux died leaving as his heir another young boy. A third long minority occurred in Elizabeth's reign, so that despite distinguished Molyneux service in France under Henry V and again under Edward IV, and despite royal congratulations showered upon William Molyneux for his part in the battle of Flodden—'ye as a verray hertie loving servant acquyted your self . . . to our grete honour and th' advancement of your no little fame and praise'—the Molyneux family did not acquire its first hereditary title until 1611, when Sir Richard was the second person in the whole kingdom to be elevated to the new rank of baronet.

The Stanleys made a far more spectacular rise to fame. They had the good fortune to avoid minorities, to make profitable marriages, and to steer a skilful course through the political rocks of the fifteenth century. They first appeared as a minor landed family on the Staffordshire-Cheshire border in the twelfth century. Over a hundred years later the head of the family was chief forester of Wirral; but the foundations of the family fortune were laid in 1385 when Sir John Stanley, second son of the forester and himself a distinguished soldier, married Isabel, five years later heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, owner of considerable estates centred upon Lathom and Knowsley in



hittle-le-Woods. The Lancaster Canal is on the left: on the right the Leeds-Liverpool Canal r the Pennines by ascending a staircase of seven locks

by Isabel, that, against all convention, John, the eldest son of the marriage, and his son, Thomas, both gave the Lathom arms preference over the Stanley arms on their shields. Later generations altered this, but kept the eagle and child, the Lathom crest, as their own. In 1405 Sir John, Isabel's husband, was granted the title Lord of Man for remaining loyal to Henry IV during the Percy rebellion. His son and his grandson both increased their possessions by marrying heiresses, so it is not surprising that his grandson, Sir Thomas, was made a baron in 1456. The second baron, another Thomas, married as his second wife Lady Margaret Beaufort, the widowed mother of Henry Tudor, who was destined to become Henry VII of England. Lord Stanley played his political cards most dextrously during Richard III's reign, and earned for his last-minute but decisive support of Henry Tudor at Bosworth the reward of the earldom of Derby. Even more good fortune quickly followed. In 1487 Lambert Simnel crossed from Ireland to Furness, and with considerable Lancashire support made a bid for the throne. He was defeated at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, a battle in which Lord Strange, Derby's son, commanded a large section of the king's army. To Derby Henry gave most of the confiscated estates of Simnel's Lancashire supporters, and the Stanley family succeeded to the Lovel estates in the Wigan area, to the Pilkington estates in Bury, Salford and Manchester, to the Harrington estates both north and south of the Ribble, and to the Broughton estates in Furness and Cartmel. From that moment it was easily the richest and most powerful house in Lancashire.

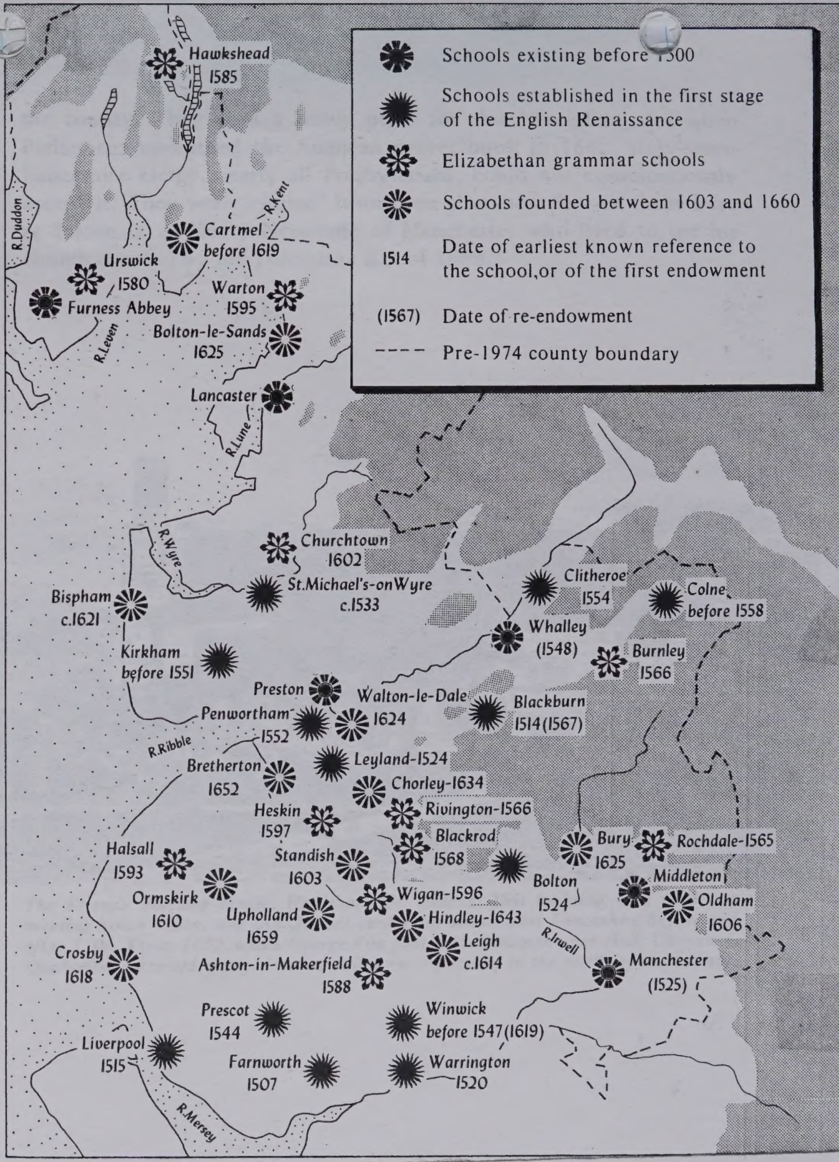
In 1495 Henry VII paid an official visit to his step-father's houses at Knowsley and Lathom. Derby made elaborate preparations to receive the king. He built a new extension to Knowsley Hall, and paid for the reconstruction of Warrington bridge so that the royal party could enter Lancashire without undergoing the ordeal of the ford. King Henry and Queen Elizabeth stayed in Lancashire ten days, and the glittering occasion of their entertainment marked the beginning of an earldom, which was destined to play a major part in most aspects of Lancashire life during the next five centuries.

Charles I created Sir Richard Molyneux, the second baronet, a viscount in 1628, and in 1771 George III bestowed an Irish earldom on the eighth viscount with the title of earl of Sefton. The family made Croxteth Hall its main seat. William, the second earl, nicknamed Lord Dashalong, helped the radicals in Liverpool during the stormy political days which followed the Napoleonic Wars. He was made a baron of the United Kingdom, and is remembered as patron of the first Grand National run at Aintree in 1836.

IX Old-established Lancashire Grammar Schools

During the Middle Ages the Church was the guardian of learning. Abbeys and priories educated their novices, and sometimes, as at Furness, organised a school for boys who lived in the neighbourhood. Secular priests combined the duties of priest and schoolmaster in chantry schools, which were usually endowed by some local landowner for the double purpose of saying special masses for the repose of his soul, and of opening a school in his town or village. These schools were always small, for few parents considered that ability to read and write was necessary unless their son intended to prepare for a profession. Hardly any records of these schools have survived. Schoolmasters were certainly at work in Lancaster and Preston from the thirteenth century, and in Middleton and Manchester from the first half of the fifteenth century, and it may well have been that other schools too existed in medieval Lancashire.

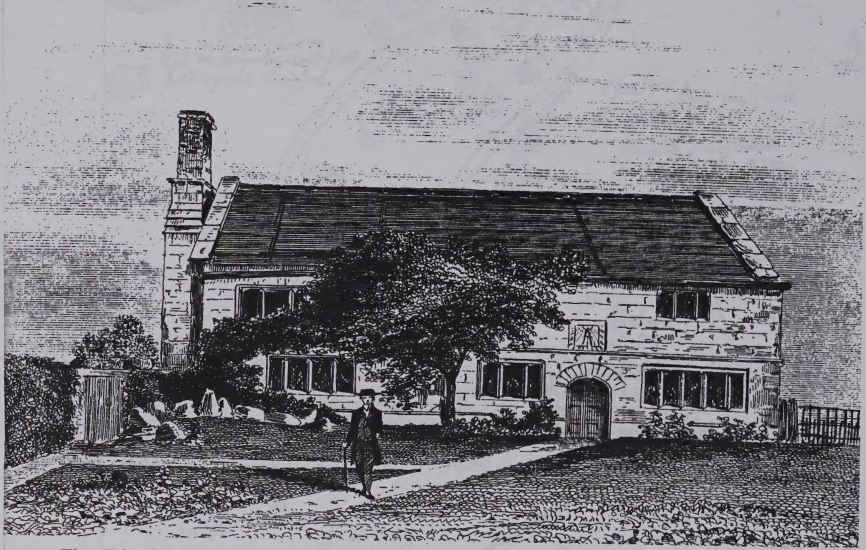
Towards the end of the fifteenth century England began to feel the influence of the new enthusiasm for classical learning, which was spreading across Europe from Italy. Scholars such as Grocyn, Colet and Linacre, the last of whom enjoyed the stipend if not the duties of the rectorship of Wigan from 1519 to 1524, returned from Italian universities inspired by what they had seen of the Italian Renaissance and determined to teach 'the new learning'. In turn they fired others, and laymen as well as clerics endowed new schools or revived old ones. In 1520 Sir Thomas Boteler bequeathed land to the annual value of £10 'to found a fre gramer scole in Werington to endure for ever'. Four years later William Haigh of Wigan left land worth 33s. 4d. towards the maintenance of a school master to teach grammar in Bolton, and Sir Henry Farington made provision for the establishment of 'one fre gramer skoyle' in the church at Leyland. In the following year Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, re-endowed the school at Manchester, just as William Smith, a Lancashire-born bishop of Lincoln, and John Crosse, a Lancashire-born rector of a London church, had earlier endowed schools in Farnworth (Widnes) and in Liverpool. The religious changes and uncertainties, which followed the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536-9 and the dissolution of the chantries in 1546, curtailed such activities. Only at Penwortham (now Hutton Grammar School) and at Clitheroe were new schools founded in Lancashire during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary.


Schools existing before 1500
Schools established in the first stage of the English Renaissance
Elizabethan grammar schools
Schools founded between 1603 and 1660
1514 Date of earliest known reference to the school, or of the first endowment
(1567) Date of re-endowment
---- Pre-1974 county boundary
Hawkshead 1585
Cartmel before 1619
R.Kent
R.Duddon
Urswick 1580
Furness Abbey
R.Leven
Warton 1595
Bolton-le-Sands 1625
Lancaster
R.Lune
R.Wyre
Churchtown 1602
St.Michael's-onWyre c.1533
Bispham c.1621
Clitheroe 1554
Colne before 1558
Whalley (1548)
Burnley 1566
Kirkham before 1551
Preston
Walton-le-Dale 1624
Blackburn 1514(1567)
Penwortham 1552
R.Ribble
Leyland-1524
Bretherton 1652
Chorley-1634
Heskin 1597
Rivington-1566
Blackrod 1568
Bury 1625
Rochdale-1565
Halsall 1593
Standish 1603
Bolton 1524
Middleton
Ormskirk 1610
Wigan-1596
Oldham 1606
Upholland 1659
Hindley-1643
Leigh c.1614
R.Irwell
Crosby 1618
Ashton-in-Makerfield 1588
Manchester (1525)
Prescot 1544
Winwick before 1547(1619)
Liverpool 1515
Farnworth 1507
Warrington 1520
R.Mersey

of priests s[illegible]etly active in Lancashire, and in 1581, Campion himself stayed wit[illegible]e Southworths at Samlesbury, the Hoghtons at Hoghton Tower and the Hesketh at Aughton. The war with Spain increased anxiety, for the government feared a Spanish landing on the Lancashire coast. In 1590 seven hundred Lancashire recusants were brought before the justices and 'yet the number doubted to be far greater'. Some were imprisoned, others fined, but these punishments did not reduce the number of Catholics in Lancashire. In 1641 Pym declared in the Commons that there were 1,800 Lancashire recusants, but official figures in 1667 gave 5,496 for Lancashire, 1,855 for Yorkshire, 96 for Essex, and only 52 for London and Middlesex.

Manchester and Bolton were the twin centres of Lancashire Puritanism. Without doubt they were encouraged and influenced in their beliefs by the strong connection between the textile merchants of south-east Lancashire and Puritan London, for Puritan merchants ensured Puritan spinners and weavers just as surely as Catholic landowners ensured Catholic peasants. Two of the fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, Alexander Nowell of Middleton, who became dean of St. Pauls, and William Bourne, who worked all his life in the Manchester area, had particularly strong influences. From about 1590 most of the clergy in south-east Lancashire dispensed with surplices. The congregation received the bread and wine at the Communion service either sitting or standing, and, as in London, Lancashire Puritans observed the whole of Sunday as a day of prayer and praise. In 1588 Lord Derby seized and destroyed in Manchester one of the presses that were printing the fanatical Puritan pamphlets known as the Marprelate Tracts. Later, in Charles I's reign, the authorities had far more trouble stopping the secret press at Birchley Hall, near St. Helens, printing Roman Catholic books and pamphlets.

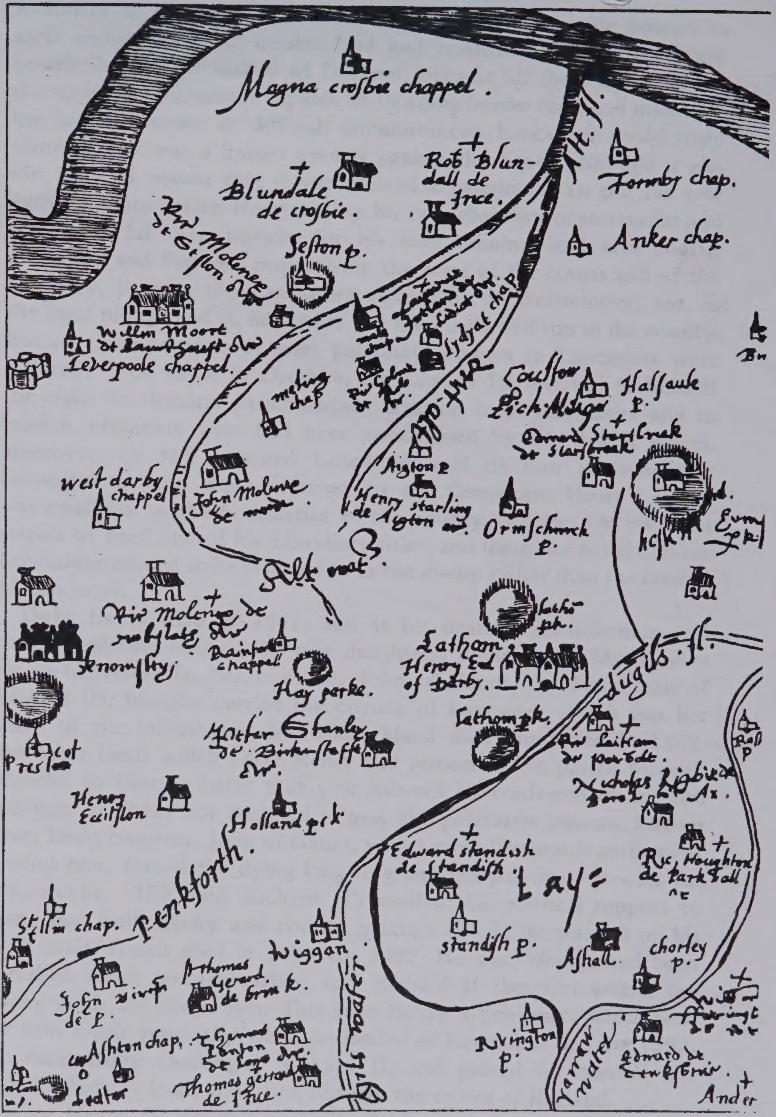
During Elizabeth's reign most Puritans formed a radical group inside the Anglican church, but once James I had declared that he was not in sympathy with Puritan beliefs, a steadily increasing company broke away and formed non-conformist groups. In south-east Lancashire most non-conformists were Presbyterians. Parliament's victory in the first Civil War enabled the Presbyterians to gain control of all religious worship in the county. They divided Lancashire into nine administrative divisions called *classes*, and to each *classis* gave authority to license all preachers and to ordain all clergymen. But the Presbyterians were just as intolerant as any other seventeenth-century church. They opposed the Independents (Congregationalists), Quakers, and other Puritan sects as strongly as they did Anglicans and Roman Catholics. Indeed they welcomed Charles II back in 1660 because they saw no other way of restoring 'necessary discipline' in the religious life of the county. They paid a heavy price for this 'discipline', for when Parliament reimposed the Anglican prayer book in 1662, sixty-seven Lancashire clergy, nearly all Presbyterians, could not conscientiously accept it. They were 'ejected' from their churches. Few of them were as fortunate as Henry Newcome of Manchester who lived to see his church restored by the Toleration Act of 1689.



The Friends' Meeting House, Hardshaw, St. Helens. This building, still used as a meeting house today, was the Quaker centre for south-west Lancashire before and after 1700. From 1652, when George Fox first visited Swarthmoor Hall, Ulverston, Quakerism recruited many devoted followers especially in the north of the county.

The Elizabethan Church Settlement was designed to offend as few people as possible, but Elizabeth's decision to assume the title of 'Supreme Governor of this realm . . . as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal' could not help but estrange the Roman Catholics; and her decision to rule her church through bishops and to instruct her clergy to wear vestments and to follow the rubrics of the prayer book gravely displeased many Puritans.

Lancashire was the strongest Catholic county in England. From 1567 onwards, especially in Ribblesdale, the Fylde and the south-west, many landed gentry refused to attend their parish church. They were called *recusants,* the refusers to go to church. They encouraged their tenants to follow their example. At first the fine was only 12 pence for each offence, and even this was rarely levied in Lancashire for most of the justices of the peace were either Catholics or Catholic sympathisers themselves. The offence became more serious after Pope Pius V in 1570 had excommunicated Elizabeth, and still more so when ten years later Parsons and Campion came secretly across the Channel to lead a Jesuit mission to win back England to the Catholic faith. Naturally Elizabeth's government henceforward regarded every Catholic as a potential traitor and more severe recusancy laws were passed to try and destroy the Roman Catholic Church in England. From 1581 it was high treason for a priest to say the Mass. Recusancy fines were fixed at £20 a month for non-attendance at the parish church services, and a Catholic landowner could lose two-thirds of his land if he persisted in defying the law. Most Lancashire Catholics endured these penalties with remarkable patience. They took no part in plots against Elizabeth, but they were quietly determined to continue in their faith. In this they were greatly encouraged by such priests as Laurence Vaux, the Blackrod boy who became warden of Manchester Collegiate Church in 1558, and William Allen, a future cardinal who was born at Rossall, and who in 1568 founded the English College at Douai. By secret routes Lancashire Catholics sent their sons to Douai, St. Omer, Rome, and elsewhere in Europe to be educated as priests, and from about 1575 the first trickle of Lancashire-born priests began to return to England. In 1585 Elizabeth's government considered that despite several arrests there were still over a score


Magna crosbie chappel.
Blundale de crosbie.
Rob Blundall de Ince.
Formby chap.
Anker chap.
Seston p.
Ric Molenex de Sefton Kt
Willm Moort de Bankhouse Esq
Leverpoole chappel.
meling chap
Sydyat chap
Coulton
Lich. Magr
Halsaule p.
Edward Starbreak de Starbreak
west darby chappel
John Molinex de ...
Ayton p.
Henry Starling de Ayton ar.
Ormschurch p.
Alt wat.
Ric Molenex de ...
Knowsley
Rainford chappel
Hay parke.
Lathom
Henry Ed of Derby.
Lathom pk.
dugls fl.
Peter Stanley de Birkenstaffe
Preston
Henry Eccilston
Holland pk.
Nicholas Rigbie
Penkforth.
Edward Standish de Standish.
Ric Houghton de Park Hall
Stillin chap.
Wiggan
Standish p.
Ashall
chorley p.
John ... de ...
Thomas Gerard de Brink.
Ashton chap.
Thomas Gerard de Ince.
Rivington p.
Yarrow water
Edward de ...
Ander
Ribble fl.

Part of Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire (redrawn and simplified)

About 1590, Lord Burghley had a map of Lancashire drawn so that, by seeing the relative position of gentlemen's houses, he could more easily take precautionary measures against Roman Catholics. He marked the homes of well-known recusants with a cross. The map is drawn with the west at the top, and this section shows part of the coast between the Ribble and the Mersey.

The original map is in the British Museum, but it has been published by the Catholic Record Society under the title *Lord Burghley's Map of Lancashire*

VI The Duchy and County Palatine of Lancashire

Thomas of Lancaster was as ruthless and as perfidious as any of his contemporaries, yet so strong was the reversal of personal and political feeling at the time of the overthrow of Edward II that steps were taken, unsuccessfully be it said, to have Lancaster canonised. In the memory of the nobility he stood out as the most resolute opponent of the hated king. The act of attainder passed against him was reversed, and the earldom and most of his confiscated estates were handed back to his heir, his younger brother, Henry. The rapacious Queen Isabella could not bear to see everything restored, and out of the earldom she retained for life the honour of Clitheroe and the lordships of Rochdale, Penwortham and Tottington. Once Mortimer had been overthrown, Earl Henry achieved his proper place at court as guardian of the person of the young king, Edward III, and first of his councillors. From the beginning Henry exercised on his own estates the same degree of independence which his father, Edmund, had enjoyed. He was hereditary sheriff of Lancashire and controlled completely the local courts, but the more serious crimes were still pleas of the crown, which had to be tried by the king's justices in the assize court at Lancaster. As time went on, however, his privileges, which were redefined and confirmed by a royal charter in 1342, gradually increased. Within the honour all judicial administration was carried out by the earl's officers, and all forfeited lands, possessions and offices passed to the earl and not to the king.

In 1345 Henry of Lancaster died, and his son, another Henry, succeeded to the title as fourth earl. During the first phase of the Hundred Years War the younger Henry had shown himself a most loyal supporter of Edward III and a tireless and successful military commander in Gascony. These services the king rewarded in 1351 by raising Henry to the dignity of duke, a most distinguished honour, for the first English dukedom, that of Cornwall, had been conferred upon the Black Prince only fourteen years earlier. To grace the occasion Edward chose to give Henry, instead of further gifts of land, the privilege of possessing palatinate powers for life. Henceforward Henry was to enjoy the 'liberties and *jura regalia* pertaining to a Count Palatine as fully and freely as the Earl of Chester is known to have them in the county of Chester'. To the head of a county palatine the ki[illegible]transferred most of his royal or 'palace' (Latin–*palatium*)

authority in the county. Norman kings had granted wide powers to earls along the Welsh border, and had confirmed the extraordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham, because all these areas needed strong local government capable of repelling border raids and maintaining law and order in difficult circumstances. Lancashire could truly claim that it was a border county against the Scots, although it was not for that reason that it was created a palatinate. To put his new authority into action Henry set up his own chancery or secretariat and appointed his own justices for his own criminal and civil courts. Lancaster and Preston, respectively the seats of the courts and of the chancery, became the Lancashire equivalent of Westminster, for, as the legal phrase had it, no longer did the king's writ run in the county. But in three respects at least palatinate powers in Lancashire were different from those in Cheshire, for Edward III reserved to himself the right to demand parliamentary taxation from Lancashire and to pardon offenders who had been condemned by the duke's judges. Moreover, he still required Lancashire and its four parliamentary boroughs to send representatives to the Commons. Henry's duchy was confined to the boundaries of the county palatine. On his other estates he used one of his subsidiary titles, and therefore in his lifetime Lancashire tended to be referred to as the duchy rather than the county of Lancaster.

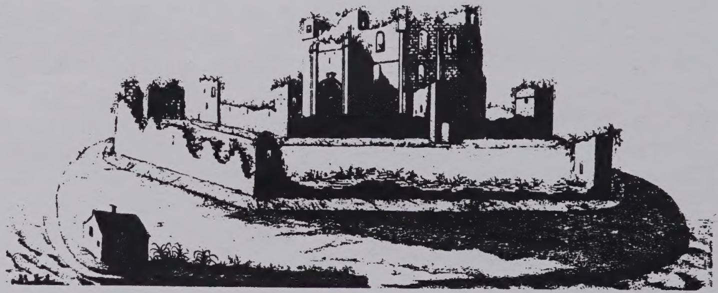
Duke Henry died in 1361, and at his death both dukedom and county palatine lapsed. His two daughters, Blanche and Maud, were his co-heiresses. To her husband, John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III, Blanche carried the county of Lancaster, which was her share of the inheritance, but when Maud died unmarried in 1362, the other lands which Duke Henry had possessed also passed through Blanche to Gaunt. Later that year Edward III conferred on his son the title of duke, but declined to give him palatinate powers. Fifteen years later, however, John of Gaunt, with a most favourable parliament behind him, forced the dying king to grant him palatinate powers for life, and in 1390 used Richard II's need of his political support to insist that both duchy and county palatine should be entailed on his heirs male. Gaunt died in February 1399. His son, Henry, had been banished some months earlier, and Richard II therefore seized the duchy lands for the crown. This gave Henry a grievance, which won for him much sympathy when he landed at Ravenspur in June 1399. He successfully challenged Richard II, and gained for himself not only his father's lands and titles, but also the crown of England.

King Henry IV decided to keep all his patrimonial lands separate from the crown lands. With formal parliamentary [illegible]roval he declared that all estates which he had inherited from his father would

Mab's Cross in Standishgate, Wigan, still stands as a memorial to the penance she made when Sir William returned home again after Lancaster's death.

The uneasy reconciliation between Edward II and Lancaster, which, since the death of Gaveston, had narrowly survived several crises, finally broke down in 1322. At this point, Edward II showed unwonted energy and resolution, and at Boroughbridge defeated Lancaster, Hereford, Clifford and other rebels. The usual punishments followed. Lancaster was executed at Pontefract Castle, and Holland was imprisoned and his estates forfeited. The honour of Lancaster again reverted to the crown, and all those gentlemen in the county who had detested Lancaster, especially Bradshaigh and Thomas Banastre, Sir Adam's heir, sought revenge against Lancaster's favourites. Private warfare, and general opposition to the sheriff's authority added to the horror of the plundering Scottish invasion, and in 1323 Edward personally visited south Lancashire to try and restore law and order. He entered the county through Skipton and Blackburn, held a judicial enquiry at Wigan, stayed for a few days at the newly-built Up Holland Priory, and then visited Liverpool before moving into Cheshire. Any pacification that Edward effected was merely temporary, for there were constant serious riots and defiances of authority in Lancashire, until the major disaster of the Black Death in the years 1349–51 forced gentlefolk and commoners alike to think of other matters for a while. The overthrow of Edward II by Mortimer and Isabella in 1327 led to the release of Holland, but this in turn led to more plots and counter-plots in which both Holland and Bradshaigh were murdered. In 1334 the court of king's bench met in Wigan to try a large number of local offenders, including the sheriff who was accused of extortion and corruption. In 1345 the fair at Lancaster was plundered by bands of armed men, Queen Isabella's treasury at Whalley was robbed of goods worth £3,000, and an irregular force led by Adam Croft from Furness dispersed the King's court at Liverpool and slew a score of men in the presence of the judges. Since 1340 Edward III had been at war with Philip of France, and the new royal demands, which came on top of the steady demands for help against the Scots, made Lancastrians more disgruntled and rebellious than ever.

It is interesting to note that two of Holland's sons, Sir Thomas and Sir Otto, were founder members of the Order of the Garter. In 1339, Thomas, whom Froissart described as 'a great English knight', married Joan of Kent, a granddaughter of Edward I. After Thomas's death in 1360, Joan married the Black Prince, and, therefore, Thomas's two sons, Thomas and John, earls of Kent and Huntingdon respectively, were half-brothers of Richard II. They both played prominent political roles in Richard's reign, and Kent's son was beheaded in 1400 for attempting to overthrow Henry IV. Robert Holland's eldest son, the second baron, had only a granddaughter to succeed him. She married Sir John Lovel, and the Holland estates remained in the Lovel family's possession until a Lovel made the mistake of supporting Lambert Simnel's rebellion in 1487.



Piel Castle or the Piel of Foudray as seen by the Buck brothers in 1727.
Lambert Simnel landed on Piel Island, off the Furness coast, in June 1487. He held court in the castle. There he was joined by Sir Thomas Broughton, and from there began the march through Lancashire which ended in defeat at the Battle of Stoke ten days later.

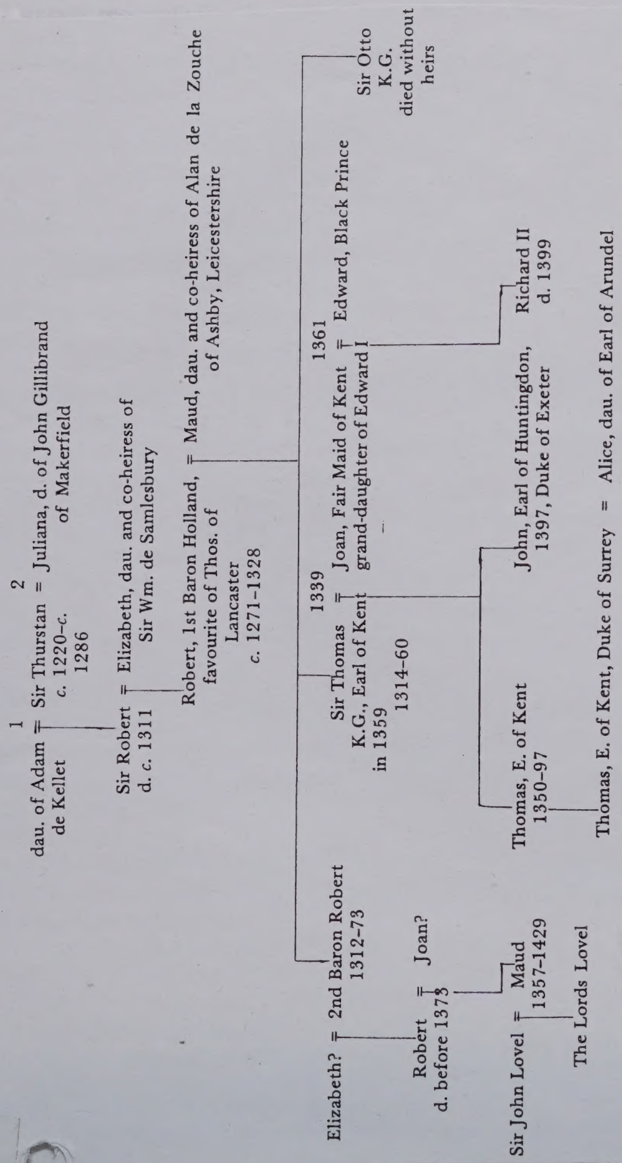
arily successful, but in the general settlement reached in 1153 Stephen and Henry of Anjou, the future Henry II, agreed that Stephen's son William, soon to be count of Mortain, should hold the honour of Lancaster. In 1157 the Scots were forced to surrender 'Northumbria', and from 1164, after the death of William of Mortain and the remarriage of his widow, the honour reverted once again to the crown. Through his sheriffs Henry II gave the county administrative unity. In 1168 the area we once knew as Lancashire was officially described as *the county of Lancaster*, and that which we call Lonsdale north of the Sands was later referred to as *Furness wapentake* and even *Dalton wapentake*.

King John

On his accession in 1189, Richard I granted the honour of Lancaster and other lands to his brother, John, count of Mortain. John interested himself in Lancashire in several ways. He reaffirmed the privileges of the boroughs of Lancaster and Preston and granted a charter to the infant borough of Liverpool. He sold or leased parts of the royal estates to his followers, and, for a price, gave to Lancashire freeholders the right of assart in the royal forests. When he revolted against Richard's government in 1194 the heads of several Lancashire families, including Montbegon, Lathom, Molyneux and Boteler, supported him. But the revolt was unsuccessful, and these Lancashire rebels were fortunate to escape with nothing more than fines totalling £700. They found little to compensate them when John succeeded to the throne in 1199. The strengthening of the royal castles at Lancaster and West Derby brought them little comfort, and though John was ready enough to confirm the privileges he had granted earlier, he demanded new fees and fines. Lancashire families soon began to feel the burden of steady taxation and heavy fines for technical offences. Many of them were very ready to join the general protest of the baronage, and John de Lacy of Clitheroe and Roger de Montbegon of Hornby were among the baronial leaders who forced John to accept *Magna Carta*.

During the minority and troubled reign of Henry III the honour of Lancaster was administered by a sheriff in the name of the crown. There was considerable intrigue and quarrelling over this important office. John's last sheriff, the earl of Chester, strongly opposed Hubert de Burgh, regent for Henry III, and in consequence he was deprived of the shrievalty, which passed to the Ferrers family, the head of which was William, earl of Derby. In 1265, however, young Robert de Ferrers supported Simon de Montfort's rebellion, and at the restoration of Henry III in the following year suffered the forfeiture of his offices and estates. Edmund, Henry III's youngest son, became the new lord of Lancaster.

THE HOLLANDS OF UP HOLLAND



dau. of Adam de Kellet
1
Sir Thurstan c. 1220–c. 1286
2
Juliana, d. of John Gillibrand of Makerfield
Sir Robert d. c. 1311
Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Wm. de Samlesbury
Robert, 1st Baron Holland, favourite of Thos. of Lancaster c. 1271–1328
Maud, dau. and co-heiress of Alan de la Zouche of Ashby, Leicestershire
Elizabeth?
2nd Baron Robert 1312–73
Sir Thomas K.G., Earl of Kent in 1359 1314–60
1339
Joan, Fair Maid of Kent grand-daughter of Edward I
1361
Edward, Black Prince
Sir Otto K.G. died without heirs
Robert d. before 1373
Joan?
Sir John Lovel
Maud 1357–1429
The Lords Lovel
Thomas, E. of Kent 1350–97
John, Earl of Huntingdon, 1397, Duke of Exeter
Richard II d. 1399
Thomas, E. of Kent, Duke of Surrey
Alice, dau. of Earl of Arundel

far as Richmond in Yorkshire and then struck westward to Furness, and in 1322 Robert Bruce himself led a devastating attack along the traditional route into Furness and Cartmel. Near Lancaster he joined the earl of Moray, who had been burning and plundering in Lunesdale, and together the two Scottish forces moved south to destroy Preston. Crowds of panic-stricken refugees fled across the Ribble, and fortunately for south Lancashire the Scots carried their pursuit little further, certainly not beyond Chorley. But hardly a township north of the Ribble had escaped devastation so severe that the effects were felt for a full generation.

Part of the explanation of the weakness of Lancashire's resistance against the Scots is to be found in the deep divisions which existed between groups of the Lancashire gentry. In 1297 Thomas of Lancaster chose Robert Holland as his most trusted adviser. Holland's grandfather, Sir Thurstan, had considerably advanced the family fortunes by two most profitable marriages, and with the patronage of Thomas of Lancaster, Robert improved the family's position still further. First he was knighted and then raised to the rank of a baron. He was appointed chief justice of Chester, and placed in charge of the castles of Chester, Rhuddlan and Flint. His estates increased rapidly. He castellated his two chief houses at Up Holland in Lancashire and at Baysworth in Leicestershire, and he founded the priory at Up Holland. All these signs of success and the increasing arrogance of Holland himself angered the heads of older Lancashire families, who thought they had more right than Holland to be so favoured by the earl. So long as Edward I's wars against Scotland were being fought and Lancaster was popularly voicing the indignation of the baronage against Gaveston, the Lancashire families stood firmly behind the earl, but in October 1315 Sir Adam Banastre of Shevington and Charnock Richard appealed to his neighbours to overthrow the Hollands. He was rapidly joined by Sir William Bradshaigh of Haigh, Sir Henry Lea of Lea and others, and their joint forces rode south to Wigan and thence to Liverpool. They tried but failed to take Liverpool castle by storm, and therefore retired to Warrington, from where they sent out raiding parties to secure arms from Halton and Clitheroe castles. By the end of October they had moved to Manchester. In the meantime Holland and the sheriff, Sir Edmund Neville, were raising troops, and on 4 November the two armies met in a fierce engagement at Deepdale, just outside Preston. Banastre and his followers were soundly defeated and he, with Lea and several of his supporters, was executed on the field of battle. Others were severely punished by fines and confiscations of land. Sir William Bradshaigh escaped into necessary exile and his wife, Lady Mabel, believing that he had been killed, married again.

Accordg to ~~[illegible]~~ Hepburn

Clayton early wives to learn of

1 Mary Hyde – m William de Clayton after d. Feb 1114 (time of K Stephen).

3. Mary Osbaldeston m his g son Robert (John 0 see Standish)

4 Elizabeth Farington/Ffearington m William (-d 1152 & is bur'd at Leyland)

5 Elizabeth Parker m (1151?? cant be) Robert
✓ 6 Cicely Peel m John Clayton (reign of King John
7 ______ m, Thomas iting
8. Ruth Lathom m, 1263 John
9 ______ m Ralph
10. Mary de Langton m 1307 John
11. ______ m John Clayton living 1356 to France with John of Gaunt
12 (Dame) Mary Fereby m John d 1404
13 Dorothy Threllwell heiress of T. m Thomas
14 Mary Mainwaring m 1440 John
14 ______ Fforington Thomas (disinherited)
Yorksh or Lanc. 15 Jane Farrington m Robert d 1570
16 ______ m John c 1480-1550 to Yorkshire

17. Anguis ~~Mary~~ Thornhill (dau John) m Thomas
18. Margaret Cholmeley (E Riding Yorks) Jas. Jasper C m. William bp 1592 d 1627 of Oakenshaw Yorks

19. Mary Thompson dau. William of Ritacee Castle Northumberland m. 1624 Sir Jasper Knt (of London)

20. Alice Bowyer m. Sir John Knt MOX
21 Ann Page m. John Clayton, Esq.

Lathom descent

Complete Peerage IV -75 "Derby"

CP Vol. IV 205 - Derby

① Danning
② Seward de Lathom
③ Robert de Lathom
④ Richard de Lathom (d 1220) m. Alice
⑤ Sir Robert de Lathom (d 1290) m. Joan Millom, d + h Adam Millom
⑥ Sir Robert de Latham (d 1325) m Katherine ~~Knos~~ Knowsley, daughter of Thomas Knouseleigh —

Burke's starts with this generation.

Source:

Pg 17 — History of the Stanley Family in England by ——

Get author's name

Warren Family History — Pilgrim

Stangbeck says Richard Warren 8 generations from Isabel Lathom (dau Sir Robert) who m. Sir Lawrence de Warren

Saville Yorkshire

Chamberlain - grant 346 Argoed
to

Estimated ages must be off

Said to be b ca

1. Robert de Candlee | 1050 | age 16 at Hastings?
2. William his son | 1060 - | Served King Stephen (ruled 1135 - 1153)
m. Mary Hughes - killed in battle age 54? | Killed ~~[illegible]~~ 1114 (Candlemas Day)
3. Robert only son m Margaret [illegible] | 1090
4 William only son m Eliz Farrington | 1120 | d 1152 (age 32?)
3 sons | (11 years after grandfather?
5 Robert (3rd son) m Eliz. Parker 4 sons | 1150
6 John (3d son) Cecily Paul 2 sons | 1180 | 1209 age 29
7 Thomas 3rd son Retta Lathom 2 sons | 1210 [illegible] he died
8 John either Retta Lathom 2 sons [illegible] | 1240 m. 1263 | 1280
9 Ralph m ( ) 3 sons | 1270
10 John eldest Mary Langton 3 sons | 1300 m 1307 | 1377
went to Normandie with John of Gaunt 1356
11 John ( ) 4 sons | 1330
12 John Dame Mary Fornaby 3 sons | 1360 | 1404 [illegible] England
13 Thomas eldest Dorothy ~~[illegible]~~ dau Hugh Dutton Thelwall 2 sons | 1390 | 1426
14 John eldest ① Mary Mannering - ~~[illegible]~~ 3 dau d1445 dau Wm Mannering & Alice Langton (Eliz?) ② Jane Clifton 2 sons dsp | 1419 m 1440
15 Thomas eldest disinherited m ( ) 3 sons | ca1440
16 Robert m Jane Farrington 4 sons 3 daus. (succeeded to grandfa estate) | ca1470 | , [illegible] to the England
this
17 John (2nd son 2nd son) of Yorkshire [illegible] m ( ) 2 sons | 1499 | d after 1500
18 Thomas m Agnes Thwaite of Fixby | d 1585

quæ vocatur Radbroc, integram: reddendo ad nativi- e.g. William Beard, of Over Peover,

Saville   Yorkshire   Chamberlain - Grant 346 Argues to

Norman People pg 141 ~~Arch~~ & NP Saville 392

① Osbern Gifford, Sire de Bolbec, Lord of Longueville Seneschal in Normandy
m ca 960 Avelina sis of Gunnora, wife of Duke Richard I of Normandy

② Geoffrey de Bolbec Viscount of Arches & Argues m Beatrice de ~~Beatrice~~ de Argues dau Gozelin ~~Gozelin~~ de Argues
& a Rouen

William of Argues [illegible] estates [illegible] ~~Beatrice Malet dau of William~~ Malet
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
etc

③ Osbern de Arches (ʒʒ [illegible]) m ( ) he & bro Wm at Battle of Hastings "A great baron in Yorks."
held lands in W. & No Riding Yorkshire & 32 different lordships

William de Arches temp Stephen held Appleton & Bilton Yorks
m ( )

④ Thurstan Pincerna of the Barony of Sendal (temp Stephen) held (from his wife's dowry) Kettlewell & other lands in Yorks.

⑤ Hugo Pincerna living 1216

Richard de Seyville summoned to coronation of Edw I

⑥ Henry de Seyville, lord of Golcar

Pincerna 139
182 - Butler/Bussel/Buttle
198
287 (son of Richard) Hamo Pincerna obtained [illegible] in [illegible] with one of [illegible] Bussel
437

(Coralle = Churchill) Hugo de Pincerna wit charter in Normandy before Eng. - Study
Son Wm de Coralle became in Somerset.
bros Richard P, Robert B, Reinald } in Salop & elsewhere
Hamo, Richard Pincerna a de Coralle a [illegible] } Salop

Evidently, upon realizing that our Yorkshire Claytons bore the same coat of arms as the Lancashire Claytons - usually a sign of kinship -

Hepburn concocted the first widely circulated genealogy, making up characters as he went along.

I took a lot of time searching the records of the families of the purported Clayton wives, only to find that what he claimed was historically impossible in each generation.

One of the more prominent so-called Clayton wives was supposedly a Mainwaring - I finally found her so-called parents, who had many children - but no Mary among them

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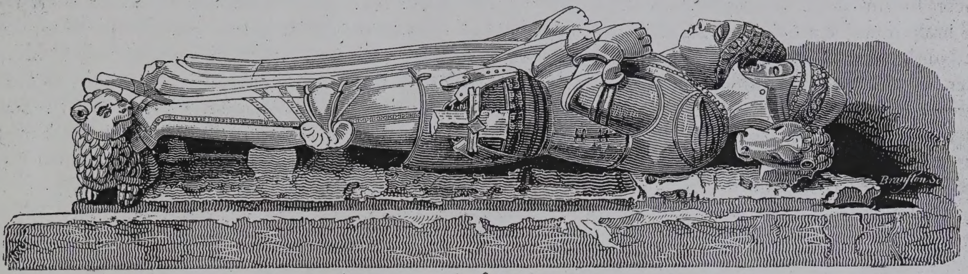
Other so-called Clayton brides were similarly located - proving why that could not be the case - many of them had not yet taken surnames until a century or two later.

Parochial Chapelry of Over-Peover.



Sir Philip Mainwaring and Ellen Mynshull his wife

OVER-PEVER.

(LEYCESTER.)

[a]IN the time of the Conqueror, Ranulphus (the supposed ancestor of the Manwarings) held this township of Over-Pever, or the greatest part thereof; and also the hamlet or place, called Cepmundwich, in Over-Pever, as a distinct thing by itself, as appears in Doomsday-book.

① In the reign of Henry the Third, Roger[b] Manwaring, of Warmincham, in Cheshire, gave unto his younger son ② William Manwaring——Totum tenementum, redditum, et boscum, quæ prædictus Rogerus habuit in villâ de Pever——Salvo capitali domino debito et consueto servitio per manum dicti Rogeri et hæredum suorum:——Reddendo indè annuatìm prædicto Rogero, et hæredibus suis, unum nisum sorum ad festum beati Petri ad vincula, pro omni servitio. Lib. B. pag. 2, c. The original penès sir Thomas Manwaring of Over-Pever, baronet, 1666. Sealed with an escocheon of six barrulets.

④ This William Manwaring fixed his habitation at Over-Pever, where his succeeding heirs have ever since continued to this day; and do now pay yearly, unto Mr. Crew of Crew, lord of Warmincham, one soresparrow-hawk, or two shillings in lieu thereof, according to the deed aforesaid.

In this township are now onely two Charterers, 1666.

[c]1. John Swinton, of Nether-Knotsford, for Radbrook-House, in Over-Pever. In the reign of Edward the First, William Manwaring, then lord of Over-Pever, ③ gave unto Thomas, his younger son——Illam terram quæ vocatur Radbroc, integram: reddendo ad nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ unum denarium, vel unum par albarum Cheirothecarum:——Testibus domino Thomâ de Manwaring[d], domino Warino filio suo, domino Willielmo de Manwaring tùnc Rectore Ecclesiæ de Werunith, &c. Lib. B. pag. 7, num. 1.

④ Richard, son and heir of Thomas Manwaring, gives all his land in Over-Pever to William Glasebroke, anno Domini 1320. Lib. B. pag. 7, num. 2.

William Glasebroke releaseth all his lands in Radbrook, in Over-Pever, unto William, son of John del Mere, and to Agnes his wife, and the heirs of her body, 45 Edward III. 1371. It continued in the name of Mere until the year 1501, when Robert Mere gave all his lands in Over-Pever to Oliver Hurlebot, son of Richard Hurlebot, rendring yearly twenty shillings. Dated 14 die Augusti, 16 Hen. VII. 1501. Which rent of twenty shillings Mere passed over to Thomas Manwaring, of Nantwich, son of Nicholas Manwaring; and the said Thomas Manwaring passed it to John Manwaring, of Over-Pever, esquire, by deed dated 24 die Octobris, 23 Hen. VII.

Robert Burges, of Knotsford, married Joan, one of Hurlebot's daughters, to whom her father gave Radbrook: which Burges had onely two daughters; Katharine, married Mr. Thomas Browne, and Jane married John Harper, of Hallywell, near Bolton in the Moors, in Lancashire.

Katharine had a son called George Brown, who married Townesend, sister to George Leycester, of Toft, esquire, and had issue three or four children, but all died before they came to maturity: afterwards Katharine suffers a fine and recovery, and settles these lands on Jane, daughter of John Harper aforesaid. This Jane married John Swinton, of Nether Knotsford aforesaid, the 9th of February 1659, who now hath Radbrook-House in possession.

[e]2. William Beard, of Over-Pever, hath part of Fodon-Land, in Over-Pever; which land he lately bought of John Downes, of Toft, 1663; and Downes formerly bought the same, by the name of half a messuage called Fodon-land, from John Henshaw, of Lockwood, in Staffordshire. Dated 6 Junii, 33 Eliz. 1591.

I find, by ancient deeds, that there were anciently

*** A description of the monument represented in the annexed Vignette, will be found in the account of Over Peover Chapel.

[a] The corrections of Sir Thomas Mainwaring, given in his "Admonition to the Reader," &c." are subjoined to this account, where they appear portant. Some minor corrections of dates are placed within hooks, in the text: several others are too trivial to require notice. O.

[b] This Roger Mainwaring was son of Raufe Manwaring, judge of Chester about the reign of Richard the First. P. L.

[c] Ex Chartulis ejusdem Johannis Swinton. P. L.

[d] That was, Manwaring of Warmincham. P. L.

[e] Ex Chartulis Willielmi Beard. P. L.

two[f] places or hamlets in Over-Pever; one called Cepmundewich, the other Fodon.

William Manwaring, lord of Over-Pever, gave Fodon to Thomas, his younger son, under Edward the First; and Thomas gave it away to Hugh de Stoke.

Cepmondswich, William Manwaring, son of William, and brother of Thomas, gave unto Gilbert Gykes, towards the end of Edward the First.

But these lands came afterwards to be divided, and are now all bought in by the lords of Over-Pever, save that part of Fodon which Beard now enjoyeth.

7 Edw. III. Thomas de Cepmondswich, and Agnes his wife, gave to John, son of William Glasebrook, and to Nicolaa, daughter of Thomas Cepmondwich, unum messuagium et 21 acras terræ in Over-Pever, in quodam hamletto qui vocatur Fodon, et capitale messuagium nostrum et decem acras terræ, duas acras mossetæ, et unam acram bosci, in eâdem villâ, in quodam hamletto qui vocatur Cepmondswich: remanere rectis hæredibus prædictæ Agnetis: And a fine was levied hereon at Chester, 7 Edw. III. Lib. B. pag. 6, f.

So much of the Charterers in Over-Pever.

In this township is also a PAROCHIAL CHAPPEL, seated near to the mannor-hall of Over-Pever, and hath these villages within the chappelry:—

The Mize.

	£.	s.	d.
Over-Pever	1	0	0
Marthall cum Little-Werford	0	13	4
Snelston, in Macclesfield Hundred	0	2	0
	1	15	4

This chappel is a daughter of the mother church of Rosthorn, and seems to be first erected about the reign of Edward the Third: but I find not any monument in this church exceeding the reign of Henry the Sixth. It was certainly a parochial chappel in Henry the Sixth's time, and had then liberty of burial; and hath now the yearly stipend of five pounds six shillings and eight pence allowed from the vicar of Rosthorne.

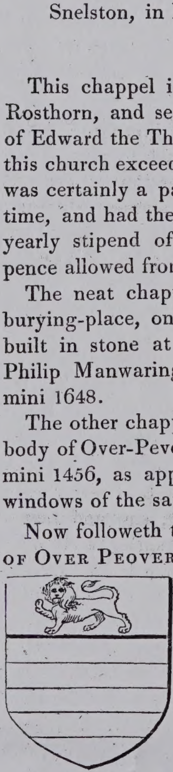
The neat chappel, and vault under the same for a burying-place, on the north side of the chancel, was built in stone at the charge of Ellen, the widow of Philip Manwaring, of Over Pever, esquire, anno Domini 1648.

fuit

#719

The other chappel of stone, on the south side of the body of Over-Pever church, seems to be built anno Domini 1456, as appears by the inscription in one of the windows of the same chappel, yet extant, 1666.

Now followeth the DESCENT OF THE MAINWARINGS OF OVER PEOVER. ✓



[g] I. William Manwaring, of Over-Pever, younger son of Roger Manwaring of Warmincham, had Over-Pever by the gift of his father, regnante Henrico Tertio. Lib. B. pag. 2, c.

He had issue, William, son and heir. Thomas, to whom his father gave Fodon, in Over-Pever; Lib. B. pag. 2, d, et pag. 3, g, h. Benedict, another son; Ibid. pag. 4, m. et pag. 13, e. f. Guy, another son; Sir Tho. Acton's Deeds, pag. 31, n. Also Roger, another son, whose son William married Margaret, daughter of Roger Toft of Toft, 1 Edw. I.; Lib. B. pag. 8, a.

II. William Manwaring of Over-Pever, son and heir of William, married ———— and had issue, Roger, eldest son; William, another son, whose daughter Ellen married Adam Glasebrook[h], 14 Edw. III. 1341; Lib. B. pag. 9, g. Reginald, another son; Lib. B. pag. 11, r. And Maud, a daughter, to whom her father gave a messuage in Over-Pever, which Hamond of Radbroke formerly held; Lib. B. pag. 11, t.

This William lord of Over-Pever lived 1286, 14 Edw. I.

Roger Manwaring, son and heir of William, married Christian de Birtles, and had issue, William, son and heir; and Joan, a daughter, married Robert de Fallybrome nigh Birtles, by whom she had issue Robert, John, and Roger, living 1342. Lib. B. pag. 27, y, et pag. 9, I.

This Roger died in the life-time of his father; and Christian, his widow, afterwards married John de Byrun; and lastly, she married Robert de Varnon, living 8 Edw. III. 1334. Lib. B. pag. 8, b, d, f.

III. William Manwaring of Over-Pever, son and heir of Roger, married Mary, daughter of Henry Davenport, living 19 Edw. II. Lib. B. pag. 8, c, d, and had issue William Manwaring, son and heir; Roger, Margery, and Millicent, all living 8 Edw. III. 1334. Lib. B. pag. 8, f.

This William died about 12 or 13 Edw. III.[i]

✓IV. William Manwaring of Over-Pever, son and heir of William, had two wives.

His first wife was Joan, daughter and coheir of William Praers of Baddiley, near Nantwich, by whom he had issue William Manwaring, son and heir. Lib. B. pag. 13, g, et 15, I.

Margery, the other coheir, married John Honford of Honford, in Maxfield Hundred, who had issue John Honford. Afterwards she married Hugh Holt[k], 33 Edw. III. but had no issue by Holt; and she died 3 Rich. II. 1380. Lib. B. pag. 28, b. But in the Inquisition taken at Chester, 28 Febr. 21 Rich. II. it was found that John Honford the son was a bastard, and that William Manwaring was sole heir t Margery, et nullus alius. Lib. B. pag. 27 z. Yet did

waring by his will, anno 1399[l], divide

Baddiley between John Manwaring his

and the said John de Honford. Lib. B.

After the death of Joan Praers, this W

Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Leyces

of John Leycester of Nether Tabley, by

issue John Manwaring, Randle Manwari

wards lords of Over-Pever successively;

and Richard, living 38 Edw. III. Lib. B

pag. 10, n, o. Also Emme, a daughter, m

Wynnington, son and heir of sir Richar

of Wynnington, nigh Northwich, 1357,

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[f] There were seven such places there: "Cepmondwich, Fodon, Hongrill, Hethalis, Brydenbrugge, Twyford, and Radbrok." Sir Thomas Mainwaring's Admonitions, &c. p. 6. O.

[g] The earlier descents of the Mainwarings will be found in the account of Warmincham, the seat of the eldest line of Mainwaring. O.

[h] Sir Peter Leycester "omits John and Margery, brother and sister of the said Ellen." Sir T. M. p. 9. O.

[i] "I find him party to a deed made on the eve of St. John Baptist, 14 E. III." Sir T. M. p. 9. O.

[k] Sir Peter Leycester "is mistaken in saying that Holt was her second husband, for Margery had her bastard John Honford, before she had any husband; and she was wife to Hugh Holt, 33 Edw. III. and she was wife to John Honford, 46, 47, and 50 Edw. III." Sir T. M. p. 8. O.

[l] William Mainwaring "gave several thousand acres of lands which came by his mother, and of which the demesne of Baddiley was part, *solely* to his said brother John: and onely divided the remainder of the said lands: and the will which directs that division, doth also direct the disposal of the other lands." Sir T. M. p. 10. O.

Lib. B. pag. 11, w. Ellen, another daughter, married Raufe, son and heir of Raufe, son of Richard Vernon of Shibrok in Cheshire, 33 Edw. III. 1359. Lib. B. pag. 12, b. And Joan married (sir) William Legh of Baggiley, 33 Edw. III. 1359. She was but five years old on Candlemas Day then last past. Lib. B. pag. 11, x, and lived not to have any issue by (sir) William Legh.

This William Manwaring was stiled William Manwaring the elder, 33 Edw. III. Lib. B. pag. 9, I, and pag. 12, b. He sealed with his coat of arms most usually, to wit, three bars, with a lion passant in chief[m] Lib. B. pag. 9, I. Inscribed about the seal,—SIGILL. WILLIELMI DE MAYNWARINGE. Which coat of arms he gave in distinction from Manwaring of Warmincham, out of which family his ancestors branched.

For Roger Manwaring of Warmincham, in the reign of Henry the Third, sealed with six barrulets; whose son and heir, sir Thomas Manwaring of Warmincham, used only two barrs in his seal; as I have seen their seals. And after the male line of Manwaring of Warmincham failed, then did the heir of Manwaring of Over-Pever assume the two bars onely, in the reign of Richard the Second, as next heir male; leaving off this coat of three bars with a lion in chief, as shall anon in due place appear.

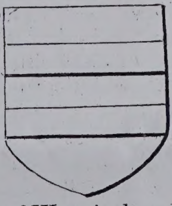
This William Manwaring the elder died 38 Edw. III. 1364. Elizabeth his widow survived, and was living 1405, 6 Hen. IV.

V. William Manwaring, of Over-Pever, junior, son and heir of William Manwaring the elder, by Joan Praers, had also two wifes.

The first was Katharine, daughter of John Belgrave of Belgrave in the township of Eaton-boat in Cheshire, whom he married 40 Edw. III. 1366. Lib. B. pag. 10, p.

His second wife was Clementia Cotton: lib. B. pag. 13, g. But he had not any issue by either wife.

This William settles his estate, upon his departure out of England towards Guyen, 17 Rich. II. 1393, and [n] afterwards made his will, 1394, wherein (among other things) he bequeaths his body to be buried in Aghton-church, and his picture in alabaster to cover his tomb in the said church[o]. He gave also to the said church a part of Christ's cross, which the wife of Randle Manwaring, his half-brother, had in her custody, shut up in wax: also to the chappel of Over-Pever, unam togam de blueto, ut fiat indè vestimentum ibidèm. He left also a competent salary for a chaplain to celebrate for his soul in the chappel of St. Mary in Aghton-church, for seven years. Lib. B. pag. 14, H, I.



His seal, 17 Rich. II. had the impression of his coat and crest; to wit, in an escocheon, two bars onely; and corner-ways, on the dexter-angle, on a helmet, an ass-head couped; lib. B. pag. 15, I. inscribed about:——S. WILLIELMI MAYNWARINGE. For now the elder house of Warmincham was extinct, and devolved to a daughter and heir; wherefore he bears their coat without distinction, as next heir-male, which his heirs have ever since continued; to wit, Argent, two bars Gules; the creast, an ass-head couped, proper[p].

This William died without issue 1399, 22 Rich. II. and was buried at Aghton-church, leaving John Manwaring his half-brother to succeed in his inheritance.

VI. John Manwaring of Over-Pever, half-brother and heir to the last William, and son to William Manwaring the elder by Elizabeth his second wife, married Margaret, the widow of sir John Warren of Pointon in Cheshire, and daughter and heir of sir John Stafford of Wigham, about 13 Rich. II. for sir John Warren died the tenth of Richard the Second. Lib. F. pag. 19, b.

The king gave to this John Manwaring all the lands and goods of sir Hugh Browe, which the said sir Hugh had forfeited by his rebellion: dated 18 Augusti, 4 Hen. IV. Lib. B. pag. 24, d, e.

This John Manwaring waited on the prince, afterwards king Henry the Fifth, and was made sheriff of Cheshire (quamdiù nobis placuerit) 18 Septembris, 4 Hen. IV. and continued sheriff 5 Hen. IV. and 6 (and 7) Hen. IV. In which writ the earl of Chester calls him armigerum suum.

He had also an annual pension of twenty marks given him pro bono servitio impenso et impendendo, 8 Hen. IV.

Also he, with Matthew del Mere, and Thomas Meyshawe, were constituted judges of the gaol-delivery at Chester, hâc vice, nono die Aprilis, 5 Hen. IV.

This John Manwaring died without lawful issue, 11 Hen. IV.[q] 1410, leaving his brother Randle to succeed in his inheritance.

Margaret his widow survived, and was living 4 Hen. V. Lib. B. pag. 22, a, et pag. 12, a.

He had a bastard son by Margery Winnington, called Peter Manwaring. Lib. B. pag. 13, g, h.

VII. Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, esquire, brother and heir to John Manwaring, married Margery, the widow of Richard Buckley of Chedill in Cheshire, and daughter of Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton. He petitioned the king for enjoying the dower of Margery his wife, because he had married her without the king's licence, 16 Rich. II. by whom he had issue John Manwaring, eldest son; William Manwaring, second son, from whom the Manwarings of Ightfield in Shropshire; Randle Manwaring, third son, from whom the Manwarings of Carincham in Cheshire; Elizabeth, married Raufe Egerton of Wryne-hill in Staffordshire[r]; Cicely, married Thomas Fowleshurst of Crew in Cheshire; Joan, married John Davenport, son and heir of Raufe Davenport, of Davenport in Cheshire, 12 Hen. IV. 1411; lib. B. pag. 16, m.; Ellen, married Thomas Fitton of Gowesworth in Cheshire; Agnes, another daughter, was affianced to William Bromley of Badington in Cheshire, son of sir John Bromley, but she died before marriage: whereupon he married Margaret, sister to Agnes, 4 Hen. VI. 1426. Lib. B. pag. 7, num. 8, 9. This Margaret was widow 15 Hen. VI. 1436. Lib. B. pag. 17, q, r. And after she married sir John Nedham

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[m] "The coat of arms was, *Argent, two bars Gules, on a chief of the second, a lion passant guardant Or;* and so it is cut in his own book, page 331." Sir T. M. p. 9. O.

[n] "The said settlement made 17 Ric. II. was also a will, and was but of part of the estate which he had by his mother, and besides that and the other will dated 1394, he made a third will, 1399, by which last will he gave directions to his feoffees how to dispose of all his mother's lands, but he disposed not of those lands he had as heir to his father by any of the said wills." Sir T. M. p. 11. O.

[o] See the account of Acton in Nantwich hundred for this monument, which is still existing. O.

[p] "All the Mainwarings that I can find, that have lived since the said William, have either given the ass-head on a torce and haltered, or else the ass-head erased, or else the ass-head unhaltered and within a crown." Sir T. M. p. 10. O.

[q] "He was certainly dead in 1409." Sir T. M. p. 12. O.

[r] Lib. B. pa. 16, n. P. L.

Katharine, the widow of sir John, died 1529.

XI. Sir Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, knight, son and heire of sir John, married Elizabeth, the widow of Richard Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley in Cheshire, esquire, and daughter of sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, by whom he had issue Margaret, married to sir Arthur Manwaring, of Ightfield in Shropshire; Elizabeth, married to Peter Shakerley, of Houlm in Allostock in Cheshire, esquire; afterwards to Christopher Holford, of Holford, esquire, 1561; and Katharine, married to John Davenport, of Henbury in Cheshire, esquire: ut per inquisitionem post mortem Ranulphi Manwaring militis, 5 and 6 Phil. and Mar.

After the death of his first wife, sir Randle married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Raufe Leycester of Toft, 6 Edw. VI. 155(2), lib. B. pag. 19, b, d, but had no issue by her.

Sir Randle dyed 6 die Septembris, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mar. 1557. Elizabeth his widow after married sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford in Lancashire nigh Manchester, and by him had issue.

XII. Philip Manwaring, of Over-Pever, esquire, (seventh) son of sir John Manwaring, and brother and next heir-male to sir Randle, married Anne, daughter of sir Raufe Leycester of Toft juxta Over-Pever, lib. B. pag. 20, e, and had issue Randle Manwaring, son and heir; Edward Manwaring, of Ranmore nigh Nantwich, called captain Manwaring; and Elizabeth, who died without issue.

This Philip died 11 die Aprilis, 1573, 15 Eliz. as appears by his monument in Over-Pever church.

XIII. Sir Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, the elder, knight, son and heir of Philip, married Margaret, daughter of sir Edward Fitton of Gowesworth in Cheshire, sometime treasurer of Ireland, 9 Eliz. 1567, lib. B. pag. 20, f, and had issue sir Randle Manwaring the younger; [y] Edmund Manwaring, doctor of law, and chancellor of Chester 1642; Thomas Manwaring, third son, doctor of divinity, and parson of Weldon in Northamptonshire, living 1634; Edward, John, Arthur, died all in their infancy; sir Philip Manwaring, [z] secretary of Ireland to the earl of Strafford, 1638, youngest son, was never married, and died 2 die Augusti, 1661, at London; Anne, a daughter, married Lawrence Smith, son and heir of sir Thomas Smith of Hough in Widdenbury parish in Cheshire, married at Great Budworth 31 Augusti, 1591; Katharine, another daughter, married sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaff in Lancashire, baronet; Elizabeth, another daughter, married Peter Leycester, of Nether-Tabley in Cheshire, esquire, 1611, 9 Jacobi; and Elinour, another daughter, never married.

After the death of Margaret, this sir Randle married Katharine, the widow of William Brereton, of Honford in Cheshire, esquire, and daughter of Roger Hurleston, of Chester, esquire. Lib. B. pag. 20, h.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth the herald made for this sir Randle's coat, [a] barry of twelve pieces Argent and Gules, see Guillim's Heraldry, pag. 373, but erroneous. So also the herald then placed the earl of Chester's coat in the quarterings of Manwaring; but absurdly, and not right.

This sir Randle the elder built the hall of Over-Pever anew, 158(5-6), the fabrick being now of brick: and he was sheriff of Cheshire, 1605, 3 Jacobi.

Sir Randle the elder died 27 Maii, 1612, 10 Jacobi.

XIV. Sir Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, the younger, knight, son and heir of sir Randle the elder, married Jane, daughter of sir Thomas Smith of Hough aforesaid, by whom he had issue Philip Manwaring, son and heir; George Manwaring of Marthall, second son, now living 1666; Margaret, the eldest daughter, died an infant; Elizabeth, second daughter, married first to Robert Ravenscroft, of Bretton in Harden parish beyond Chester, esquire, and had many children; afterwards she married sir Francis Gamole of Chester, but she had no issue by him: she survived both her husbands, and died at Chester 13 Augusti, 1661, and was buried at Harden; Anne, third daughter, married Robert Brierwood of Chester, counsellor at law, after sir Robert Brierwood, knighted 1643, and judge of three shires in Wales; Margaret, youngest daughter, married Henry Birkenhed, son and heir of Henry Birkenhed, of Backford nigh Chester, esquire, prothonotary of Chester, and had issue; but they all died before they came to maturity. This Margaret died at Chester, (20) Julii, 1661.

This sir Randle the younger was sheriff of Limrick in Ireland, 3 Jacobi, 1605, lib. B. pag. 26, t, in which very year also his father was sheriff of Cheshire.

The same sir Randle the younger was sheriff of Cheshire 1619, and mayor of Chester also the same year; and died 12 die Januarii, 1632, 8 Car. I.

XV. Philip Manwaring, of Over-Pever, esquire, son and heir of sir Randle the younger, married Ellen, daughter of Edward Minshull, of Stoke near Nantwich, esq. 20 Jacobi, 1622[b], and had issue Randle, who died without issue in his youth; Philip, second son, died in his infancy; Thomas, third son, survived heir to his father; a fourth son lived not to be baptized; Edmund, died in his infancy; George, sixth son, died in his infancy; another Philip, seventh son, died in his infancy; Edward Manwaring, youngest son, living 1666; and Jane, a daughter, died in her infancy.

This Philip was captain of the light-horse of Cheshire; and was sheriff of Cheshire 1639.

He died the tenth of December, 1647. Ellen his widow surviving, built a neat chappel of stone on the

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[y] Edmund Mainwaring was father of sir William Mainwaring, killed at the siege of Chester, of whom an ample account will be found on his monument in Chester cathedral, which has been recently repaired at the expense of sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart. at the request of the late dean of Chester. (Vol. I p. 245.)

"Sir William married Hesther, daughter and coheir of Christopher Wasse, esq. of Upper Holloway, co. Middlesex. This lady remarried sir Henry Blount, of Tittenhanger, Herts, the traveller, and was mother by him of sir Thomas Pope Blount, Charles Blount, &c. By sir William Mainwaring she left two daughters, her coheirs; one married sir Thomas How (of the Chedworth family); the other married sir John Busby, of Addington, Bucks, who is recorded by bishop Kennet, in his Historical Register 1660, to have been knighted in memory of the gallantry of his father-in-law, sir William Mainwaring. (See Willis's Bucks under Addington, and Chauncy's Hertfordshire under Ridge, and Collins's Baronetage under *Pope Blount.*) Sir John Busby's only child by this first marriage, became the wife of the hon. Thomas Egerton of Tatton, and survived him till 1724." Communicated by sir S. E. Brydges, bart.

There is a small engraved portrait of sir William Mainwaring, after an original drawing in the possession of the rev. George Lefroy, and he is also represented in the painted glass of Farndon church in this county. See Broxton Hund. p. 408. O.

[z] "His majesties secretary of state for Ireland." Sir T. M. O.

[a] "Argent, six barrulets." Sir T. M. p. 15.

[b] "The said Philip and Ellen were married 1617, and their oldest son Randle was born the 25 of July 1619, and their second son Philip was born the 25 of May 1621." Sir T. M. p. 18. O.

NETHER TABLEY.

(Leycester.)

This village of Nether-Tabley, sometimes in old deeds stiled Little-Tabley, and in the record of Doomsday-book written Stabley, is bounded on the North side with Over-Tabley, and on the South side thereof is severed from Plumley with a little brook, called Benstall-brook, which at last falleth in with Waterles-river, before it be run quite past Nether-Tabley, and so passeth on towards Winsham.

In the reign of William the Conqueror one Gozeline held this township under Hugh earl of Chester, sirnamed Lupus, which one Ostebrand held before, et liber homo fuit: ibi duæ bovatæ terræ geldabiles: terra est dimidia caruca: wasta fuit et est. So run the words of Doomsday-book.

Afterwards Adam de Dutton seems to be possessed thereof[a] towards the end of Henry the Second's reign; to hold of the prior of St. John of Hierusalem in England, by the yearly rent of sixpence at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for all service: which tenure is found in all the offices of my ancestors which I have hitherto seen; and the rent of sixpence is yet at this day paid to the king, by virtue of the statute of the dissolution of that priory, 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 24.

This Adam de Dutton was younger son of Hugh Dutton of Dutton in Cheshire, and lineal ancestor to Warburton of Arley, whose posterity, living at Warburton in the reign of Edward the Second, were sirnamed de Warburton from the place of their residence, according to the manner of those ages, which sirname they have ever since retained.

Geffrey Dutton, son of Geffrey, son of Adam Dutton aforesaid, gave this township to Margaret his daughter and to her heirs, about the very end of the reign of Henry the Third, in these words: I. num. 1:—

Sciant præsentes et futuri, quod ego Galfridus de Dutton dedi et concessi et hac præsenti charta mea confirmavi Margaretæ filiæ meæ, pro homagio et servitio suo totam villam meam, quæ vocatur Parva-Tabley, sine ullo retenemento; cum homagiis et servitiis, cum villenagiis, cum boscis, cum planis, cum pratis et pascuis, cum moris et mariscis, cum aquis et molendinis, cum viis et semitis, cum omnibus locis prædictæ villæ pertinentibus: tenendam et habendam sibi Margaretæ, et hæredibus suis, de me Galfrido et hæredibus meis, liberè, quietè, et pacificè, cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis prædictæ villæ pertinentibus: faciendo inde mihi forinsecum servitium, quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ, unde triginta bovatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis; et faciendo servitium de Hauthoner[b] quantum pertinet ad prædictam villam; pro omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, et demanda, mihi et hæredibus meis pertinente. Et ego Galfridus et hæredes mei prædictam villam, ut prædictum est, prædictæ Margaretæ et hæredibus suis, contra omnes homines et fœminas in perpetuum warrantizabimus. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem huic præsenti scripto sigillum apposui meum. Hiis testibus, domino Thoma de Dutton, domino Galfrido de Dutton, Hugone de Limme, Thoma fratre ejus, Ricardo de Aston, Rogero de Toft, Willielmo de Waleton, et multis aliis.

The seal is, a man's arm in a maunch or loose sleeve, with a flower-de-luce in his hand; written about, SIGILLUM GALFRIDI DE DUTTON, in a roundlet, not in an escocheon.

This Margaret Dutton first married Robert de Denbigh, but had no issue by him: after, she married Nicolas de Leycester, about 1276, by whom she had issue, and to whose succeeding progeny the manor of Nether-Tabley still belongeth at this day (1666).

This Nicolas Leycester had also by Margaret the manors of Wethale and Hield, both situate in Aston nigh Great Budworth, which his heirs also enjoy at this present. R. num. 3, I. num. 91.

He was afterwards sir Nicolas Leycester knight, so stiled 1292, 26 Edw. I.: I, num. 98.

In this township is not any charterer at all; for the freehold of Heart of Nether Tabley, and some others, were all bought out in the reign of Edward the Third, by Roger Leycester, son of sir Nicolas and Margaret, and so made this township entirely his own; since which time it hath so continued, and is now entire, without any charterer at all (1666).

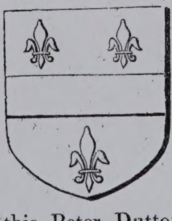
Now followeth the GENEALOGIE of the LEYCESTERS OF TABLEY, exactly proved out of the evidences of this family; and the originals quoted all along, as they now stand marked.

I. Sir Nicolas Leycester, knight, was sometime seneschal to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Cheshire. G, num. 24. He married Margaret, the widow of Robert de Denbigh, and daughter of Geffrey Dutton, ancestor to Warburton of Arley, about the year of Christ 1276, 5 Edw. I. by whom he had issue Roger Leycester, son and heir; and John Leycester, vicar of Walleysey in Wirrall, 1312. 6 Edw. II. F, num. 101. I. num. 2, 3.

He had by this Margaret his wife the township of Nether-Tabley, and the manors of Wethale and Hield, in Aston nigh Great Budworth. I. num. 1. R. num. 3. I. num. 91.

Anno 1292, 20 Edw. I. I find him stiled Knight, I. num. 98; and he had lands in Adwick, near Doncaster in Yorkshire, I. num. 95, 96, 97; and also in Wath, near Adwick, 22 Edw. I.: I. num. 5.

Sir Nicolas Leycester died 23 Edw. I. 1295.



II. Roger Leycester, son and heir of sir Nicholas and Margaret, lived constantly at his manor of Wethale in Aston, nigh Picmere; to whom Peter Dutton, son of Geffrey, released all his right and claim in Nether Tabley, Wethale, and Hield, 24 Edw. I. 1296, I. num. 6. I find this Peter Dutton stiled knight 25 Edw. I. 1297. I, num. 7.

He bought out all the freeholders or charterers in Nether-Tabley, the principal whereof was that of William Heart of Nether Tabley; and so made that township entirely his own. I. num. 38, et num. 60, et num. 43.

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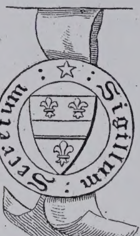
[a] Nether Tabley, of the fee of St. John of Hierusalem. P. L.

[b] Hauthoner, id est, homo Loricatus. P. L.

Anno Christi 1296, he had the third part of Over Tabley cum Sudlow, by the grant of sir John Grey, son of sir Reginald Grey, and which sir John Grey had of the grant of William de Tabley, lord of Over Tabley and Knotsford. F. num. 1.

This Roger married Isabel, daughter of and had issue Nicolas Leycester, son and heir; Roger Leycester; and Margaret, married to Adam de Molesworth, 17 Edward II. 1323: which Adam was sheriff of Flint 5 Edw. III. I. num. 60, et num. 83. Lib. C, fol. 206, c, et fol. 207, i.



His seal of arms was—a fesse between three flower de luces, inscribed about thus; SIGILLUM SECRETUM, I. num. 26, and many others. Sub anno Domini 1325.

Roger Leicester died about the year 1349, and survived his father fifty-three years.

III. Nicolas Leycester, son and heir of Roger, had to wife Mary, daughter of William Mobberley de Mobberley, and one of the sisters and coheirs to sir Raufe Mobberley; married about 15 Edw. II. 1322, R. num. 23, and had issue John Leycester, son and heir; Raufe Leycester, younger son, from whom the Leycesters of Toft, in this hundred of Bucklow; and Elizabeth, the second wife of William Manwaring of Over-Pever, the elder, from whom are descended the Manwarings of Over Pever. She was widow 38 Edw. III. 1364, and was living 6 Hen. IV. 1404. S. num. 2. I. num. 68. Lib. C. fol. 126. KK. II. lib. B. pag. 9, h.

Nicolas Leycester died 1349, 23 Edw. III. lib. A. fol. 127, y; for he survived his father very little, if he died not before him.

IV. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, son and heir of Nicolas and Mary, served in the wars of France under John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, 1373, 47 Edward III. of whose puissant army our histories do make mention. Walsingham tells us, that when he entered France at Calice, triginta et amplius millia equorum in comitatu habuerat: but of these thirty thousand horse, very few were brought alive to Bourdeaux, being starved for want of victuals; so that this voyage proved unsuccessful.

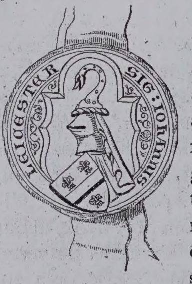
It appears by the account of this John Leycester, before John Tilly clerk, and other auditors of sir Thomas Felton (who was at that time judge of Chester), dated at Southampton on the eve of St. John, 49 Edw. III. 1375, where he accounted for £266. 13s. 4d. allowed unto him for the payment of Jenkyn Mobberley esquire, and other soldiers, who served under the said John Leycester, and also for his own pay, that he had allowed for himself, for 210 days pay, beginning on St. Michael's day, 47 Edw. III. to the first of May then next following, at 3s. per diem, £31. 10s.; and there was also pardoned unto him, remaining of his account, the sum of £38. 10s. which I conceive was a reward or gratuity: whereupon he gave to the lady Felton a white ambling palfrey. I. num. 85.

Sir Raufe Mobberley, his uncle, settled on him, by feoffment of chaplains, entrusted (as was the manner of those times), all his lands in Mobberley, with the advowson of the church of Mobberley, and other lands. Dated at Mobberley, 1359, 33 Edw. III. For Sir Raufe often protested, having no lawful issue but eight sisters expecting to share his inheritance, that all his lands should descend to his nephew John Leycester, and that his estate should not be shattered and divided; as appears by the certificate of sir John Wynkfeld knight, dated at London, 1360, 35 Edw. III.: A. fol. 128, ff, et fol. 129, hh.

Yet did John Leycester after release all his right in these lands unto John Dumbill of Mobberley and Cicely his wife, and also to the advowson of the Church of Mobberley; dated at Chester, 1 Rich. II. 1378: which Cicely was one of the sisters of sir Raufe Mobberley aforesaid, lib. A. fol. 129, kk: but so conditioned and agreed between them, that Dumbill and Cicely should settle 15 messuages, 316 acres of land, 16 acres of wood, 8 acres of mossing, the third part of a water-mill, and the third part of all the wastes not measured (to be understood of that moiety of Mobberley belonging to sir Raufe Mobberley), to descend, after the death of John Dumbill and Cicely his wife, unto Raufe Leycester, younger brother of the said John Leycester, and to his heirs for ever: which was so settled accordingly, 2 Rich. II. 1379, lib. A. fol. 130, ll, mm, and are at this day (1666) enjoyed by Leycester of Toft, as heirs of the said Raufe, about a third part of Mobberley's moiety of Mobberley.

This John Leycester also sold away his mannor of Hield, in Aston, to William del Hield and Goditha his wife, in fee-farm, 1355, 29 Edw. III. which manor reverted back again to Leycester of Tabley; to wit, one moiety purchased 1500, and the other moiety purchased again 1601, as shall be observed in their due places. M, num. 13, 14.

This John built the manor-hall of Nether Tabley, within the Pool, in that place where it now standeth, about anno Domini 1380, 4 Rich. II. before which time it stood a little higher, out of the compass of the pool, in a certain place adjoining to the Saffron-yards, where there is yet a trench to be seen, which environed the old hall about with water; which old hall, I conjecture, was the seat of the Hearts of Nether Tabley, whose freehold was bought out by Roger Leycester, as I have told you before.



John Leycester sealed constantly with his seal of his coat of arms and crest, which is cut cornerways, according to the manner of those ages, to wit, A fesse between three flower-de-luces. Over the dexter angle of the escocheon, which is set uppermost, is a helmet, wreath, and mantle; thereon, a swan's head couped, guttee, inscribed about thus: SIG. JOHANNIS LEICESTER; A. num. 2, and sundry others, affixed to several of his deeds, under Richard the Second's reign.

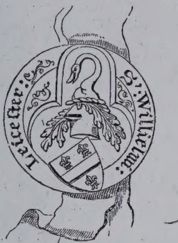
The colours of the coat at this day received are—Azure, a fesse Gules between three flower-de-luces Or: the crest, a swan's head couped proper, with little drops upon the neck, Gules.

He married Joan, daughter of Robert Touchet of Nether Whitley, 5 Rich. II. A. num. 2.; and had issue William Leycester, son and heir; Raufe Leycester, another son, living 14 Rich. II.: I. num. 74.

6 Novembris, 1387. Concessa fuit licentia Johanni Leycester pro oratorio suo apud Tabley per unum annum. Regist. Ricardi Scroope apud Lichfield, fol. 123, b. This is Mr. Dugdale's note.

This John Leicester died 1398, 22 Rich. II. about the age of 58 years, and survived his father 49 years.

V. William Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John, is the first that I find styled de Tabley; but this may be by reason of the Statute of Additions, 1 Hen. V. cap. 5; for, till after this Statute, few were written either of the place, or with the title of Esquire. Certain it is, this William lived at his mannor-house of Nether Tabley, which his father John had newly erected, and where his heirs have ever since fixed their residence, even to this day. E. num. II. R. num. 10.



He was one of the justices of peace of Bucklow Hundred in the reign of Henry the Fifth, and sealed with a seal of his coat of arms and crest, in all points like that of his fathers, save onely the form of the mantle was a little different R. num. 10, and many others. Lib. B. pag. 115.

He had two wives. The first was Agnes Dutton, sister to sir Piers Dutton of Dutton, and daughter of Edmund Dutton, whom he married anno domini 1398, 22 Rich. II. A. num. 5. By her he had issue John Leycester, Lawrence Leycester, Geffrey Leycester, living 5 Hen. VI. K. num. 9, and Joan, a daughter, married to Thomas son of Thomas Starky de Wrenbury, 1422, 1 Hen. VI. A. num. 12; also Cicely, married Thomas Masterson of Masterson, nigh Nantwich.

His second wife was Pillaryne, widow to Robert Massy of Hale, and sister to sir Richard Cradock, knight, whom he married 3 Hen. VI. 1425, A. num. 11, but he had no issue by her.

William Leycester died anno Christi 1428, 6 Hen. VI. E. num. 3, about the age of 50 years, and survived his father 30 years.

VI. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, the elder, son and heir of William and Agnes, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hamon Massy, of Rixton in Lancashire, esquire, 10 Hen. V. 1422. A. num. 9, and had issue John Leycester the younger; Hamon Leycester, made parson of Mobberley 1460; Randle Leycester, admitted into the hospital of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr in Rome, with all the privileges thereof, 1449. E. num. 4; Nicolas, another son; Henry, another son; William, another son, A. num. 26; Maud, a daughter, married to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Daniell of Over Tabley, esq. 1440, 18 Hen. VI. A. num. 16; Alice, another daughter, married to Richard, son and heir of John Legh of High Legh de West Hall, esquire, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. Lib. B. pag. 121.

John Leycester the elder died 2 Edw. IV. 1462, about the age of 62 years, and survived his father 34 years. Elizabeth, his widow, was living 19 Edw. IV. H. num. 20.

VII. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esq. the younger, son and heir of John and Elizabeth, married Margery, daughter of John Legh of High Legh de West Hall, esquire, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, lib. B. pag. 121, and had nine sons; Thomas Leycester, Hamon, Bryan, Martin, John, sir Lawrence, a chaplain, Piers, Roger, and Godfrey; Isabell, a daughter, married John Glegge, of Gayton in Wirrall, esquire. H. num. 2. A. num. 25.

John Leycester the younger, died anno Christi 1496, 12 Hen. VII. Wills, num. 2, about the age of 73 years, and survived his father 34 years.

VIII. Thomas Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John Leycester the younger, had four wives.

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The first was Margaret, sixth daughter and coheir of Robert Grosvenour of Houlme, nigh Nether Pever, esquire, whom he married anno Christi 1464, 4 Edw. IV. A. num. 20, and had issue by her John Leycester, son and heir.

By this Margaret, Thomas Leycester had the moiety of Nether Pever cum Little Pever, the third part of Over Alderley, the third part of Pygreve-wood, in the demain lands of Allostock in the county of Chester, and certain lands in Hope juxta Alstonfield in the county of Stafford, by partition dated 5 Edw. IV. (1465); and Margery Grosvenour, fourth daughter and co-heir, dying without issue 1474, John Leycester (son and heir of Thomas and Margaret) had in right of his mother, as sister and co-heir to Margery, a fifth part of Allostock, by partition dated 14 Edw. IV. 1474; for Margery had all Allostock to her share; but Margaret, the mother of John Leycester, was now dead at the time of this later partition made, Z, num. 28, V. num. 1, 2. She was living 9 Edw. IV. K. num. 6; but she was dead 14 Edw. IV.

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The second wife of Thomas Leycester was Margery, the widow of Edmund Legh of Baggilegh, esquire, and daughter of sir John Savage of Clifton, near Halton in Cheshire. She was married to Thomas Leycester 17 Edw. IV. 1477, and by him had issue Arthur Leycester, and Geffrey Leycester, living 1508. Lib. C. fol. 271, d, e. lib. B. pag. 133. A. num. 25.

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The third wife of Thomas Leycester was Elizabeth, the widow of Peter Dutton of Hatton, esquire, and daughter of sir Robert Fowleshurst, of Crew in Cheshire, whom he married 22 Hen. VII. 1506. T. num. 1.

The fourth wife of Thomas Leycester was Blanch, the rich widow of Oliver Berdesley of Warrington, whom he married 1522, 14 Hen. VIII. A. num. 29, but he had no issue by her.

This Thomas Leycester purchased again the one moiety of Hield, 1500, 16 Hen. VII. M. num. 19, which John, son of Nicolas Leycester, sold away, as I have shewed before.

Thomas Leycester of Tabley, esquire, died about 1526, 18 Hen. VIII. about the age of 82 years, and survived his father 30 years.

IX. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esq. son and heir of Thomas by Margaret his first wife, married Lucy, daughter of John Ratcliffe, of Ratcliffe in Lancashire, esq. 19 Edw. IV. 1479, A. num. 26, by whom he had issue William Leycester, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell in Staffordshire, esquire, 23 Hen. VII. 1508. A. num. 25. But William dying without issue in the life-time of John his father, Anne his widow married Roger Hurleston of Chester, esquire, 25 Hen. VIII. 1533.

After the death of Lucy, John Leycester married Alice, daughter of Henry Henshaw de Milne-house, nigh Chelford, gentleman, 15 Hen. VII. 1499, Z. num. 13, and by her had issue Peter Leycester, who succeeded heir to his father; Richard, another son, James Leycester, third son by Alice, from whom the Leycesters of Hale-lowe in Bodon parish; Lawrence Leycester, another son, living 1577; also Isabel, a daughter, married John Ogle of Roby in Lancashire, esq. O. num. 6. Wills, num. 3.

This John Leycester had also two bastard sons; Nicolas, from whom the Leycesters now of Hield (1666), and John Leycester, who died without issue: also three bastard daughters; Elizabeth, married Thomas Swynton of Nether Knotsford, 30 Hen. VIII.; Joan, another base daughter (she was called Joan Birchenhead), 1543; and Margaret, another base daughter. O. num. 6. Wills, num. 3. A. num. 34.

John Leycester of Tabley sold Hulme house in Over Alderley, now called The Pastures, unto Nicolas Hobson, 18 Hen. VII. 1502. Z, num. 1.

This John died 35 Hen. VIII. 1543, Wills, num. 3, and was buried at Great Budworth, in our lady Mary's chapel there, in the appropriate burial-place of his family, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and survived his father seventeen years.

X. Piers Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John by Alice his second wife, married Alice, daughter of sir John Holford of Holford juxta Nether Tabley, 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, O. num. 6, by whom he had issue Peter, son and heir; Adam, second son; William, third son, from whom the Leicesters of Legh in Staffordshire, B. num. 28; Alice, a daughter, married Geffrey Brereton, son and heir of sir Richard Brereton of Tatton, nigh Knotsford, anno Christi 1551, 5 Edw. VI. A. num. 35; Margaret, another daughter, married Richard Birkenhed of Manley, recorder of Chester; Elizabeth, Ellen, and Parnell, were never married. Wills, num. 10. E. num. 7, 9.

Piers had also two bastard sons, John and Christopher. O. num. 7.

He bought the lands of Budworth, 2 Edw. VI. and Symcock's tenement in Marston, 7 Eliz. 1564, and the lands in Northwich 13 Eliz. 1571. B. num. 2, et num. 26. L. num. 10, 11. For the effecting of these, he sold the land in Hope juxta Alstonfeld in Staffordshire, which came by Margaret Grosvenour: a very small parcel, and remote.

Piers Leycester esquire died 8 die Aprilis, 1577, 19 Eliz. and was buried at Great Budworth the eleventh of April following, in the appropriate burial-place of his family, in our Ladies chappel there, in the seventieth year of his age, and survived his father 34 years: Wills, num. 10. and Register-book of Budworth, O. num. 7.

Alice, his wife, was buried also at Great Budworth 1575, 17 Eliz. the thirtieth day of August: so the Register.

Piers Leycester, in his will, bequeaths his body to be buried in his chappel at Great Budworth. This chappel anciently was stiled Our Lady Mary's Chappel; but of late times Dutton tenants have stiled it Dutton Chapel, and Leycester's tenants styled it Leycester's Chappel; for both have right of burial here. But now of late, to wit, anno Domini 1670, Leycester's part of the said chappel is separated and railed out from the rest, and is now entire within itself, as a distinct chappel of itself.

In this lady Mary's chappel aforesaid was anciently the image of the Virgin Mary cut in wood, curiously trimmed and decked, her shoes gilded, and hair fastned on her head, set on a frame of wood about two foot high. But these idolatrous images were removed out of all the churches of England upon reformation of religion, which was first done by command of Hen. VIII. anno Domini 1538. Speed's Hist. pag. 790. But this of Budworth was taken down, hewed in pieces, and burned in the vicar's oven, about anno Domini 1559, by command from queen Elizabeth, who purged all the churches from what remained of those images.[c]

XI. Peter Leycester of Nether-Tabley esquire, son and heir of Piers and Alice, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Colwich of Colwich in Staffordshire esquire, near Owsley-bridge, 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. 1554, A. num. 53. and had issue Peter, who died without issue; Alice, married sir George Leycester of Toft; Elizabeth, married George Legh of High Legh de East-Hall, esquire, 1581; and Katharine, married John, son and heir of George Ireland of Hutt in Lancashire, esquire, 1583. E. num. 26. Wills, num. 4.

This Peter purchased Stanley of Hooton's fifth part of Allostock, 21 Eliz. V. num. 8.

He died 21 die Julii, 1581, 23 Eliz. and was buried at Great-Budworth, in his appropriate burial-place, in our Ladies chappel there, the 26 of the same month, in the fortieth year of his age; and survived his father four years. O. num. 9. and Register of Budworth-church.

Elizabeth, his widow, married George Ireland, of Hutt in Lancashire esquire, 1583, 26 Eliz. A. num. 47.

The three daughters and heirs carried away the lands of their mother; but this Peter entailed all his ancient lands on his brother Adam Leycester, 1581. E. num. 26, N. num. 1.

XII. Adam Leycester of Nether-Tabley esquire, brother and heir-male to Peter, married Dorothy, the widow of Thomas Holford, son and heir of Christopher Holford of Holford esquire, and daughter of Peter Shakerley of Houlme, nigh Nether Pever, esq. 9 die Januarii, 1582, and had issue John, who died young, buried at Great Budworth, 1586. Piers Leycester, second son, died an infant, buried at Nether Pever the 20th of January, 1587. Peter, born the tenth day of July, and baptized at Nether Pever 14 die Julii, 1588, O. num. 12. survived heir; and Adam, baptized at Nether Pever 21 die Octobris, 1590, was buried there the nineteenth day of November next following. So the Register of Nether Pever.

This Adam Leycester esquire died 7 die Junii, and was buried at Great Budworth, in the appropriate burial-place of his ancestors, the seventeenth day of June, 33 Eliz. 1591, and survived his brother Peter ten years. O. num. 12, and Register de Budworth.

Dorothy, the widow of Adam, purchased the other moiety of Hield, anno 1601, M. num. 60; and so the whole is now reverted. She also built the Gate-house at Nether Tabley; and she was buried at Nether Pever 23 die Aprilis 1630.

XIII. Peter Leycester of Nether Tabley esquire, son and heir of Adam and Dorothy, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Randle Manwaring of Over Pever, the elder, 1611, 9 Jacobi. He was but three years old when his father Adam died, and was ward to his mother who had compounded for his wardship with queen Elizabeth.

He had issue Margaret, born September 29, 1612, and buried at Great Budworth 12 die Octobris, 1612; PETER, WHO COMPOSED THIS BOOK, born 3 die Martii, 1613; Elizabeth, born the 1st day of June, 1615, and buried at Great Budworth 15 die Julii following; Philip, born 1616, who, dying soon after, the next son was also called Philip, born 1618; collector of Oxford, 1641, made fellow of Brazen-nose college 1643, and died unmarried 1653; Thomas Leycester, born 26 die Julii 1620, died also unmarried 27 die Augusti, 1652; Adam Leycester, youngest son, born 21 die Octobris

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[c] Tom. III. of my Evidences, fol. 116, b. P. L.

Lister (Leicester)
Pedigree (Southworth)

NETHER TABLEY.

(Leycester.)

This village of Nether-Tabley, sometimes in old deeds stiled Little-Tabley, and in the record of Doomsday-book written Stabley, is bounded on the North side with Over-Tabley, and on the South side thereof is severed from Plumley with a little brook, called Benstall-brook, which at last falleth in with Waterles-river, before it be run quite past Nether-Tabley, and so passeth on towards Winsham.

In the reign of William the Conqueror one Gozeline held this township under Hugh earl of Chester, sirnamed Lupus, which one Ostebrand held before, et liber homo fuit: ibi duæ bovatæ terræ geldabiles: terra est dimidia caruca: wasta fuit et est. So run the words of Doomsday-book.

It would seem the manor a Clayton ?

Afterwards Adam de Dutton seems to be possessed [a]hereof towards the end of Henry the Second's reign; to hold of the prior of St. John of Hierusalem in England, by the yearly rent of sixpence at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for all service: which tenure is found in all the offices of my ancestors which I have hitherto seen; and the rent of sixpence is yet at this day paid to the king, by virtue of the statute of the dissolution of that priory, 32 Hen. VIII. cap. 24.

This Adam de Dutton was younger son of Hugh Dutton of Dutton in Cheshire, and lineal ancestor to Warburton of Arley, whose posterity, living at Warburton in the reign of Edward the Second, were sirnamed de Warburton from the place of their residence, according to the manner of those ages, which sirname they have ever since retained.

Geffrey Dutton, son of Geffrey, son of Adam Dutton aforesaid, gave this township to Margaret his daughter and to her heirs, about the very end of the reign of Henry the Third, in these words: I. num. 1:—

Sciant præsentes et futuri, quod ego Galfridus de Dutton dedi et concessi et hac præsenti charta mea confirmavi Margaretæ filiæ meæ, pro homagio et servitio suo totam villam meam, quæ vocatur Parva-Tabley, sine ullo retenemento; cum homagiis et servitiis, cum villenagiis, cum boscis, cum planis, cum pratis et pascuis, cum moris et mariscis, cum aquis et molendinis, cum viis et semitis, cum omnibus locis prædictæ villæ pertinentibus: tenendam et habendam sibi Margaretæ, et hæredibus suis, de me Galfrido et hæredibus meis, liberè, quietè, et pacificè, cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis prædictæ villæ pertinentibus: faciendo inde mihi forinsecum servitium, quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ, unde triginta bovatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis; et faciendo servitium de Hauthoner[b] quantum pertinet ad prædictam villam; pro omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, et demanda, mihi et hæredibus meis pertinente. Et ego Galfridus et hæredes mei prædictam villam, ut prædictum est, prædictæ Margaretæ et hæredibus suis, contra omnes homines et fœminas in perpetuum warrantizabimus. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem huic præsenti scripto sigillum apposui meum. Hiis testibus, domino Thoma de Dutton, domino Galfrido de Dutton, Hugone de Limme, Thoma fratre ejus, Ricardo de Aston, Rogero de Toft, Willielmo de Waleton, et multis aliis.

The seal is, a man's arm in a maunch or loose sleeve, with a flower-de-luce in his hand; written about, SIGILLUM GALFRIDI DE DUTTON, in a roundlet, not in an escocheon.

This Margaret Dutton first married Robert de Denbigh, but had no issue by him: after, she married Nicolas de Leycester, about 1276, by whom she had issue, and to whose succeeding progeny the manor of Nether-Tabley still belongeth at this day (1666).

This Nicolas Leycester had also by Margaret the manors of Wethale and Hield, both situate in Aston nigh Great Budworth, which his heirs also enjoy at this present. R. num. 3, I. num. 91.

He was afterwards sir Nicolas Leycester knight, so stiled 1292, 26 Edw. I.: I, num. 98.

In this township is not any charterer at all; for the freehold of Heart of Nether Tabley, and some others, were all bought out in the reign of Edward the Third, by Roger Leycester, son of sir Nicolas and Margaret, and so made this township entirely his own; since which time it hath so continued, and is now entire, without any charterer at all (1666).

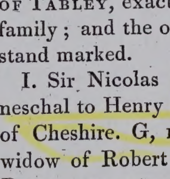
Now followeth the GENEALOGIE of the LEYCESTERS OF TABLEY, exactly proved out of the evidences of this family; and the originals quoted all along, as they now stand marked.

I. Sir Nicolas Leycester, knight, was sometime seneschal to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Cheshire. G, num. 24. He married Margaret, the widow of Robert de Denbigh, and daughter of Geffrey Dutton, ancestor to Warburton of Arley, about the year of Christ 1276, 5 Edw. I. by whom he had issue Roger Leycester, son and heir; and John Leycester, vicar of Walleysey in Wirrall, 1312. 6 Edw. II. F, num. 101. I. num. 2, 3.

He had by this Margaret his wife the township of Nether-Tabley, and the manors of Wethale and Hield, in Aston nigh Great Budworth. I. num. 1. R. num. 3. I. num. 91.

Anno 1292, 20 Edw. I. I find him stiled Knight, I. num. 98; and he had lands in Adwick, near Doncaster in Yorkshire, I. num. 95, 96, 97; and also in Wath, near Adwick, 22 Edw. I.: I. num. 5.

Sir Nicolas Leycester died 23 Edw. I. 1295.



II. Roger Leycester, son and heir of sir Nicholas and Margaret, lived constantly at his manor of Wethale in Aston, nigh Picmere; to whom Peter Dutton, son of Geffrey, released all his right and claim in Nether Tabley, Wethale, and Hield, 24 Edw. I. 1296, I. num. 6. I find this Peter Dutton stiled knight 25 Edw. I. 1297. I, num. 7.

He bought out all the freeholders or charterers in Nether-Tabley, the principal whereof was that of Wil-

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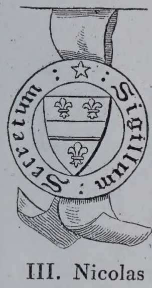
[a] Nether Tabley, of the fee of St. John of Hierusalem. P. L.

[b] Hauthoner, id est, homo Loricatus. P. L.

liam Heart of Nether Tabley; and so made that township entirely his own. I. num. 38, et num. 60, et num. 43.

Anno Christi 1296, he had the third part of Over Tabley cum Sudlow, by the grant of sir John Grey, son of sir Reginald Grey, and which sir John Grey had of the grant of William de Tabley, lord of Over Tabley and Knotsford. F. num. 1.

This Roger married Isabel, daughter of and had issue Nicolas Leycester, son and heir; Roger Leycester; and Margaret, married to Adam de Molesworth, 17 Edward II. 1323: which Adam was sheriff of Flint 5 Edw. III. I. num. 60, et num. 83. Lib. C, fol. 206, c, et fol. 207, i.



His seal of arms was—a fesse between three flower de luces, inscribed about thus; SIGILLUM SECRETUM, I. num. 26, and many others. Sub anno Domini 1325.

Roger Leicester died about the year 1349, and survived his father fifty-three years.

III. Nicolas Leycester, son and heir of Roger, had to wife Mary, daughter of William Mobberley de Mobberley, and one of the sisters and coheirs to sir Raufe Mobberley; married about 15 Edw. II. 1322, R. num. 23, and had issue John Leycester, son and heir; Raufe Leycester, younger son, from whom the Leycesters of Toft, in this hundred of Bucklow; and Elizabeth, the second wife of William Manwaring of Over-Pever, the elder, from whom are descended the Manwarings of Over Pever. She was widow 38 Edw. III. 1364, and was living 6 Hen. IV. 1404. S. num. 2. I. num. 68. Lib. C. fol. 126. KK. II. lib. B. pag. 9, h.

Nicolas Leycester died 1349, 23 Edw. III. lib. A. fol. 127, y; for he survived his father very little, if he died not before him.

IV. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, son and heir of Nicolas and Mary, served in the wars of France under John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, 1373, 47 Edward III. of whose puissant army our histories do make mention. Walsingham tells us, that when he entered France at Calice, triginta et amplius millia equorum in comitatu habuerat: but of these thirty thousand horse, very few were brought alive to Bourdeaux, being starved for want of victuals; so that this voyage proved unsuccessful.

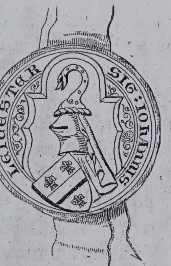
It appears by the account of this John Leycester, before John Tilly clerk, and other auditors of sir Thomas Felton (who was at that time judge of Chester), dated at Southampton on the eve of St. John, 49 Edw. III. 1375, where he accounted for £266. 13s. 4d. allowed unto him for the payment of Jenkyn Mobberley esquire, and other soldiers, who served under the said John Leycester, and also for his own pay, that he had allowed for himself, for 210 days pay, beginning on St. Michael's day, 47 Edw. III. to the first of May then next following, at 3s. per diem, £31. 10s.; and there was also pardoned unto him, remaining of his account, the sum of £38. 10s. which I conceive was a reward or gratuity: whereupon he gave to the lady Felton a white ambling palfrey. I. num. 85.

Sir Raufe Mobberley, his uncle, settled on him, by feoffment of chaplains, entrusted (as was the manner of those times), all his lands in Mobberley, with the advowson of the church of Mobberley, and other lands. Dated at Mobberley, 1359, 33 Edw. III. For Sir Raufe often protested, having no lawful issue but eight sisters expecting to share his inheritance, that all his lands should descend to his nephew John Leycester, and that his estate should not be shattered and divided; as appears by the certificate of sir John Wynkfeld knight, dated at London, 1360, 35 Edw. III.: A. fol. 128, ff, et fol. 129, hh.

Yet did John Leycester after release all his right in these lands unto John Dumbill of Mobberley and Cicely his wife, and also to the advowson of the Church of Mobberley; dated at Chester, 1 Rich. II. 1378: which Cicely was one of the sisters of sir Raufe Mobberley aforesaid, lib. A. fol. 129, kk: but so conditioned and agreed between them, that Dumbill and Cicely should settle 15 messuages, 316 acres of land, 16 acres of wood, 8 acres of mossing, the third part of a water-mill, and the third part of all the wastes not measured (to be understood of that moiety of Mobberley belonging to sir Raufe Mobberley), to descend, after the death of John Dumbill and Cicely his wife, unto Raufe Leycester, younger brother of the said John Leycester, and to his heirs for ever: which was so settled accordingly, 2 Rich. II. 1379, lib. A. fol. 130, ll, mm, and are at this day (1666) enjoyed by Leycester of Toft, as heirs of the said Raufe, about a third part of Mobberley's moiety of Mobberley.

This John Leycester also sold away his manor of Hield, in Aston, to William del Hield and Goditha his wife, in fee-farm, 1355, 29 Edw. III. which manor reverted back again to Leycester of Tabley; to wit, one moiety purchased 1500, and the other moiety purchased again 1601, as shall be observed in their due places. M, num. 13, 14.

This John built the manor-hall of Nether Tabley, within the Pool, in that place where it now standeth, about anno Domini 1380, 4 Rich. II. before which time it stood a little higher, out of the compass of the pool, in a certain place adjoining to the Saffron-yards, where there is yet a trench to be seen, which environed the old hall about with water; which old hall, I conjecture, was the seat of the Hearts of Nether Tabley, whose freehold was bought out by Roger Leycester, as I have told you before.



John Leycester sealed constantly with his seal of his coat of arms and crest, which is cut cornerways, according to the manner of those ages, to wit, A fesse between three flower-de-luces. Over the dexter angle of the escocheon, which is set uppermost, is a helmet, wreath, and mantle; thereon, a swan's head couped, guttee, inscribed about thus: SIG. JOHANNIS LEICESTER; A. num. 2, and sundry others, affixed to several of his deeds, under Richard the Second's reign.

The colours of the coat at this day received are—Azure, a fesse Gules between three flower-de-luces Or: the crest, a swan's head couped proper, with little drops upon the neck, Gules.

He married Joan, daughter of Robert Touchet of Nether Whitley, 5 Rich. II. A. num. 2.; and had issue William Leycester, son and heir; Raufe Leycester, another son, living 14 Rich. II.: I. num. 74.

6 Novembris, 1387. Concessa fuit licentia Johanni Leycester pro oratorio suo apud Tabley per unum annum. Regist. Ricardi Scroope apud Lichfield, fol. 123, b. This is Mr. Dugdale's note.

* See Bellotts pg 8 (Clifton)

Southworth Pedigree?

~~next pg~~

~~#45~~ 7

This John Leicester died 1398, 22 Rich. II. about the age of 58 years, and survived his father 49 years.

V. William Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John, is the first that I find styled de Tabley; but this may be by reason of the Statute of Additions, 1 Hen. V. cap. 5; for, till after this Statute, few were written either of the place, or with the title of Esquire. Certain it is, this William lived at his manor-house of Nether Tabley, which his father John had newly erected, and where his heirs have ever since fixed their residence, even to this day. E. num. II. R. num. 10.

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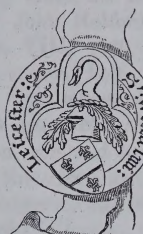

He was one of the justices of peace of Bucklow Hundred in the reign of Henry the Fifth, and sealed with a seal of his coat of arms and crest, in all points like that of his fathers, save onely the form of the mantle was a little different R. num. 10, and many others. Lib. B. pag. 115.

He had two wives. The first was Agnes Dutton, sister to sir Piers Dutton of Dutton, and daughter of Edmund Dutton, whom he married anno domini 1398, 22 Rich. II. A. num. 5. By her he had issue John Leycester, Lawrence Leycester, Geffrey Leycester, living 5 Hen. VI. K. num. 9, and Joan, a daughter, married to Thomas son of Thomas Starky de Wrenbury, 1422, 1 Hen. VI. A. num. 12; also Cicely, married Thomas Masterson of Masterson, nigh Nantwich.

+ The mother of Agnes was Joan de Mynshull wife of Edmund Dutton.

His second wife was Pillaryne, widow to Robert Massy of Hale, and sister to sir Richard Cradock, knight, whom he married 3 Hen. VI. 1425, A. num. 11, but he had no issue by her.

William Leycester died anno Christi 1428, 6 Hen. VI. E. num. 3, about the age of 50 years, and survived his father 30 years.

VI. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, the elder, son and heir of William and Agnes, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hamon Massy, of Rixton in Lancashire, esquire, 10 Hen. V. 1422. A. num. 9, and had issue John Leycester the younger; Hamon Leycester, made parson of Mobberley 1460; Randle Leycester, admitted into the hospital of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr in Rome, with all the privileges thereof, 1449. E. num. 4; Nicolas, another son; Henry, another son; William, another son, A. num. 26; Maud, a daughter, married to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Daniell of Over Tabley, esq. 1440, 18 Hen. VI. A. num. 16; Alice, another daughter, married to Richard, son and heir of John Legh of High Legh de West Hall, esquire, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. Lib. B. pag. 121.

John Leycester the elder died 2 Edw. IV. 1462, about the age of 62 years, and survived his father 34 years. Elizabeth, his widow, was living 19 Edw. IV. H. num. 20.

VII. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esq. the younger, son and heir of John and Elizabeth, married Margery, daughter of John Legh of High Legh de West Hall, esquire, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, lib. B. pag. 121, and had nine sons; Thomas Leycester, Hamon, Bryan, Martin, John, sir Lawrence, a chaplain, Piers, Roger, and Godfrey; Isabell, a daughter, married John Glegge, of Gayton in Wirrall, esquire. H. num. 2. A. num. 25.

John Leycester the younger, died anno Christi 1496, 12 Hen. VII. Wills, num. 2, about the age of 73 years, and survived his father 34 years.

VIII. Thomas Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John Leycester the younger, had four wives. The first was Margaret, sixth daughter and coheir of Robert Grosvenour of Houlme, nigh Nether Pever, esquire, whom he married anno Christi 1464, 4 Edw. IV. A. num. 20, and had issue by her John Leycester, son and heir.

By this Margaret, Thomas Leycester had the moiety of Nether Pever cum Little Pever, the third part of Over Alderley, the third part of Pygreve-wood, in the demain lands of Allostock in the county of Chester, and certain lands in Hope juxta Alstonfield in the county of Stafford, by partition dated 5 Edw. IV. (1465); and Margery Grosvenour, fourth daughter and co-heir, dying without issue 1474, John Leycester (son and heir of Thomas and Margaret) had in right of his mother, as sister and co-heir to Margery, a fifth part of Allostock, by partition dated 14 Edw. IV. 1474; for Margery had all Allostock to her share; but Margaret, the mother of John Leycester, was now dead at the time of this later partition made, Z, num. 28, V. num. 1, 2. She was living 9 Edw. IV. K. num. 6; but she was dead 14 Edw. IV.

The second wife of Thomas Leycester was Margery, the widow of Edmund Legh of Baggilegh, esquire, and daughter of sir John Savage of Clifton, near Halton in Cheshire. She was married to Thomas Leycester 17 Edw. IV. 1477, and by him had issue Arthur Leycester, and Geffrey Leycester, living 1508. Lib. C. fol. 271, d, e. lib. B. pag. 133. A. num. 25.

The third wife of Thomas Leycester was Elizabeth, the widow of Peter Dutton of Hatton, esquire, and daughter of sir Robert Fowleshurst, of Crew in Cheshire, whom he married 22 Hen. VII. 1506. T. num. 1.

The fourth wife of Thomas Leycester was Blanch, the rich widow of Oliver Berdesley of Warrington, whom he married 1522, 14 Hen. VIII. A. num. 29, but he had no issue by her.

This Thomas Leycester purchased again the one moiety of Hield, 1500, 16 Hen. VII. M. num. 19, which John, son of Nicolas Leycester, sold away, as I have shewed before.

Thomas Leycester of Tabley, esquire, died about 1526, 18 Hen. VIII. about the age of 82 years, and survived his father 30 years.

IX. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esq. son and heir of Thomas by Margaret his first wife, married Lucy, daughter of John Ratcliffe, of Ratcliffe in Lancashire, esq. 19 Edw. IV. 1479, A. num. 26, by whom he had issue William Leycester, who married Anne, daughter of Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell in Staffordshire, esquire, 23 Hen. VII. 1508. A. num. 25. But William dying without issue in the life-time of John his father, Anne his widow married Roger Hurleston of Chester, esquire, 25 Hen. VIII. 1533.

After the death of Lucy, John Leycester married Alice, daughter of Henry Henshaw de Milne-house, nigh Chelford, gentleman, 15 Hen. VII. 1499, Z. num. 13, and by her had issue Peter Leycester, who succeeded heir to his father; Richard, another son, James Leycester, third son by Alice, from whom the Leycesters of Hale-lowe in Bodon parish; Lawrence Leycester, another son, living 1577; also Isabel, a daughter, married John Ogle of Roby in Lancashire, esq. O. num. 6. Wills, num. 3.

This John Leycester had also two bastard sons; Nicolas, from whom the Leycesters now of Hield (1666), and John Leycester, who died without issue: also three bastard daughters; Elizabeth, married Thomas Swynton of Nether Knotsford, 30 Hen. VIII.; Joan, another

This John Leycester died [illegible] Hen. V. at about the age of 80 years, and survived his father 40 years.

V. William Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John, is the first that I find styled de Tabley; but this only is by reason of the Statute of Additions, 1 Hen. V. cap. 5, for, till after this Statute, few were written either of the place, or with the title of Esquire. Certain it is, this William lived at his mansion-house of Nether Tabley, which his father John had newly erected, and where his heirs have ever since fixed their residence, even to this day. E. num. 11. B. num. 40.

He was one of the justices of peace of Bucklow Hundred in the reign of Henry the Fifth, and sealed with a seal of his coat of arms and crest, in all points like that of his father, save onely the form of the escutcheon was a little different. E. num. 10, and many others. Lib. C. pag. 113.

He had two wives. The first was Lucy Dutton, sister to sir Thomas Dutton of Dutton, and daughter of Edmund Dutton, whom he married anno domini 1398, 22 Rich. II. A. num. 5. By her he had issue John Leycester, Lawrence Leycester, Godfrey Leycester, living 5 Hen. VI. K. num. 2, and Joan, a daughter, married to Thomas son of Thomas Starkie de Wrenbury, [illegible], 1 Hen. VI. A. num. 19; also Cicely, married Thomas Masterson of [illegible], nigh Nantwich.

His second wife was Ellenor, sister to Robert Massey of Hale, and sister unto Richard [illegible], knight, whom he married 2 Hen. VI. 1423. A. num. 71, but he had no issue by her.

William Leycester died anno Christi 1428, 6 Hen. VI. B. num. 3, about the age of 50 years, and survived his father 20 years.

VI. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, the elder, son and heir of William and Lucy, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry [illegible], of [illegible] in Lancashire, [illegible] 10 Hen. VI. 1432. A. num. 6, [illegible]. By her he had issue John Leycester the younger; Thomas Leycester, monk of Whalley Abbey; Ranulph Leycester, administrator of the hospital of Holy Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr in [illegible], with all the privileges thereof, 1461. F. num. 14; Nicholas, another son; Henry, another son; William, another son, A. num. 20; Maud, a daughter, married to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Daniell of Over Tabley, esq. 1450, 28 Hen. VI. A. num. 16; Alice, another daughter, married to Richard, son and heir of John Legh of High Legh at West Hall, esquire, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. Lib. B. pag. 121.

John Leycester the elder died 2 Edw. IV. 1462, about the age of 62 years, and survived his father 34 years. Elizabeth, his widow, was living 19 Edw. IV. H. num. 20.

VII. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esq. the younger, son and heir of John and Elizabeth, married Margery, daughter of John Legh of High Legh de West Hall, esquire, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, Lib. B. pag. 121, and had nine sons; Thomas Leycester, Hamon, Bryan, Martin, John, sir Lawrence, a chaplain, Piers, Roger, and Godfrey; Isabell, a daughter, married John Clegge, of Gayton in Wirrall, esquire. H. num. 9. A. num. 23.

John Leycester the younger, died anno Christi [illegible], 19 Hen. VII. Wills, num. 6, about the age of 73 years, and survived his father 38 years.

VIII. Thomas Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John Leycester the younger, had four wives.

The first was Margaret, sixth daughter and co-h [illegible] Grosvenor of Hulme, nigh Nether P [illegible] esquire, whom he married anno Christi 1464, 4 Edw [illegible] A. num. 35, and had issue by her John Leycester, and died.

By this Margaret, Thomas Leycester had the [illegible] of Nether Peover, near Little Peover, the third part of Over Alderley, the third part of [illegible]-wood, [illegible] lands of Allostock in the county of Chester, certain lands in Hope juxta Astonfield in the coun [illegible] Stafford, by partition dated 3 Edw. IV. (1463) [illegible] Margery Grosvenor, fourth daughter and co-heir, dying without issue 1474, John Leycester (son and heir of Thomas and Margaret) had in right of his mo [illegible] as sister and co-heir to Margery, a fifth part of [illegible] scote, by partition dated 14 Edw. IV. 1474; [illegible] had all of Allostock to her share; but Margaret, mother of John Leycester, was now dead at the [illegible] of this later partition made, Z. num. 25. V. num. [illegible] She was living 9 Edw. IV. K. num. 0; but she was [illegible] 14 Edw. IV.

The second wife of Thomas Leycester was Ma [illegible] the widow of Edmund Legh of [illegible], esquire, daughter of sir John Savage of Clifton, near Halt [illegible] Cheshire. She was married to Thomas Leycester [illegible] Edw. IV. 1477, and by him had issue Arthur Leyc [illegible] and Godfrey Leycester, living 1508. Lib. C. fol. 4, & lib. B. pag. 133. Z. num. 35.

The third wife of Thomas Leycester was Ellen the widow of Peter Dutton of Hatton, esquire, daughter of sir Robert Foulshurst, of Crew in [illegible] shire, whom he married 24 Hen. VII. 1509. T. nu [illegible]

The fourth wife of Thomas Leycester was Blanch [illegible] the widow of Oliver Southworth of Warrington, [illegible] he married 1528, 19 Hen. VIII. A. num. 30, but h [illegible] no issue by her.

This Thomas Leycester purchased again the [illegible] of [illegible] 1530, 22 Hen. VIII. M. num. 12, [illegible] John, son of Nicholas [illegible], [illegible] married here.

Thomas Leycester of Tabley, esquire, died [illegible] 1526, 18 Hen. VIII. about the age of 80 years, and survived his father 30 years.

IX. John Leycester of Nether Tabley, esq. son and heir of Thomas by Margaret his first wife, married [illegible] daughter of John Radcliffe, of Radcliff in Lanca [illegible] esq. 19 Edw. IV. 1479. A. num. 30, by whom he had issue William Leycester, who married Jane, daughter of Richard [illegible], of Bradwell in Staffordshire, [illegible] 24 Hen. VII. 1509. A. num. 33. But William died without issue in the lifetime of John his father; and his widow married Roger Hurleston of Chester, esq. 22 Hen. VIII. 1530.

After the death of Lucy, John Leycester married Alice, daughter of Henry [illegible] de [illegible] nigh Chelford, gentleman, 16 Hen. VII. 1500. A. num. 15, and by her had issue Peter Leycester, who succeeded heir to his father; Richard, another son; [illegible] Leycester, third son by Alice, from whom the Leycesters of Hindlowe in Bolton parish; Lawrence Ley [illegible] another son, living 1577; also Isabel, a daughter, married John Gyle of Bury in Lancashire, [illegible] Wills, num. 3.

This John Leycester had also two bastard sons [illegible] cholas, from whom the Leycesters now of Hint [illegible]; and John Leycester, who died without issue; also [illegible] bastard daughters; Elizabeth, married Thomas [illegible] son of Robert [illegible], 20 Hen. VIII. Jane, [illegible] base daughter (she was called Joan Birchenhead), 1543; and Margaret, another base daughter. O. num. 6. Wills, num. 3. A. num. 34.

John Leycester of Tabley sold Hulme house in Over Alderley, now called The Pastures, unto Nicolas Hobson, 18 Hen. VII. 1502. Z, num. 1.

This John died 35 Hen. VIII. 1543, Wills, num. 3, and was buried at Great Budworth, in our lady Mary's chapel there, in the appropriate burial-place of his family, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and survived his father seventeen years.

X. Piers Leycester of Nether Tabley, esquire, son and heir of John by Alice his second wife, married Alice, daughter of sir John Holford of Holford juxta Nether Tabley, 21 Hen. VIII. 1529, O. num. 6, by whom he had issue Peter, son and heir; Adam, second son; William, third son, from whom the Leicesters of Legh in Staffordshire, B. num. 28; Alice, a daughter, married Geffrey Brereton, son and heir of sir Richard Brereton of Tatton, nigh Knotsford, anno Christi 1551, 5 Edw. VI. A. num. 35; Margaret, another daughter, married Richard Birkenhed of Manley, recorder of Chester; Elizabeth, Ellen, and Parnell, were never married. Wills, num. 10. E. num. 7, 9.

Piers had also two bastard sons, John and Christopher. O. num. 7.

He bought the lands of Budworth, 2 Edw. VI. and Symcock's tenement in Marston, 7 Eliz. 1564, and the lands in Northwich 13 Eliz. 1571. B. num. 2, et num. 26. L. num. 10, 11. For the effecting of these, he sold the land in Hope juxta Alstonfeld in Staffordshire, which came by Margaret Grosvenour: a very small parcel, and remote.

Piers Leycester esquire died 8 die Aprilis, 1577, 19 Eliz. and was buried at Great Budworth the eleventh of April following, in the appropriate burial-place of his family, in our Ladies chappel there, in the seventieth year of his age, and survived his father 34 years: Wills, num. 10. and Register-book of Budworth, O. num. 7.

Alice, his wife, was buried also at Great Budworth 1575, 17 Eliz. the thirtieth day of August: so the Register.

Piers Leycester, in his will, bequeaths his body to be buried in his chappel at Great Budworth. This chappel anciently was stiled Our Lady Mary's Chappel; but of late times Dutton tenants have stiled it Dutton Chapel, and Leycester's tenants styled it Leycester's Chappel; for both have right of burial here. But now of late, to wit, anno Domini 1670, Leycester's part of the said chappel is separated and railed out from the rest, and is now entire within itself, as a distinct chappel of itself.

In this lady Mary's chappel aforesaid was anciently the image of the Virgin Mary cut in wood, curiously trimmed and decked, her shoes gilded, and hair fastned on her head, set on a frame of wood about two foot high. But these idolatrous images were removed out of all the churches of England upon reformation of religion, which was first done by command of Hen. VIII. anno Domini 1538. Speed's Hist. pag. 790. But this of Budworth was taken down, hewed in pieces, and burned in the vicar's oven, about anno Domini 1559, by command from queen Elizabeth, who purged all the churches from what remained of those images.[c]

XI. Peter Leycester of Nether-Tabley esquire, son and heir of Piers and Alice, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Colwich of Colwich in Staffordshire esquire, near Owsley-bridge, 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. 1554, A. num. 53. and had issue Peter, who died without issue; Alice, married sir George Leycester of Toft; Elizabeth, married George Legh of High Legh de East-Hall, esquire, 1581; and Katharine, married John, son and heir of George Ireland of Hutt in Lancashire, esquire, 1583. E. num. 26. Wills, num. 4.

This Peter purchased Stanley of Hooton's fifth part of Allostock, 21 Eliz. V. num. 8.

He died 21 die Julii, 1581, 23 Eliz. and was buried at Great-Budworth, in his appropriate burial-place, in our Ladies chappel there, the 26 of the same month, in the fortieth year of his age; and survived his father four years. O. num. 9. and Register of Budworth-church.

Elizabeth, his widow, married George Ireland, of Hutt in Lancashire esquire, 1583, 26 Eliz. A. num. 47.

The three daughters and heirs carried away the lands of their mother; but this Peter entailed all his ancient lands on his brother Adam Leycester, 1581. E. num. 26, N. num. 1.

XII. Adam Leycester of Nether-Tabley esquire, brother and heir-male to Peter, married Dorothy, the widow of Thomas Holford, son and heir of Christopher Holford of Holford esquire, and daughter of Peter Shakerley of Houlme, nigh Nether Pever, esq. 9 die Januarii, 1582, and had issue John, who died young, buried at Great Budworth, 1586. Piers Leycester, second son, died an infant, buried at Nether Pever the 20th of January, 1587. Peter, born the tenth day of July, and baptized at Nether Pever 14 die Julii, 1588, O. num. 12. survived heir; and Adam, baptized at Nether Pever 21 die Octobris, 1590, was buried there the nineteenth day of November next following. So the Register of Nether Pever.

This Adam Leycester esquire died 7 die Junii, and was buried at Great Budworth, in the appropriate burial-place of his ancestors, the seventeenth day of June, 33 Eliz. 1591, and survived his brother Peter ten years. O. num. 12, and Register de Budworth.

Dorothy, the widow of Adam, purchased the other moiety of Hield, anno 1601, M. num. 60; and so the whole is now reverted. She also built the Gate-house at Nether Tabley; and she was buried at Nether Pever 23 die Aprilis 1630.

XIII. Peter Leycester of Nether Tabley esquire, son and heir of Adam and Dorothy, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Randle Manwaring of Over Pever, the elder, 1611, 9 Jacobi. He was but three years old when his father Adam died, and was ward to his mother, who had compounded for his wardship with queen Elizabeth.

He had issue Margaret, born September 29, 1612, and buried at Great Budworth 12 die Octobris, 1612; PETER, WHO COMPOSED THIS BOOK, born 3 die Martii, 1613; Elizabeth, born the 1st day of June, 1615, and buried at Great Budworth 15 die Julii following; Philip, born 1616, who, dying soon after, the next son was also called Philip, born 1618; collector of Oxford, 1641, made fellow of Brazen-nose college 1643, and died unmarried 1653; Thomas Leycester, born 26 die Julii 1620, died also unmarried 27 die Augusti, 1652; Adam Leycester, youngest son, born 21 die Octobris,

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[c] Tom. III. of my Evidences, fol. 116, b. P. L.

[illegible]

ENGLAND

Line 14

(From Line 1-27)

27. **Aethelred II**, the Unready, (968-1016), King of England, r.978-1016,
m.(1) 985, **Alfflaed**, dau. of **Thored**, Earl of the Northumbrians,
ch. Aethelstan,
Egberht,
Edmund, Ironside, King of England, m. **Ealgyth**, [1-28]
Eadred,
Eadwig,
Eadgar,
Eadgitha,
28. **Alfgifu**,
m.(2) 1003, **Emma of Normandy**,
dau. of **Richard I**, Duke of Normandy, [128-7]
ch. Aelfred,
Eadward the Confessor, r.1042-1066, m. Eadgyth,
Godgifu, m.(1) **Drogo (Dreux)**, Count of Vexin; [128-9]
m.(2) **Eustace II**, Count of Boulogne.

8. **Alfgifu**,
m.(3) **Uchtred**, Earl of Northumberland,
son of **Waltheof**, Earl of Northumberland, [28-1]
ch.29. **Ealdgyth**,
Eadwulf, m. Sigrid,
Gospatric.

9. **Ealdgyth**,
m. **Maldred**, son of **Crinan the Thane**, [19-1]
ch.30. **Gospatric I**, Duke of Dunbar, [19-3]
Maldred. [30-3]

(To Dunbar Line 19-2)

◆

[illegible] line 16

EARLS OF CHESTER

Chester, an episcopal city now the county town of Cheshire, England, was called *Deva* in Roman times, and was probably founded about 48 AD by Ostorius Scapula. As the key to communication with Ireland and a bulwark against the hostile tribes of the north, it became a military and commercial center of great importance. Many inscriptions and remains of Roman military occupation have been found, and the north and east walls stand largely upon Roman foundations. Called Leganceaster by the Saxons, the city lay in ruins from 614 to 907, when it was rebuilt. At the time of the conquest, Chester held out against the Normans until its final surrender in 1070, after which time it became the seat of government of the palatine earls who ruled Cheshire. All the land, except the bishop's borough, was held of the earl, and assessed at fifty hides. The first palatine earl was a Fleming called Gherbod, who was succeeded by Hugh d'Avranches. Since 1254 the earldom has always been held by the heirs apparent to the English Crown, with the single exception of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

DNB 8:781 (Gundrada); CP III:164, CP IX:368, CP XII(1):494

Line 15

1. **Gherbod the Fleming**,
m.
ch. Gherbod the Fleming,
2. **Gundred of Chester**.

Gherbod, a Fleming, hereditary advocate of the Abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer, received, on the dismemberment of Mercia early in 1070, a large portion of that district, together with the city of Chester. This portion was formed into a *County Palatine* (under the name of Cheshire) whereby he became Earl of Chester. Gherbod returned, shortly afterwards, to his native country, where he was taken prisoner at the battle of Cassel, 1071, and kept captive for a long period, never returning to England.

2. **Gundred of Chester**, (-1085),
m. **William de Warenne**, son of **Ralph de Warenne**, [1092-4]
ch. **William de Warenne**,
m. **Isabel de Vermandois**, [1092-6]
Reginald de Warenne,
m. **Alice de Wormgay**, [1093-6]
Gundred de Warenne,
Daughter, m. Ernesius Colunchis,
3. **Edith de Warenne**.

Gundred married William de Warenne, who died 24 June 1088. Gundred died in childbirth, 27 May 1085, at Castle Acre, Norfolk, and was buried in the chapter-house of the priory of Lewes. Gundred's tombstone is still in existence. In 1845 the coffers containing the bones

of William and Gundred were disinterred and are now in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Southover.

3. **Edith de Warenne**, (ca 1085-),
m.(1) **Gerard de Gournay**, son of **Hugh III de Gournay**, [667-6]
ch. **Hugh IV de Gournay**,
m. **Melesinde de Coucy**, [667-8]
4. **Gundred de Gournay**,
Daughter, m. **Richard de Talbot**, [1024-2]
m.(2) Drew de Monchy.

4. **Gundred de Gournay**, (living 1155),
m. 1118, **Nigel d'Aubigny**, son of **Roger d'Aubigny**, [865-11]
ch. 5. **Roger de Mowbray**, m. **Alice de Gaunt**, [865-13]
Henry de Mowbray.

Henry I bestowed upon Nigel d'Aubigny the whole of the vast estates of Robert de Mowbray in England and Normandy, and the second house of Mowbray was founded. Gundred de Gournay married, in June 1118, as his second wife, at the King's insistance, Nigel d'Aubigny. He died 21 Nov 1129. Gundred was living in October 1155.

(To Mowbray Line 865-12)

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EARLS OF CHESTER

m this line of Normans descended the powerful Norman house of Avranches. gh d'Avranches, called Hugh Lupus, was Vicomte d'Avranches, and succeeded erbod the Fleming as Earl of Chester.

DNB 10:161 (Hugh); CP III:164, CP IX:368, CP X:4 (App.A); Falaise pp.15,28,44,79,80,98,105; Turton pp.18,85,94,95,107,125,135,140; Anc.Rts.125:27,126:29,131:28,132D:26,194:7,246B:25; Shull pp.309-312

e 16

(From Line 127-4)

Ragnvald I, "the Wise", (-ca 894), Jarl of Möre, ✓ (Bassat)
mistress, Unknown,
ch. Hallad, Earl of Orkney,
Turf-Einar, Earl of Orkney,
5. **Hrollager**,
m. **Hiltrude**, dau. of **Hrolf Nefia**,
ch. Ivar,
Ganger Rolf, Duke of Normandy,
m.(1) Gisèle of France;
m.(2) **Poppa**, [127-5]

Thori the Silent, m. Alof Arbot,
dau. of **Harald I**, King of Norway. [268-7]

5. **Hrollager**, (-living 896),
m. **Emma**,
ch. 6. **Hrolf Turstan**,
Hallbera, m. Asbiorn,
Jon Ozur.

Hrollager (or Hrollaug) was the son of Ragnvald by a nameless girl, whose kindred were all slave-born. Hrollager was an unwarlike man, who settled at Eyiafiord in Iceland.

6. **Hrolf Turstan**, (-living 920), = (Chapter 488 6)
m. **Gerlotte of Blois**, dau. of **Thibaut I**, Count of Blois, [160-19]
ch. **Anslac de Bastembourg**, m. **Emma**, [488-7]
7. **Ansfrid de Goz**,
Guillaume.

Hrolf Turstan followed his uncle, Ganger Rolf (Rollo) to Neustria, where he married Gerlotte, daughter of Thibaut I le Tricheur, Count of Blois, Chartres and Tours. He became the ancestor of the powerful Norman houses of Avranches, Briquebec, Crispin and Montfort-sur-Risle.

7. **Ansfrid de Goz**, The Dane, First Vicomte d'Exmes,
m.
ch. 8. **Onfroy the Dane**,
Osmont de Goz.

8. **Onfroy the Dane**, Vicomte d'Exmes,
m.
ch. 9. **Turstain de Goz**,
Daughter, m. **Wigot de St. Denis**. [417-2]

9. **Turstain de Goz**, Vicomte d'Exmes,
m. **Judith Monterolier**,
ch.10. **Richard d'Avranches**.

10. **Richard d'Avranches**, Vicomte d'Avranches,
m. **Emma de Conteville**, dau. of **Herluin de Conteville**, [86-2]
ch.11. **Hugh d'Avranches** (**Lupus**),
Margaret d'Avranches,
m. **Ranulf II**, Vicomte of Bayeux, [17-11]
Helisende d'Avranches, m. **William d'Eu**, [97-10]
Judith d'Avranches, m. Richer de l'Aigle.

Richard le Goz, called Richard d'Avranches, Vicomte d'Avranches in Normandy, was the ancestor of a line of Vicomtes who were at the same time earls of Chester in England. His son Hugh d'Avranches, called Hugh Lupus, was Earl of Chester and Vicomte d'Avranches.

11. **Hugh d'Avranches (Lupus)**, (-1101), Earl of Chester,
m. **Ermentrude de Clermont**,
dau. of **Hugh I**, Count of Clermont, [85-2]
ch. Richard Lupus, m. Matilda of Blois,
12. **Geva d'Avranches**,
Daughter, m. William de la Mare.

Hugh d'Avranches, called Hugh Lupus, was Earl of Chester and Vicomte d'Avranches. When Duke William was about to invade England, Hugh, who by that time succeeded to his father's viscounty, was one of his chief councillors, and contributed sixty ships to the invading fleet. He was richly rewarded with grants of English land. When Gerbod, Earl of Chester, left England in 1071, the Conqueror bestowed his earldom on Hugh, who was invested with singular power, for he was overlord of all the land in his earldom save what belonged to the bishop. The exceptional power which he held was designed to strengthen him against the Welsh, against whom he carried on frequent and bloody wars.

Extravagant without being liberal he loved show, was always ready for war, and kept an army rather than a household. An inordinate craving for sport led him to lay waste his own lands that he might have more space for hunting and hawking. He was gluttonous and sensual, became so unwieldly that he could scarcely walk, and was generally styled Hugh the Fat. He had many children by different mistresses.

The name Lupus (Wolf) was bestowed on him in later days, because of the savage ferocity with which he carried on wars with the Welsh. At the same time he was a wise counsellor, a loyal subject, and not without strong religious feelings. His household contained several men of high character, his chaplain was a learned and holy man, and both the earl and his countess, Ermentrude, were friends and admirers of Anselm. In the rebellion of 1088 he remained faithful to William Rufus. As a viscount of Avranches he upheld the cause of his count Henry (afterwards King Henry I), though when both Rufus and Duke Robert marched against the count in 1091, he surrendered his castle to them.

In 1092 he designed to turn out the secular canons of St. Werburgh's, Chester, and establish in their place a body of monks from the abbey of Bec. He sent to Anselm, then abbot of Bec, who spoke of him as an old friend, asking him to come and help him, and his request was supported by other nobles. Anselm refused to visit England at that time. Hugh fell sick, and sent him another message urging him to come for the good of his soul. After a third message Anselm came, and helped the earl, who was then recovered, in his work. Hugh rebuilt the church in conjuction with his countess, endowed the monastery, and made Anselm's chaplain the first abbot.

When Henry's fortunes mended in 1094, Hugh was again one of his chief supporters, and received from him the castle of St. James on the Beuvron in the south of the Avranchin, of which he had previously been constable, as his father had been before him. In October he was summoned by Rufus to accompany Henry to Eu, where the King then was. They, however, sailed to England, and remained in London over Christmas. During his absence in Normandy the Welsh rebelled. They invaded and wasted Cheshire, took the earl's towns, and destroyed his castle in Anglesey. During the wars of the next three years North Wales remained unsubdued. In January 1096 he was at the King's court at Salisbury, where he advised that William de Eu, who had been defeated in judicial combat, should be mutilated, for William had married Hugh's sister and had been unfaithful to her. In 1098 he joined Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in an invasion of Anglesey. They bribed the Norse pirates from Ireland, who were in alliance with the Welsh, to help them to enter the island, rebuilt the castle of Aberlleiniog, slaughtered large numbers, and mutilated their captives. An old priest named Cenred, who had given counsel to the Welsh, was dragged out of church, and after he had suffered other mutilations his tongue was cut out.

When the fleet of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, appeared off the island, the earls led a large force to prevent the Northmen from landing. Montgomery was slain, and Magnus made peace with Hugh, declaring that he meant no harm to England, and had come to take possession of the islands which belonged to him. Hugh completed the conquest of Anglesey and subdued the larger part of North Wales. He was in Normandy when he heard of the death of William Rufus in 1100. He crossed at once to England and was one of the principal councillors of Henry. The following year Hugh fell sick, assumed the Benedictine habit at St. Weburgh's, and three days later died, on 27 July 1101. His body was first buried in the cemetery of the abbey, and was afterwards removed by his nephew, Ranulf, Earl of Chester, into the chapter-house. By his wife Ermentrude, daughter of Hugh, Count of Clermont, he had one legitimate son, Richard, who was drowned in the White Ship in 1120. His daughter, Geva, married Geoffrey Ridel, who was drowned in the White Ship. Of his illegitimate children, Robert became a monk of St. Evroul's, and Othere was tutor to the sons of Henry I, and was drowned in the White Ship.

12. **Geva d'Avranches**,
m. **Geoffrey Ridel**, son of **Geoffrey Ridel**, [940-4]
ch.13. **Maud Ridel**, m. **Richard Basset**. [940-6]

(17)

Geva d'Avranches is thought to be a legitimate daughter of Hugh Lupus. She married Geoffrey Ridel, Justiciar of England, who was drowned in the White Ship in 1120.

(To Ridel Line 940-5)

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EARLS OF CHESTER

ugh d'Avranches, called Hugh Lupus, was Vicomte d'Avranches, and succeeded
erbod the Fleming as Earl of Chester. Hugh's sister, Margaret d'Avranches
came, through her son, the heiress to the earldom, when on 25 Nov 1120, her
phew Richard, Earl of Chester and Vicomte d'Avranches, was drowned in the
eck of the White Ship, along with Richard's wife, leaving no legitimate issue.

Anc.Rts.125:27,126:29,131:28,132D:26,194:7,246B:25; Shull pp.309-312;
Falaise pp.15,28,79,80,98,105;Turton pp.18,85,94,95,107,125,135,140;
DNB 10:161,164 (Hugh), DNB 16:727 (Randulf);
CP III:164, CP IX:368, CP X:4 (App.A)

ne 17

(From Line 16-10)

0. **Richard d'Avranches**, Vicomte d'Avranches,
m. **Emma de Conteville**, dau. of **Herluin de Conteville**, [86-2]
ch. **Hugh d'Avranches (Lupus)**,
m. **Ermentrude de Clermont**, [16-11]
11. **Margaret d'Avranches**,
Helisende d'Avranches, m. **William d'Eu**, [97-10]
Judith d'Avranches, m. Richer de l'Aigle.

1. **Margaret d'Avranches**,
m. **Ranulph II**, Vicomte of Bayeux,
son of **Ranulph I**, Vicomte of the Bessin, [116-8]
ch.12. **Ranulph III le Meschin**,
William le Meschin, m. **Cecily de Rumilly**. [116-10]

Margaret d'Avranches became, through her son, the heiress to the earldom, when on 25 Nov 1120, her nephew Richard, Earl of Chester and Vicomte d'Avranches, was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship, along with Richard's wife, leaving no legitimate issue. Richard was the son of Margaret's brother, Hugh Lupus. He married Matilda, daughter of Stephen of Blois.

2. **Ranulph III le Meschin**, (-1129), Earl of Chester,
m.bef 1110, **Lucia Taillebois**, dau. of **Ivo Taillebois**, [1023-1]
ch.13. **Ranulph de Gernon**,
Adeliz le Meschin,
m.(1) **Richard Fitz Gilbert**; [1023-3]
m.(2) **Robert de Condet.**

Ranulph III le Meschin, also called "de Briquessart" from his family seat, Vicomte of Bayeux in Normandy, succeeded his cousin as Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester in 1120, and upon receiving the grant of the county palatine of Chester, he appears to have surrendered the lordship of the great district of Cumberland, which he had acquired shortly before from Henry I. He supported the King in 1106 and 1119, and in 1124 he was commander of the royal forces in Normandy. As a reward he was entrusted with the Castle of Evreux. In the right of his wife, Lucia Taillebois, he became a considerable landowner in Lindsey. Ranulph III died about 1129 and was buried in the Abbey of St. Werburg at Chester. Lucia, who was still living in 1130, was the widow of Roger Fitz Gerold.

13. **Ranulph de Gernon**, (ca 1100-1153), Earl of Chester,
m.ca 1141, **Maud de Caen**,
dau. of **Robert de Caen**, Earl of Gloucester, [612-5]
ch.14. **Hugh of Kevelioc**,
Daughter, m. Gilbert de Gand.

Ranulph de Gernon (Ranulf II), Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester, was born before 1100 in the Castle of Gernon in Normandy. For a long time he held a large portion of the profits of the earldom of Lincoln, the then Earl of Lincoln being his half-brother, William de Roumare. He distinguished himself as a soldier both on the side of the Empress Matilda and on that of King Stephen. He was one of the five earls who witnessed the charter to Salisbury granted at the Northampton Council of Henry I, on 8 Sep 1131. To King Stephen's second "Charter of Liberties" he was a witness in 1136, and was made constable of Lincoln by the King. At the battle of Lincoln, on 2 Feb 1141, in which King Stephen was made a prisoner, Ranulph sided against him, and in retaliation was seized at court in Northampton on 29 Aug 1146. Later, probably after the pacification of 1151, the King granted him the castle and city of Lincoln. Though a gallant warrior, he was suspected of treachery because of his readiness to transfer his allegiance from one side to the other in any controversy. At times he was rewarded for services by King Stephen, and at other times imprisoned for treason. Inheriting his mother's holdings, he was a powerful landowner and gave generously to the church.

Ranulph de Gernon married Maud, daughter of Robert de Caen, who was an illegitimate son of King Henry I. Ranulph died 16 Dec 1153 and was buried in the Abbey of St. Werburg at Chester. It is said that he was poisoned by his wife and William Peverell, of Nottingham. His widow died 29 July 1189.

Ranulph is always spoken of as a gallant and daring warrior, but instability and faithlessness are laid to his charge. It is probable, however, that his policy was not so erratic as it seems, for it eventually secured him the ends he had in view. He fought only for his own hand.

Henry Hepburn, who wrote a
Clayton Genealogy claimed
FALSE descent from
Hugh of Kevelioc through a
Mary Manning descended from
Sir Ralph Manning – See
← arrows top pg 112

Last para pg 113

(See Bessut 4 - Kevelioc line to Wm the Conq)

↓ 15

14. **Hugh of Kevelioc**, (1147-1181), Vicomte d'Avranches, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Unknown**,
ch. **Amicia of Chester**,
m. **Sir Ralph de Mainwaring**, [807-4] ←
m.(2) 1169, **Bertrade de Montfort**,
dau. of **Simon de Montfort**, [844-4]
ch. **Maud of Chester**, m. **David of Huntingdon**, [277-26]
Sir Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Constance of Brittany**; [67-8]
m.(2) Clemence de Fougéres, [641-8]
Mabel of Chester, m. **William d'Aubigny**, [18-15]
15. **Agnes of Chester**,
Hawise of Chester, m. **Robert de Quincy**, [844-6]
mistresses, Unknown,
ch. Pagan, Lord of Milton,
Roger,
Daughter, m. R. Bacon, founder of Roucester.

81
-47
= 34

(1147-1181)
died age 34
yet he accomplished so much!

Hugh, styled de Kevelioc, Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester, was born in 1147 at Kevelioc, county Merioneth, Wales. Hugh joined the great feudal revolt against Henry II in 1173. Aided by Ralph de Fougères, he utilized his great influence on the north-eastern marches of Brittany to excite the Bretons to revolt. Henry II despatched an army of Brabant mercenaries against them. The rebels were defeated in a battle, and on 20 August were shut up in the castle of Dol, which they had captured by fraud not long before. On 23 August Henry II arrived to conduct the siege in person. Hugh and his comrades had no provisions. They were therefore forced to surrender on 26 August on a promise that their lives and limbs would be saved. Eighty knights surrendered with them. Hugh was treated very leniently by Henry, and was confined at Falaise, where the Earl and Countess of Leicester were also soon brought as prisoners. After a short period of captivity Hugh was released, but was again taken prisoner at Alnwick 13 July 1174. Deprived of his earldom, he remained in revolt both in England and Normandy, but finally made peace with the King and was restored to his title in January 1177. Hugh died at Leek in Staffordshire on 30 June 1181, about 34 years of age. He was buried next to his father on the south side of the chapter-house of St. Werburgh's, Chester, now the cathedral.

Some historians believe that Hugh de Kevelioc was married twice, and that Amice was the daughter of the first wife. However, no record of the first wife has been found. His only legitimate son, Ranulph, succeeded him as Earl of Chester. His four daughters by Bertrade de Montfort became, on their brother's death, co-heiresses of the Chester earldom.

15. **Agnes of Chester**, (-1247), Lady of Chartley,
m. 1192, **William de Ferrers**, Earl of Derby,
son of **William de Ferrers**, [598-5]
ch.16. **William de Ferrers**,
m.(1) **Sibyl Marshall**;
m.(2) **Margaret de Quincy**, [598-7]
Thomas de Ferrers, of Chartley,
Hugh de Ferrers, of Bugbrooke,
Robert de Ferrers,
Sibyl de Ferrers, m. **John de Vipont**, [1079-3]
Berta de Ferrers, m. Ralph Bigod.

On 22 Nov 1232 Agnes and her husband had livery of her share of her brother's lands, including the castle and manor of Chartley in Staffordshire, the castle and vill of West Derby in Lancashire, and all the lands which Earl Ranulph had held between Ribble and Mersey, the vills of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, and Navenby in Lincolnshire. After the death of her husband, on doing homage to the King, she had livery of her inheritance in the counties of Lancaster, Lincoln and Stafford, with the Castle of Chartley. Agnes died 2 Nov 1247.

(To Ferrers Line 598-6)

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EARLS OF CHESTER

CP V:290;
Anc.Rts.126:28,131:28

Line 18

(From Line 17-14)

14. **Hugh of Kevelioc**, (1147-1181), Vicomte d'Avranches, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Unknown**,
ch. **Amicia of Chester**,
m. **Sir Ralph de Mainwaring**, [807-4] ←
m.(2) 1169, **Bertrade de Montfort**,
dau. of **Simon de Montfort**, [844-4]
ch. **Maud of Chester**, m. **David of Huntingdon**, [277-26]
Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Constance of Brittany**; [67-8]
m.(2) Clemence de Fougéres, [641-27]
15. **Mabel of Chester**,
Agnes of Chester, m. **William de Ferrers**, [17-15]
Hawise of Chester, m. **Robert de Quincy**, [844-6]
mistresses, Unknown,
ch. Pagan, Lord of Milton,

MACYE

Warren Plus p.164

Line 805

1. **William Macye**,
   m.
   ch. 2. **Anne Macye**.

William Macye was of Colyton, Devonshire, England.

2. **Anne Macye**,
   m. 1544, **John Clarke**, [507-1]
   ch. 3. **Agnes Clarke**, m. **Richard Conant**. [507-2]

Anne Macye married, 9 June 1544, John Clarke, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Colyton. His name stands first on the patent from the King for the purchase of the estates of the manor of Colyton. His name also appears on the patent of the second incorporation of enfeoffment which was granted by Queen Mary. John Clarke died 6 Apr 1585, at Colyton.

(To Clarke Line 507-1)

◆

MAINS

Dict.MN&NH pp.229,453; Torrey p.499

Line 806

1. **John Mains**, (ca 1614-ca 1693), • **IMMIGRANT** •
   m. **Elizabeth**,
   ch. Thomas Mains, m. Elizabeth,
   Sarah Mains, m. John Batten,
   Daughter, m. John Atwell,
   2. **Lydia Mains**,
   Hannah Mains, m.— Hayden,
   Rachel Mains, m.(1) Stephen Preble;
   m.(2) Joseph Carlisle,
   Priscilla Mains, m.(1) Nathaniel Preble;
   m.(2) Joseph Carroll.

John Mains (Maine/Mayne) was born about 1614, in England. He emigrated to New England, probably about 1635, where he lived at Casco Bay, Maine. His home was on 60 acres on Mayne's Point, at North Yarmouth. He married, at Yarmouth, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown. Elizabeth was born about 1623, and was living in 1685. John was living in 1693.

2. **Lydia Mains**, (1657-),
   m.ca 1675, **Moses Felt**, son of **George Felt**, [595-1]
   ch. Joseph Felt, m. Sarah Mills,
   3. **Joshua Felt**, m.(1) **Anne Walcott**; [595-3]
   m.(2) Dorcas Gould Buxton,
   Aaron Felt, m.(1) Mary Wyatt;
   m.(2) Hannah Atwell,
   Sarah Felt, m. Joshua Preble,
   Elizabeth Felt, m. William Tarr,
   Lydia Felt, m. Richard Atwell,
   Mary Felt, m. William Walcott,
   Susannah Felt, m. Samuel Sheldon.

Lydia Mains was born in 1657, in Casco Bay, Maine. As a young girl Lydia lived with the Thomas Giles family at Kennebec. She married, about 1675, Moses Felt. From 1675 until after 1756 the Indians were exceedingly troublesome to the settlements at Casco Bay. Discouraged by the futility of trying to maintain a peaceful residence at North Yarmouth, they did not return there, instead living elsewhere at the Bay. In 1714 they lived at Rumney Marsh, then a part of Boston, now, Chelsea, Massachusetts. After a few years they purchased land at Lynn, where they settled. In 1733, when Moses was 82 years old, he was living in Lynn at the home of his son, Joshua. The last mention of Moses Felt is in October 1734. Lydia probably died before him.

(To Felt Line 595-2)

◆

MAINWARING

Mainwaring, with its variant Mannering, is the modern form of a surname said to have appeared in no less than 131 different forms, of which a few are Mesnilwarin, Meidnilwar, Meinilwarin and Manwaring. Of Norman locality origin, the name means "belonging to Mesnilwarin, *i.e.*, the manor of Warin." Mesnil, now written Menil, enters into many local names in Normandy, and Warin, Warine, or Guarine, was a common font-name in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Ranulphus, one of the army of knights mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis as having accompanied Hugh, Earl of Chester, in his harrying of the Welshmen, was the first definitely known member of the family in England. He was enfeoffed by Earl Hugh of the manor of Wayborn, or Wayburne, in Norfolk, and Domesday Book for Cheshire shows that in the latter county he possessed the lordships of Northenden, Tatedune, Pevre, Blachehall, Warford, Ashton, Cocheshale, Rhode, Blacon, Winnington, Over Peover, Nether Peover, Cepmondwich, Owlarton, Snelson, Wheelock and other places. Warmincham, which later became the chief seat of the Mainwarings, in Cheshire, was at the time of the survey a dependent member of Tatedune, or Tetton, a manor then worth only ten shillings. Wayborn,

6. **Emma de Audley**, (living 1265),
m.(1) Henry Touchet, son of **Thomas Touchet**, [1044-6]
m.(2) aft 1241, **Gruffyd ap Madog**, Prince of Powys,
son of **Madog ap Gruffyd Maelor**, [314-26]
ch. Madog ap Gruffyd,
Llewelyn ap Gruffyd,
Owain ap Gruffyd,
Angharad of Wales, m. **William le Boteler**, [435-5]
7. **Gruffyd Maelor**. [314-28]

Emma de Audley married first, as his second wife, Henry Touchet, who died in 1241. She married second, Gruffyd ap Madog, Prince of Powys, who died in 1269. Emma was living in February 1265.

(To Wales Line 314-27)

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MAINWARING

Line 808

(From Line 807-4)

4. **Sir Ralph de Mainwaring**, Chief Justice of Chester,
m. 1171, **Amicia of Chester**,
dau. of **Hugh of Kevelioc**, Earl of Chester, [17-14]
ch. 5. **Sir Roger de Mainwaring**,
Randle de Mainwaring, of Great Warford,
William de Mainwaring, of East Harling, Norfolk,
Bertred de Mainwaring,
m. **Henry de Audley**. [807-5]

Same as #4 on previous page

5. **Sir Roger de Mainwaring**,
m.
ch. 6. **Sir Thomas de Mainwaring**,
Sir William de Mainwaring, m. Emma de Norfolk. not followed

Sir Roger de Mainwaring, Lord of Warmincham and Wayborn, succeeded to the estates of his father some time after 1237.

6. **Sir Thomas de Mainwaring**, (-1281),
m.
ch. 7. **Sir Warin de Mainwaring**,
Ralph de Mainwaring. – not followed

Sir Thomas de Mainwaring was Lord of Warmincham and Wayborn. In 1244 King Henry III sent his writ to the sheriff of Norfolk to enquire what fees were held in this county of the honor of Chester by Thomas de Meyngaryn, and were assigned to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and Christiana, his wife. In 1275 Sir Thomas Mainwaring carried the King's summons to Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. An inquisition *post mortem* in 1276 on the estates of Henry de Audley showed that he died seized of two parts of the manor of Smallwood which he held of Thomas Meinwaren. Sir Thomas de Mainwaring died 10 Sep 1281.

Left no living sons to inherit title

7. **Sir Warin de Mainwaring**, (-1289),
m. **Agnes de Arderne**, dau. of **Sir Peter de Arderne**, [344-5]
ch. 8. **Maud de Mainwaring**,
Margery de Mainwaring,
Joan de Mainwaring.

Sir Warin de Mainwaring was Lord of Warmincham and Wayborn. In 1262, apparently during the lifetime of his father, he held Wayborn by the service of one fee, had view of frankpledge, wreck at sea, free warren, the trial and judgment of thieves taken and their goods in his fee, and all privileges as a member of the honor of Chester. Sir Warin de Mainwaring died 20 June 1289. At his death his lordship, with three water mills, was valued at nineteen pounds *per annum*.

8. **Maud de Mainwaring**,
m.(1) bef 1307, **Sir William Trussell**,
son of **Sir William Trussell**, [1053-4]
ch. Sir John Trussell, m.(1) Maud Le Boteler;
m.(2) Jane Le Strange,
Sir William Trussell, m. Ida Le Boteler,
9. **Sir Warin Trussell**,
m. **Margaret de Stafford**, [1053-6]
Maud Trussell, m. Hugh Cokesay,
m.(2) aft 1323, Sir Oliver de Bordeaux.

Maud de Mainwaring married first, before 1307, Sir William Trussell, who died in 1323. She brought Warmincham with its dependencies and Wayborn to her first husband. Maud married second, Sir Oliver de Bordeaux.

(To Trussell Line 1053-5)

✦—❖—❖—❖—✦

This account is believed to be more accurate than Burke's Peerages! However, it follows Chamberlin and Great Ancestral Lines. (3 huge volumes – very recent + probably at the library in Columbia) Thus it does not continue far enough to answer all our questions. I suppose Ralph de Mainwaring or his uncle Sir William carried on the line. Or both. Norma

Ancestry of Maud de Caen, just mentioned:

1. The Forester of Arques, so they say though this may be a euphemism. At a certain period in time the Normans tried to hide facts, claiming that their most successful Duchesses were of middle-class birth and those of noble birth fizzled. Be that as it may, his daughter
2. Duchess Gonnora and her husband, Richard I, Duke of Normandy, were great grandparents of William the Conqueror. One of their sons,
3. Herfastus, m. ______
4. Sibyl m. Hugh de Montgomery
5. Roger I de Montgomery was exiled in Paris in 1035 after his son William murdered Osbern de Crepen, guardian of the young child Duke William, later the Conqueror, Three of Roger's sons were murdered in retaliation--this seems to have been instigated by orders of the French King, trying to keep order in the Duchy. Roger m. Josceline, said to have been daughter of Sainfria, sister of the Duchess Gonnora #2 above. The incidents, therefore, have the appearance of an inter-royal family power struggle.
6. Roger II Montgomery was the only son to survive. He was born 1035. He was so greatly trusted by the Conqueror that during the conquest of England he was left behind to act as Regent to Queen Matilda and young Duke Robert in Normandy. In 1067 he was called to England and made Earl of Shrewsbury and granted most of Shropshire to keep control of the turbulent Welsh borderlands.(A county in Wales is named for him.) He died 27 July 1094. In 1048 (age 13) he was m. to Mabel de Belesme (d.Dec 1082 at Bures-sur-Dunes, Normandy) Described

A gap of over 200 years needs filling in between the deaths of Ralph Mainwaring whose ancestry is given here, and Mary Mainwaring who married John de Clayton in 1440; but assuming our informants were correct, here are some ancestors:

KEVELIOC/MAINWARING PEDIGREE:

1. Halfdan the Old
2. Ivar Oplandinge, Jarl (Earl) of the Upplands perhaps 830
3. Ragnvald I The Wise, Jarl of More, died ca 894
4. Hrollanger, an unwarlike man who settled in Iceland (half-brother of Rollo the Viking, first Duke of Normandy) living 896 m. Emma
5. Hrolf Turstan, living 920, followed his uncle Granger Rolf (Rollo) to Neustria (later Normandy). He m. Gerlotte of Blois, dau of Thibaut, Count of Blois, Chartres, and Tours.
6. Ansfrid de Goz "The Dane" first Vicomte d' Exmes m.______
7. Onfroy the Dane Vicomte d' Exmes, Normandy m.______
8. Turstan de Goz Vicomte d' Exmes, m. Judith Monterolier
9. Richard d'Avranches, Vicomte of Avranches, m. Emma de Conteville, dau of Herluin de Conteville
10. Margaret d'Avranches m. Ranulph II, Vicomte of Bayeux, Normandy. He was son of Ranulph I, Vicomte of the
11. Ranulph II le Meschin , Earl of Chester in England, was an extremely rich and powerful man. for Chester and Lancaster were then on the dangerous frontier, considered by the Welsh to be their territory. He was also Lord of Northumberland, then part of the Scots border. He took over some of the duties of his father-in-law who is mentioned in Domesday Book. He m. before 1100, Lucia Taillebois, heiress of Ivo Taillebois and his wife Lucia Mallet, dau of William Mallet and Esalia Crispin, dau of Gilbert Crispin.
12. Ranulph de Gernon, Earl of Chester, was born in the Castle of Gernon in Normandy. He died 16 Dec 1153 and is interred in the Abbey of St. Werburg in Chester (still there). He m. ca 1141 Maud de Caen who died there 28 July 1189.

② L - bottom

MAINWARING ANCESTRY:

1. Hugh, Bishop of Coutances, in Normandy
2. Rodolphus, Lord of a manor called Mesnil-Garin near Coutances
3. Rodolphus II, succeeded his father
4. Ranulphus, a soldier of fortune born, say about 1035, was in the retinue of William the Conqueror. Domesday survey shows him with 15 lordships, 3 in Norfolk, the rest held of Earl Hugh Lupus in Chester. Unverified tradition has it that he died, along with a son Richard, fighting the Welsh who claimed that Chester was their territory. He m.______
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6. William de Mesnil-Warin, oldest son, succeeded his father.
7. Roger II de Mesnil-Warin is the first of the family known to have taken a prominent role in community affairs. He witnessed many deeds, at times signing before the Baron de Malpas. During the reign of King Henry II he gave a third of the manor of Nether Tabley to the monks at St. Werburgh's. He m.______
8. Sir Ralph Mainwaring, Chief Justice of Co. Chester, held that post from 1177 to 1200. The first to adopt the new spelling, Sir Ralph evidently called it de Meidnil War. In 1189 the sheriff of Norfolk, where he still owned land, accounted for 50 shillings' scutage for knights' fees there, calling him Ralph Meynelwaryn. Part of his prominence and fortune undoubtedly came from his father-in-law, the Earl of Chester. In 1771 he married Amicia of Chester, dau of Hugh of Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, by an Unknown First Wife (or mistress? But Hugh swore that she was legitimate.)
9. Sir Roger Mainwaring, oldest son, Lord of Warmincham and Wayborn, succeeded to the estates of his father some time after 1237.

But we do not know whether the Claytons descend from Sir Roger or not. There were three sons and a daughter Betred who married Henry de Audley, scion of another graat baronial family. The ancestor would not be Sir William, who moved to East Harding, Norfolk, presumably to Mainwaring family estates there. The other son was Sir Randle Mainwaring of Great Warford.

In looking through the peerage books, which often skip several generations right at the point one is most interested in, and certainly omit descendents of those who did not inherit the manor or, worse yet, do not even list siblings of those who did in many cases, one does not know where, or if, a connection can ever be made.

Most peerage books follow Randle Mainwaring, probably the brother last mentioned. Nothing is said in them about a Mary Mainwaring who married John Clayton. The present Mainwaring manor is at Over Peover, Cheshire, in Domesday called Peure. Those Mainwarings quarter their arms with those of Hugh Kevelioc, Azure, six garbs or. (six sheaves of golden wheat on a blue field) Mainwaring arms are, Argent, two bars gules.

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7. Sibil de Montgomery m. Robert Fitz Hamon
8. Maud Fitz Hamon, a wealthy heiress, was espoused to Robert de Caen, "the Consul" Earl of Gloucester, a great man in his day. (See his effigy in the Peyton Family section.) He d. 31 Oct 1147. Son of King Henry I "Beauclerc" by an unknown mistress, son of William the Conqueror and Queen Matilda.
9. Maud de Caen (Generation 12 in preceding chart) m. Ranulph de Gernon.
10. Hugh of Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, b 1147, alsoVicomte of Avranches in Normandy, had an unknown first wife (or mistress??)
11. Amicia of Chester (claimed by her father to be legitimate) m. 1171 Sir Ralph III de Mainwaring Chief Justice of Chester.

C-LINE #62028
NON-GLARE TOPPER

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A

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③ R

Mainwaring

My Domesday Book, under Cheshire, shows

Blacon (Blachehol) Ranulf Mainwaring, Fitting. Part of Chester

(Cholmondeley (Calmundelei) Edwin & Drogo from Robert FitzHugh
(17th century castle, chapel, deer park)

Chorley (Cerlere) William Malbank

Cogshall (Cocheshalle) Pagne from Richard de Vernon; Ranulf Mainwaring
Cogshall Hall

Ollerton (Alretune) Earl Hugh; Ranulf Mainwaring; Wulfric from Earl Hugh

Peover (Pevre) William Fitz Nigel; Gilbert de Venables; Ranulf Mainwaring
Hawks Eyrie - near Lower Peover, Hall nearby & 14th century church

Snelson (Senelestune) Ranulf Mainwaring (Snelson Hawthorne now)

Tetton (Tetene) William Fitz Nigel; Ranulf Mainwaring

Wheelock (Hoiloch) Ranulf Mainwaring

Warford (Wareford) Godgitha, a free woman, the pre-conquest holder, from Ranulf Mainwaring

Winnington (Wenintune) Ranulf Mainwaring; Osbern Fitz Tezzo

10 Mainwaring holdings shown.

, Esq., of Strokestown, co. Roscommon, upon
, by royal licence, 1847, the additional surname
Mahon). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion
med and langued gu., for Mahon; 2nd and
y, or and gu., in the 1st quarter an eagle displ.
t for diff., for Pakenham. *Crest*—An heraldic
olding in the dexter paw a broken tilting spear
-Periculum fortitudine evasi.
egar, co. Galway, bart.). Per fesse sa. and ar.
nterchanged. *Crest*—A dexter arm in armour
garnished or, holding in the hand a dagger
mmel and hilt gold. *Motto*—Moniti meliora
out of a maunch erm. a hand ppr. holding a
loe Castle, co. Kerry; allowed by Fortescue,
as the arms of Daniel Mahony, Esq., of
ded from O'Mahony, of Castle O'Mahony, co.
rly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion ramp. az.; 2nd,
gu. a lion ramp. counterchanged; 3rd, ar. a
. three lizards in pale sa. *Crest*—A naked
the band grasping a sword flammant all ppr.
-An arm in armour embowed, holding a sword
through a fleur-de lis or. *Motto*—Lasair
h.
ved by Fortescue, Ulster, 1792, to William
t of the Order of Maria Theresa, an officer in
rvice, second son of John Mahony, Esq., of
Same *Arms* and *Motto*. *Crest*—Out of a
or, with nine silver balls on the rim, an arm
wed, holding a sword all ppr. run through a
lified by Betham, Ulster, to John Hickson,
son of John Hickson, Esq., of Dingle, co.
suming, by royal licence, 1827, the surname
in memory of his maternal uncle, Richard
f Dromore, co. Kerry). Quarterly, 1st and
amp. az.; 2nd, per pale ar. and gu. a lion
nged; 3rd. ar. a chev. gu. betw. three snakes
Crest—Out of the coronet of a count of
arm armed, embowed ppr. the hand bare,
d ppr. [illegible] nd pommel or, run through a
last. [illegible]—Lasair rombuin a buadh.
lcombe [illegible]urch, Kent). Sa. a chev. betw.
s ar. crowned or.
. Lincoln). Erm. two battleaxes in saltire
f Portsea, co. Southampton; granted 1765).
r. betw. three doves ppr. as many laurel
-A dexter arm embowed per pale indented
ar. the hand ppr. grasping a dove, as in
e *Arms*. *Crest*—A leopard's head erased
gorged.
sted, co. Essex; granted 1614). Or, two
e sa. headed ar.
vn of (co. Kent). Ar. a fesse wavy az.
ux, on a chief gu. a lion pass. guard.
ham). Erm. on a bend sa. three dexter
Gu. on a bend ar. three cinquefoils of the
pard ramp. ppr.
r. a chev. cotised betw. three pheons gu.
or, charged with a mullet gu.
e). Ar. a chev. cotised betw. two pheons
rn's head erased in base of the last.
o. Stirling). Ar. a chev. gu. voided of
pheons in chief and a unicorn's head
Crest—A hand throwing a dart ppr.
1685). Ar. on a chev. voided gu. betw.
hief and a unicorn's head couped in base
-A dexter hand holding an annulet or,
Virtute et labore.
on). Ar. a chev. betw. three sinister
5). Erm. on a chev. gu. an escallop
dexter hand couped in bend ar. on a
cup with handles or. *Crest*—Out of a
ale gu. and erm. a dexter arm armed,
g a spear, point downwards ppr. *Motto*
tus.
y, or **Mainguy** (Guernsey). Erm.
ased sa [illegible] *Crest*—A wolf's head erased
M[illegible]**ston** Urchingfield, co.

Hereford, and London, *temp.* Edward III.). Az. a chev. betw. three hedgehogs ar. *Crest*—A hedgehog ar.

Mainstone. Or, on a chev. gu. a hand extended fesseways ar.

Mainwaring (Over Peover, co. Chester; founded by Ranulphus, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and received the grant of fifteen lordships in co. Chester, including Peure, now Over Peover). Ar. two bars gu. *Ancient Coat*—Ar. two bars gu. on a chief of the second a lion pass. guard. or. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, an ass's head in a hempen halter ppr. *Motto*—Devant si je puis.

Mainwaring (Over Peover, co. Chester, bart., extinct 1797; Sir Henry Mainwaring, the fourth and last bart., was the son of Henry Mainwaring, brother of Sir Thomas Mainwaring, the third bart., by Diana, his wife, dau. of William Blackett, Esq.; she *m.* secondly, Rev. Thomas Wetenhall, Rector of Walthamstow, co. Essex, and had by him a son, Thomas Wetenhall, to whom the last bart. bequeathed the family estates, whereupon he assumed the name of Mainwaring, and had a son, Henry Mainwaring, created a bart. 1804). Ar. two bars gu., quartering az. three garbs or, for Hugh Kevelioc, *Earl of Chester*, *temp.* Henry II. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, an ass's head ppr. *Motto*—Devant si je puis.

Mainwaring (Whitmore, co. Stafford; descended from Edward Mainwaring, Esq., of Whitmore, a younger son of Sir John Mainwaring, of Over Peover, co. Chester, knighted in France in 1513). Same *Arms* as Mainwaring, of Over Peover.

Mainwaring (Exeter, co. Devon; Christopher Mainwaring, Visit. Devon, 1620, sixth son of George Mainwaring, the third son of William Mainwaring, Esq., of Namptwich, who was third son of Randle Mainwaring, Esq., of Kermincham, Namptwich, third son of Randle Mainwaring, Esq., of Over Peover, all in co. Chester). Same *Arms*, a border gobony or and sa. *Crest*—An ass's head erased ar. haltered and maned or.

Mainwaring (Ightfield, co. Salop; descended from William, second son of Randle Mainwaring, of Over Peover, who *d.* in 1546). Same *Arms*, &c., as Mainwaring, of Over Peover.

Mainwaring, or Manwaring (Kermincham, co. Chester; derived from Ralph Mainwaring, third son of Randle Mainwaring, Esq., of Over Peover, *d.* 1546; Roger Manwaring Parker, third son of John Robert Parker, Esq., of Green Park, co. Cork, by Catherine, his wife, dau. of John Uniacke, Esq., of Cottage, and Frances, his wife, dau. of Roger Manwaring, of Kermincham, assumed in 1809 the surname and arms of Manwaring). Same *Arms*, &c., as Mainwaring, of Over Peover.

Mainwaring (Oteley Park, co. Salop; descended from Randle, third son of Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore). Same *Arms* as Mainwaring, of Over Peover.

Mainwaring (Nantwich, co. Chester, 1613). Ar. two bars gu. betw. six martlets vert, three in chief, two in fesse, and one in base.

Mainwaring (Warmincham, co. Chester). Same *Arms* as Mainwaring, of Peover, without the hempen collar in the crest.

Mainwaring (Milman-Mainwaring; exemplified to Charles Egerton Forbes Milman, Esq., only son of Major-Gen. Egerton Charles William Miles Milman, upon his assuming, by royal licence, the additional name of Mainwaring). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. two bars gu., for Mainwaring; 2nd and 3rd, az. a snake nowed or, betw. three dexter gauntlets open ar., for Milman. *Crests*—1st, Mainwaring: An ass's head erased ppr. haltered ar.; 2nd, Milman: A hart lodged per pale erm. and erminois, attired or, charged on the body with two hurts fessways.

Mainwaring (Massey-Mainwaring, Knaresborough, co. York; exemplified to Hon. William Frederick Barton Massey, fifth son of Eyre, third *Lord Clarina*, and to his wife, Isabella Anne, only dau. and heir of Benjamin Lee Mainwaring, Esq., of Knaresborough, and widow of Major-Gen. Egerton Charles William Miles Milman, upon their assuming, by royal licence, 8 May, 1874, the additional surname of Mainwaring). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. two bars gu., and, for distinction, a canton of the last, for Mainwaring; 2nd and 3rd, ar. on a chev. betw. three lozenges sa. a lion pass. or, for Massey. *Crests*—1st, Mainwaring: An ass's head erased ppr. haltered ar. charged on the neck for distinction with a cross crosslet or; 2nd, Massey: Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head gu. armed sa.

Mainwaring (Over Peover, co. Chester, bart., formerly Wetenhall, created 1804). Ar. two bars gu., quartering the arms of Hugh Kyvelioc, *Earl of Chester*, being, az. six garbs or. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet an ass's head or. *Motto* Devant si je puis.

Mainwaring (Croxton, co. Chester; Hugh Mainwaring, illegitimate son of Randle Mainwaring, Esq., of Peover, *temp.* Henry VI., by Emma de Farington, *m.* Margaret, sister and heiress of Ralph Croxton, Esq., of Croxton). Same *Arms* as Mainwaring, of Peover, within a bordure componée sa. and ar. *Crest*—An ass's head ppr.

Mainwaring (Newton, co. Kildare; Fun. Ent. Ulster's Office, Richard Mainwaring, *d.* 1622, *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Michael Delahide, and left Richard and Margaret Mainwaring). Ar. two bars gu. a mullet for diff.

Mainwaring (Kilkenny; Henry Mainwaring, one of the Masters in Chancery in Ireland; Fun. Ent. Ulster's Office, of his son, Thomas Mainwaring, *d.* 1623). Ar. two bars gu. betw. six martlets, three, two, and one.

Mair (W. Mair, Esq., of Glassels). Or, three bars dancettée gu. the first charged with a crescent and estoile ar.

Mair (England). Barry of six indented or and gu. *Crest*—A demi pegasus issuing ar. enfiled round the waist with a ducal coronet gu.

Mair (Scotland). Ar. on a bend az. three eaglets displ. or.

Mair (Aberdeen, 1776). Or, three bars indented gu. that in chief charged with a crescent and a star of six points ar. *Crest*—A lion's head erased ar. *Motto*—Spes et fortitudo.

Mair (London, from co. Ayr, 1784). Or, three bars counter-indented gu. on the uppermost a crescent and a spur-rowel ar. a bordure az. *Crest*—A swan ppr. *Motto*—Candidior.

Maire (Hardwick, co. Durham, and Lartington, co. York; derived from John Maire, of the city of Durham, who descended from the Maires of Meire, co. Chester). Ar. on waves ppr. a three-masted galley sa.

Maire. Ar. a spaniel dog pass. ppr. on a chief embattled az. a key paleways, the wards upwards, betw. two crosses crosslet or.

Maires (descended from Poicton, in France). Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three water bougets ar.

Mairis (Marston, co. Wilts; descended of an ancient baronial family, De Mareys, or De Marisco, lost their estates by the Wars of the Roses, originally seated at Huntspill, and Camely, co. Somerset). Quarterly, or and az. a cross quarterly gu. and ar. betw. an eagle displ. in the 1st and 4th quarters, and a water bouget in the 2nd and 3rd, counter-changed of the field. *Crest*—A mount vert, thereon a peacock in his pride or, from the beak issuant an escroll inscribed "Esse quam videri," the dexter foot resting on an escutcheon az. charged with a cross pattée fitchée gold. *Motto*—Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?

Mairstoun (Park). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. a chev. gu. a chief az.; 2nd and 3rd, ar. an eagle displ. sa.

Maison (Scotland). Ar. a bend wavy az. betw. two mullets in chief and a fleurs-de-lis in base gu.

Maister (Wood Hall, in Holderness, co. York; formerly of Winistead and Hull). Az. a fesse embattled betw. three griffins' heads erased or. *Crest*—Out of a mural crown or, a unicorn's head az. armed and crined gold. *Motto*—Vix ea nostra voco.

Maister (Beverley, co. York). Same *Arms* and *Crest*.

Maisterson (Nantwich, co. Chester, *temp.* Edward I.). See Masterson.

Maitland (Lethington and Thirlstane, co. Berwick). Or, a lion ramp. dechaussée gu.

Maitland (*Earl of Lauderdale*). Or, a lion ramp. dechaussé gu. within a double tressure flory counterflory az. *Crest*—A lion sejant affrontée gu. ducally crowned, holding in the dexter paw a sword ppr. pommel and hilt or, in the sinister a fleur-de-lis az. *Supporters*—Two eagles, wings expanded ppr. *Motto*—Consilio et animis.

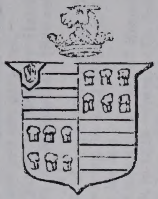
Maitland (Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, of Clifton Hall, co. Mid-Lothian, bart.). Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion ramp. déchaussée gu. within a double tressure flory counter-flory az., for Maitland; 2nd, quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. three keys fesseways in pale, wards downwards or, for Gibson, 2nd and 3rd, az. a chev. betw. three battle axes ar. within a bordure of the last, for Wright; 3rd, ar. an eagle displ. sa. within a bordure of the last bezanty, on a chief gu. two cinquefoils erm., for Ramsay. *Crest* and *Motto*, as the last.

Maitland (Kilmaron, co. Fife, 1811). As *Earl of Lauderdale*, within a bordure embattled az. Same *Crest* and *Motto*.

Maitland (Eccles, co. Berwick; a cadet of Lethington). Or, a lion ramp. gu. dechaussée of the first, within a bordure az. *Crest*—A demi lion ramp. gu. couped as in the arms, issuing out of water ppr. *Motto*—Luctor at emergam.

Maitland (Pittrichie, co. Aberdeen, bart., title extinct; descended from Robert, a younger son of Robert Maitland, of Thirlestane, *temp.* Robert III.). Same *Arms*, within a
bordure chequy az. and
Motto—Paix et peu.
Maitland (Lieutenant
Arms as Maitland, of
az. *Crest*—A rock pl
fluctuo fluctia.
Maitland (Scotland,
bordure with eight gra
Motto—Attamen tranq
Maitland (Dundrenna
1st and 4th, or, a lio
dure embattled gu.;
abbey on a piece of
vested grey, holding i
the sinister a rosary p
Maitland (Auchlane,
ramp. gu. within a b
chief sa. a rose ar. S
Lauderdale.
Maitland (Gammie-M
Or, a lion ramp. gu.
within a bordure az.
as in the arms, issuing
emergam.
Majendie (Castle-He
in base vert a tree bet
dove close on the sinis
in armour, the hand h
Major, or Mager (
Reg. Her. Off.). G
three roses of the fi
collared or.
Major (co. Leicester;
John Major, gent., o
bars sa. in chief three
demi greyhound sa.
the first.
Major (Brampston, co
A greyhound ramp. sa
the first.
Major (Worlingworth
Az. three pillars of t
the top of each a bal
habited az. cuff ar. c
hand ppr. a baton or.
Major-Henniker
Major.
Major (Henniker-Ma
low, bart.). Quarterl
two crescents in chi
estoiles ar., for Hen
or pillars of the Corin
each a ball or, for
escallop or, charged
dexter arm embowed
the elbow with a plat
Supporters—Dexter,
gorged with a chapl
pendent a shield az.
sinister, an otter ar.
shield of the arms of
Makareth (co. Lanc
of the second. *Cres*
holding in the hand a
Makelfeld (Bolton,
garbs gu. banded or,
Makepeace (Pensha
London, and co. War
to William Makepe
William Makepeac
betw. two leopards
gu. *Crest*—A leopa
foot on a shield gu
gold.
Makepeace (Londo
and *Crest*.
Makepeace. Same
betw. two laurel bra
Makepeace. Az.
three crosses crossl
beak an olive branc
Makerell. Az. thr
Makingfield (co.
Makins (Craven
embattled counter-e
ppr. belled or, and
an annulet gold

MAINWARING.



Mainwaring, Sir Henry-Mainwaring, of Over Peover, co. Chester; *b.* 25 April, 1782; *m.* 29 Dec. 1803, Sophia, youngest dau. of Sir Robert-Salusbury Cotton, Bart. of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, and sister of Stapleton, Lord Combermere.

Sir Henry was created a Baronet, 26 May, 1804.

Lineage

The family of Mainwaring was founded in Cheshire by Ranulphus, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror, who obtained fifteen lordships in that county, including Peure, (now Over Peover,) as his division of the spoil, (*see* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Mainwaring of Whitmore).

Skip

Randle Mainwaring, of Over Peover, direct descendant of Ranulphus, *m.* Margery, widow of Richard Buckley, and dau. of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and had, with several daus., three sons, viz.

- John, his heir.
- William, who *m.* Margaret, sister and heir of Geoffrey Warren, of Ightfield, and was ancestor of the Mainwarings of Ightfield, in Shropshire.
- Randle, of Kirmincham, in Cheshire, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir John Savage, Knt. of Macclesfield, and had, with an elder son, Randle, of Caringham, ancestor of the Mainwarings of that place, a younger son,
    - William Mainwaring, of Nantwich, father of
        - Humphrey Mainwaring, of Nantwich, whose son, by Almon, his wife, dau. of Robert Sadler,
            - Laurence Mainwaring, *m.* Johan, dau. of John Griffith, of Brotherton, and their son, Humphrey Mainwaring, was father of a dau. and heir, Alianore, who *m.* Randle Dod, of Smythe's Pentrey, represented by William-Henry Worthington, Esq. of Sandiway Bank, co. Chester

The elder son,

Sir John Mainwaring, Knt. of Over Peover, was grandfather of

Sir John Mainwaring, of Over Peover, knighted in France in 1513. He *m.* Catherine, sister of William Honford, Esq. of Honford, in Cheshire, and had with other issue,

- Randle, his heir, *d.* without male issue.
- Philip, successor to his brother.
- Edward, from whom the Mainwarings of Whitmore, Staffordshire; of Bromborough, in Cheshire; and of Oteley Park, in Shropshire, descend. (*See* Burke's *Landed Gentry.*)
- Robert, ancestor of the Mainwarings of Merton Sands.

The second son,

Philip Mainwaring, Esq. of Over Peover, *m.* Anne, dau. of Sir Ralph Leycester, of Toft, and was father of

Sir Randle Mainwaring, Knt. of Over Peover, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawseworth, in Cheshire, treasurer of Ireland, *temp.* Elizabeth, and was *s.* by his son,

Sir Randle Mainwaring, father of

Philip Mainwaring, Esq. of Over Peover, who *m.* Ellen, dau. of Edward Minshull, Esq. of Stoke, and was *s.* by his son,

Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of Over Peover, who served the office of sheriff for Cheshire in 1657, and represented the same county in parliament, at the time of the Restoration; soon after which event he was created a Baronet. Sir Thomas *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Delves, Bart. of Dodington; and dying in 1689, was *s.* by his only surviving son,

Sir John Mainwaring, 2nd baronet, M.P. for the co. of Chester, who *d.* in 1702, and was *s.* by his son,

Sir Thomas Mainwaring, 3rd baronet. This gentleman *d. s. p.* in 1726, when the baronetcy became dormant, and so remained until the birth of the deceased baronet's nephew,

Sir Henry, 7 Nov. 1726. This gentleman was posthumous son of Henry Mainwaring, Esq., (who had purchased Over Peover from his brother, Sir Thomas,) by Diana, only dau. of William Blackett, Esq., and granddau. of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. of Newby, in Yorkshire. Mrs Mainwaring (his mother) *m.* 2ndly, the Rev. Mr. Wettenhall, rector of Walthamstow, in Essex, and has a son,

Thomas Wettenhall, of whom presently.

Sir Henry *d. unm.* 6 April, 1797, when the baronetcy became extinct, but his estates passed by will to his uterine brother,

Thomas Wettenhall, Esq., who, in consequence, assumed the surname and arms of Mainwaring. He *m.* Catherine, youngest dau. of William Watkins, Esq. of Nantwich, and had surviving issue,

- Henry-Mainwaring, created a Baronet, and is the present Sir H.-M. Mainwaring.
- William, *b.* 28 March, 1785; *m.* 9 June, 1817, Charlotte-Murray, dau. of Admiral Sir Charles Penrose; and *d. s. p.* in 1821.
- Edward, in holy orders; *m.* 1[illegible] Feb. 1820, Elizabeth, dau. of James Fenton, Esq. of Doncaster, and by her (who *d.* in Oct. 1844) has issue.
- Diana.

Creation—26 May, 1804.
Arms—Ar., two bars, gu., quartering the arms of Hugh Kyvelioc, Earl of Chester, being az., six garbs, or.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, or, an ass's head, ppr.
Motto—Devant si je puis.
Seat—Peover Hall, Cheshire.

From Burke's Peerages This skips so much it misses our Mary who married John Clayton ca 1440. It even skips the Earl of Chester but mentions his arms.

Mainwaring, or Mesnil-Garin, a well-known Norman family. Robert de Mesnil Garin, Normandy, 1180 (MRS); William de Menil Garin, and the churches of St. John and St. Mary, Menil Garin, Normandy, 1198 (MRS). Ranulph de Mesnilgarin was Lord of M. near Coutances, and in 1086 held twelve lordships in barony from Hugh Lupus (Domesd. Chesh. 267). Richard and Roger de Menilgarin, his sons, were benefactors to Chester Abbey in 1093, and before 1119. Roger de Menilwarin (son of William de M.), t. Henry II., gave one-third of Tabley to Chester Abbey. From this baron descended the Mesnilgarins or Mainwarings of Peover, Baronets. A branch was seated in Norfolk, t. Henry II., of which was Ralph Meyngaryn, Miles, founder of Waybourn Abbey, Norfolk, whose descendants long continued (Mon. i. 490).

At left. The Norman People Pages 319-20. This book lists only "first-settler" types and their Norman kin, but can be very helpful. This agrees with our pedigree chart.

This is the Shropshire branch of Mainwaring

Lineage.

The family of **Newport**, one of great antiquity, has been settled at its present place of residence for nearly three hundred years, enjoying considerable landed estates, and maintaining, for that lengthened period, a distinguished position in the county of Worcester. The manor of Hanley Court was conveyed to the Newports in the reign of **Edward VI.** by John de Hanley, and has continued in their possession to the present time.

Edmund Newport, esq. of Hanley Court, living at the close of the 16th century, who married Anne, daughter of John Lyttelton, esq. of Frankly, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Gilbert Talbot, knight, of Grafton, sprang

John Newport, esq. of Hanley Court, who *m.* Anne, daughter of Arthur Charlett, esq. (by Anne Bourne, his wife), grandaughter of John Charlett, and great-grandaughter of the Rev. John Charlett, D.D. who made his will, 26th June, 1639. By this lady he had, with a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried, a son,

John Newport, esq. of Hanley Court, who *m.* Cecilia Savage, and had issue,

- Edward-Thomas-Oldys, baptized 27th February, 1723, and buried 31st March, 1724.
- John, baptized 16th March, 1726, died in minority.
- Ann, baptized 17th May, 1725, died unm.
- **Elizabeth**, of whom presently.
- Cecilia-Maria, *m.* to Thomas Bury, and *d. s. p.*

Mr. Newport died in 1760, and was buried 25th May in that year, at Hanley. His only surviving daughter and heiress,

Elizabeth Newport, of Hanley Court, baptized 14th April, 1728, married 20th November, 1760, James Wakeman, esq. who assumed in consequence the surname and arms of **Newport**, and left a son and successor, the present Colonel **Newport Charlett**, of Hanley Court.

Arms—Quarterly 1st and 4th, gu. a lion rampant, within a bordure engr. arg. for **Charlett**; 2d and 3rd arg. a fess between three crescents sa. for **Newport**.

Crests—1. A stag's head. 2. A fleur-de-lys.

Estates—Situated in the parishes of Hanley William, Hanley Child, Eastham, Sapey, Red Marley, Fladbury, Stoke Prior, Bell Wroughton and Feckenham, in the counties of Worcester and Hereford.

Seat—Hanley Court, Worcestershire.

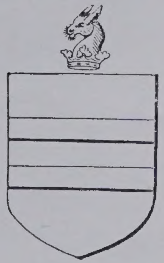
This starts 1588 — too late for us

MAINWARING, OF OTELEY PARK.

MAINWARING, CHARLES-KINASTON, esq. of Oteley Park, in the county of Salop, *b.* 16th September, 1803, *m.* 2nd October, 1832, Frances, second daughter of John-Lloyd Salusbury, esq. of Galtfaenan, in Denbighshire.

Mr. Mainwaring succeeded his father in 1807, and served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1829. He is in the commission of the peace for that county.

Lineage.



✓ This is a branch of the ancient family of Mainwaring, of which we have given an account in volume iii. p. 590.

Randle Mainwaring, esq. *b.* in 1588, (third son of Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Matthew Cradock, esq. of Stafford,) adhered faithfully to *King* **Charles I.** during the civil war, and was a colonel in the royal army. He *m.* Eliza, daughter of Humphrey Haws, of London, and was father of

George Mainwaring, esq. baptized at St. Mary Cole, 10th December, 1642, who was Mayor of Chester, in 1681-2, and M.P. for that city in 1689. He *m.* at St. John's, 25th April, 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bradshaw, esq. of Chester, and by her, who was buried 12th December, 1725, had issue,

- **James**, his heir.
- Thomas, died young, buried 8th September, 1679.
- Robert, *b.* 11th November, 1677, *m.*

- Jane Mayhood, by whom he had a son, Charles, who *d. s. p.* and two daughters.
- John, *b.* 1st October, 1678; had issue.
- Edward, *b.* 20th September, 1679.
- Roger, *b.* 17th July, 1685, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Joseph Eaton, esq. of Stepney, Middlesex, and their eldest son assuming the surname of Ellerker, was ancestor of the family of that name seated at Risby, in the county of York.
- George, *b.* 16th December, 1688, *d. s. p.* 1720.
- Randle, *b.* 25th February, 1695, *d.* unm. at Petersburgh.
- William, *b.* 28th September, 1694, *d.* unm. in the East Indies.
- Elizabeth, *m.* to Thomas Mason, esq. of Shrewsbury.
- Mary, *d.* unm.
- Henrietta, died young.

George Mainwaring, *d.* 14th August, 1695, was buried in Trinity, Chester, and *s.* by his son,

James Mainwaring, esq. alderman of Chester, bapt. 17th April, 1673, who purchased the estate of Bromborough, in Cheshire. He *m.* 12th October, 1693, Mary, daughter of Michael Johnson, esq. alderman of Chester, and had issue,

- Johnson, *b.* 8th May, 1696, *m.* first, 4th April, 1714, Elizabeth, daughter of John Acton, esq. of Gloverstone, in Cheshire, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who *d.* an infant. He *m.* secondly, Anne, daughter of Nicholas Moore, esq. of Ansthorp, in Yorkshire, by whom he had no issue.
- George, *b.* 3rd May, 1699, *m.* 22nd June, 1735, Anne, daughter of John Walcot, esq. of Walcot, in Shropshire, and dying 30th March, 1741, left two surviving children,
    - Mary, *b.* in 1736, *d.* in 1753.
    - Anne, *b.* in 1740, *m.* first, to Mascie Taylor, esq. of Lymme, in Chesshire, and secondly, to Thomas Townshend, esq. of Chester.
- **James**, of whom presently.
- Robert, *b.* 13th December, 1705, died unm. 1740.
- Edward, *b.* 5th January, 1708, prebendary of Chester Cathedral, *m.* in 1734, Elizabeth, daughter of John Pooke, esq. of Salehurst, in Sussex, and died 30th July, 1780, leaving a son,
    - Edward, of Chester, who *m.* and had issue.
- Elizabeth, *m.* to Joseph Clegg, esq. alderman of Liverpool.

The third son,

James Mainwaring, esq. (bapt. in Jan. 1701-2), one of the barons of the Exchequer, purchased from the Hardwares, Bromborough Court estate. He *m.* at Haselwell, in Cheshire, Mary, daughter and co-heir of **Charles Kinaston**, esq. of Oteley Park, ✓ in Shropshire, and by her, who was buried at Bromborough, 8th February, 1786, had issue,

- **Charles**, his heir.
- Thomas, *b.* in 1725, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of James Mason, esq. of Shrewsbury, and had one daughter,
    - Mary, *m.* to Bulkeley Hatchett, esq. of Ellesmere. (See vol. ii. p. 511.)
- Elizabeth, *d.* unm. 31st October, 1752.

James Mainwaring, *d.* 23rd October, 1749, and was *s.* by his son,

Charles Mainwaring, esq. of Brombro', in Cheshire, *b.* in 1723, who *m.* at St. John's, Chester, 24th June, 1754, Mary, daughter of William Falconer, esq. recorder of that city, and had by her, who died in 1789, with other issue, who died young,

- **James**, of Brombro', *b.* 15th April 1757, died in February, 1827, leaving a son,
    - **James**, in holy orders, M.A. *b.* at Avignon.
- **Charles**, of whom presently.
- Elizabeth, *m.* 10th May, 1780, to the Hon. Booth Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford, and had issue.
- Mary, *m.* 15th May, 1786, to John Smith, esq. and had issue.
- Harriot, *d.* unm.

Mr. Mainwaring died 30th July, 1781, and was buried at Brombro'. His second son,

The **Rev. Charles Mainwaring**, of Oteley Park, in Shropshire, *b.* 7th September, 1768, *m.* 24th June, 1800, Sarah-Susannah, daughter of John Townshend, esq. of Hem, in the county of Denbigh, (see vol. iii. p. 314), and by her, who *d.* in December, 1829, had issue,

- **Charles-Kinaston**, his heir. ✓
- Townshend, of Marchwiel Hall, Denbighshire, *b.* in 1807.
- Susan, *m.* 22nd November, 1825, to the Rev. Edward Duncombe, of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and has issue.

Mr. Mainwaring died in 1807, and was *s.* by his son, the present **Charles-Kinaston Mainwaring**, esq. of Oteley Park.

Arms—Arg. two bars, gu.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, an ass's head, couped, ppr.

Motto—Devant si je puis.

Estates—In the county of Salop.

Seat—Oteley Park, Shropshire.

Kinaston, of Oteley Park.

This is a branch of the great house of Kinaston, now represented by Sir Edward Kynaston, bart. whose elder brother Sir John-Kynaston Powel, bart. as did his an-

EDWARD AURIOL MAGOR, of Lamellen, Cornwall, J.P. for Cornwall, M.A., *b.* 1851; *educ.* Harrow and Brasenose Coll. Oxford; *m.* 1 May, 1873, Mary Caroline, dau. of J. G. Chilcott, of Gwendroc, Truro, Cornwall, and *d.* 1886, leaving issue,

1. EDWARD JOHN PENBERTHY, now of Lamellen.
2. ●George Furnis Auriol (*Chygwidden, Lelant, Cornwall*), *b.* 2 Jan. 1878; *educ.* Bradfield; *m.* 1910, ●Marjorie MacKenzie, and has issue,
    - ●Auriol, *b.* Dec. 1911.
    - ●Pamela, *b.* 1915.
3. Arthur Curgenven, Wiltshire Regt., *b.* 3 March 1879; *educ.* Blundell's and Exeter Coll. Oxford; *m.* 1912, Dora Fisher; *k.* in action in France, Oct. 1914. leaving issue,
    - ●Frank Spencer, *b.* 1914.

1.●Mary Caroline (*Bournemouth*), *b.* 4 Jan. 1876.

2.●Violet Helen Elizabeth, *b.* 29 May, 1882; *m.* Feb. 1910, ●Comm. Walton Ruxton (*Seavington, Somerset*), and has issue.

Seat—Lamellen, Bodmin, Cornwall.

◆

MAINWARING OF BWLCHYBEUDY

following line below

RANDLE KYNASTON LLOYD SALUSBURY MAINWARING, of Bwlchybeudy, co. Denbigh, late of Galltfaenan (which he sold in 1926), *b.* 13 May, 1905; *educ.* Radley and Ch. Ch. Oxford.

Lineage—TOWNSHEND MAINWARING, of Galltfaenan, co. Denbigh, 2nd son of Rev. Charles Mainwaring of Oteley, Salop (*see that family*), J.P., M.P. for the Denbigh Boroughs 1841-47 and 1857-68, *b.* 16 March, 1807; *educ.* Rugby and Brasenose Coll. Oxford; *m.* 14 Feb. 1837, Anna Maria (*d.* 11 Nov. 1911), eldest dau. and co-heir of Col. John Lloyd Salusbury, of Galltfaenan, and *d.* 25 Dec. 1883, leaving issue,

1. CHARLES SALUSBURY, his heir.
2. Reginald Kynaston, *b.* 1847; *educ.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; *d.* 1904.

1.●Amicia Mary (*Weybridge, Surrey*), *m.* 1872, William Edward Knollys, C.B., Asst. Sec. to the Local Government Board 1891-1905, who *d.* 29 May, 1910, having had issue.

2.●Susan (*Henblas, St. Asaph*).

The eldest son,

CHARLES SALUSBURY MAINWARING, of Galltfaenan, co. Denbigh, V.D., J.P. and D.L. co. Denbigh, High Sheriff 1912, J.P. cos. Merioneth and Caernarvon, Col. late 1st Vol. Batt. R.Welch Fusiliers, *b.* 7 July, 1845; *educ.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford, M.A. (1870); *m.* 31 Aug. 1901,●Gertrude (*Dolbelidr, St. Asaph*), dau. of Thomas Loverock, and *d.* 14 June, 1920, leaving issue,

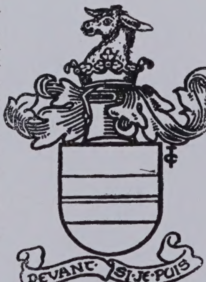
- ●RANDLE KYNASTON LLOYD SALUSBURY, now of Bwlchybeudy.
- ●Gertrude Anna Maria, *b.* 20 Jan. 1903.

Arms—*See* MAINWARING *of Oteley.*

Seats—Bwlchybeudy, Cerrigydruidion, co. Denbigh, and Dolbelidr, St. Asaph, co. Denbigh. *Clubs*—Junior Carlton, and Royal Aero.

◆

MAINWARING OF OTELEY



Salop – Staffs Civil War

CHARLES FRANCIS KYNASTON MAINWARING, of Oteley, Salop, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1907, Assistant Provost-Marshal 1915-16, temp. Capt. Gen. List 1916-18, Capt. and Hon Major late 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Inf., *b.* 17 Dec. 1871; *educ.* Eton and Trinity Coll. Camb.; *m.* 16 July, 1903, ●Mary Sybil, O.B.E., 3rd dau. of Sir James Rankin, 1st Bt., of Bryngwyn (*see* BURKE'S *Peerage*), and had issue,

1. ●JOHN KYNASTON, *b* 11 Feb.; *d.* 9 July, 1907.
2. ●MARK KYNASTON, *b.* 7 Dec. 1919.

1.●Anne Kynaston, *b.* 15 March, 1905; *m.* 1924, ●Capt. W. W. Hayes, of Harcourt, Shrewsbury.

2.●Ruth Kynaston, *b.* 25 Feb. 1910.

3.●Priscilla Kynaston, *b.* 2 Aug. 1914; *m.* 1934, ●R. E. Whitaker, of Pudlicote, Charlbury, Oxon.

4.●Joan Kynaston, *b.* 30 March, 1916.

Lineage (of MAINWARING)—RANDLE MAINWARING, a Col. in the Royal Army during the Civil War, 3rd son of Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore (*see* CAVENAGH-MAINWARING *of Whitmore*), by Jane, dau. of Matthew Cradock, of Staffs, *b.* 1588; *m.* Eliza, dau. of Humphrey Hans, of London, and was father of,

GEORGE MAINWARING, Mayor of Chester 1681-2, M.P. for that City 1689-95, *bapt.* 10 Dec. 1642; *m.* 25 April, 1672, Elizabeth (*bur.* 12 Dec. 1725), dau. of Edward Bradshaw, of Chester, and had issue, with three daus, nine sons, of whom the sixth, Roger, *b.* 1685, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Joseph Eaton, of Stepney, and was ancestor of the MAINWARING-ELLERKERS, of Risby, Yorks. George Mainwaring *d.* 14 Aug. 1695, and was *s.* by his son,

JAMES MAINWARING, Alderman of Chester, who purchased the estate of Bromborough in Cheshire, *bapt.* 17 April, 1673; *m.* 12 Oct. 1693, Mary, dau of Michael Johnson, Alderman of Chester, and by her had issue, five sons and one dau. The third son, and eventual representative,

JAMES MAINWARING, purchased the Bromborough Court estate from the Hardwares, *bapt.* Jan. 1701-3; *m* Mary (*bur.* 8 Feb. 1786), dau. and co-heir of Charles Kinaston, of Oteley Park, Salop (*See lineage of* KINASTON), and had issue,

1. CHARLES, his heir.
2. Thomas, *b.* 1725; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of James Mason, of Shrewsbury, and had one dau., Mary, *m.* Bulkeley Hatchett, of Ellesmere

1. Elizabeth, *d. unm.* 31 Oct. 1782.

James Mainwaring, *d.* 23 Oct. 1749, and wa

CHARLES MAINWARING, of Br

m. 24 June, 1754, Mary (*d*

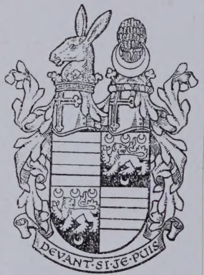
of that city, an

1.

1507 –

◆

CAVENAGH-MAINWARING OF WHITMORE AND BIDDULPH



JAMES GORDON CAVENAGH-MAINWARING, of Whitmore Hall, and of Biddulph, Staffs, Maj. late R.A. (R. of O.), served in S. African War 1900-2, and in Great War 1914-19, Barrister-at-Law (1888), *b.* 3 Dec. 1865; *educ.* St. Peter's Coll. and Adelaide Univ.; *m.* 2 Nov. 1904, ●Evelyn, eld. dau. and co-heir of George Dutton Green, of Holmfield, Adelaide, Australia, and has issue,

1. ●RAFE GORDON DUTTON, of Whitmore Lea, Whitmore, J.P. Staffs (1932), Lieut. (R. of O.) 5th Batt. N. Staffs Regt., Warden for Staffordshire, King George's Jubilee Trust, *b.* 20 July, 1906; *educ.* Cheltenham; *m.* 11 June, 1931, his cousin,●Rosemary Mainwaring, elder dau. of Arthur Cudmore, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., of Adelaide, S. Australia (*see below*), and has issue, a son,
    - ●Guy, *b.* 22 Feb. 1934.
2. ●Maurice Kildare, Lieut. R.N., *b.* 13 April, 1908; *m.* 1933, ●Iris Mary, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Charles Albert Denaro, O.B.E., late commanding Royal Malta Artillery, by his wife Helen, the last representative of the Greek branch of the Cantacuzene family, descended from John Cantacuzenus, Emperor of the East, 1342.

1.●Joan Bertred.

2.●Constance Mary.

– **Lineage** (of MAINWARING).—SIR ROGER MAINWARING, of Warmincham, Cheshire, and Wayborn, Norfolk, whose descent is traced from RANULPH, Domesday tenant of Wayborn, and 15 manors in Cheshire (for his pedigree *see* ORMEROD'S *Cheshire I*, 226), had issue with a son Sir Thomas, who *s.* him in most of his property, a son,

SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING, to whom he gave the manor of Over Peover (*temp.* King HENRY III). He *d.* 1248 having had issue five sons. The eldest son,

WILLIAM MAINWARING, of Over Peover, living 1286, left issue, with two other sons, and one dau., an eldest son,

ROGER, who *m.* Christian de Birtles, and *d.v.p.* leaving with other issue,

WILLIAM MAINWARING, who *s.* his grandfather in Over Peover. He *m.* 1325, Mary, dau. of Henry Davenport, and *d. ca.* 1341, leaving with other issue, a son and heir,

WILLIAM MAINWARING, of Over Peover, *m.* 1st, Joan, dau. and co-heir of William Praers, of Baddiley, near Nantwich, and by her had issue,

1. WILLIAM, his heir,

He *m.* 2ndly, Margery, dau. of Nicholas Leycester, and sister of John Leycester, of Nether Tabley, and *d.* 1364, leaving with other issue, by her,

2. JOHN, of whom presently.
3. RANDLE, who *s.* his brother.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM MAINWARING, of Over Peover, on the King's Service in Acquitaine 1382, and in Guienne 1393, *m.* 1st, 1366, Catherine,

et al

About 150 years missing!

PEDIGREE CHART

-Some of the earliest Mainwarings - 1

Name of Compiler Norma
Address
City, State
Date Oct 2002

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 24 on chart No. Clayton 5

Chart No. 1

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

16 William I de Mesnil Warin
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
Continued below →

17 ( )
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

8 Roger II de Mesnil Warin
(Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1120?
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
first of the family to take a large part in civic affairs. Huge donations to abbey of St Warburgh in Chester

18
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.)

9 ( )
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

19
(Mother of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

4 Sir Ralph III de Mainwaring
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m. 1171
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Chief Justice of Chester 1177-1200. He had the service of three knights' fees.

2 Sir Roger IV de Mainwaring
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.
Succeeded to estate of father 1237+

Earl of Chester
20 Ranulph de Gernon
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. M 2)
To Mainwaring 2 →

21 Maud de Caen
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. M 3)
b.
d.
To Mainwaring 3 →

10 Hugh of Kevelioc
Earl of Chester
(Father of No. 5)
b. 1147.
p.b.
m. ①
p.m.
d.
p.d.
and Vicomte of Avranches in Normandy

22
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)

11 Unknown first wife
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

5 Amicia of Chester
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternal

1 Ralph de Mainwaring Lord of Warmingham & Tongborn, Chester.
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. ca 1300?
p.d.
(his elder bro. Sir Warin died without male heirs in 1289)

Maternal

24
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 ( )
(Mother of No. 1)

About 150 years between Mary + Randle need to be filled in.

→ b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
continued from top of page

(128) (thought to be) Radulph, ("Guarin")
b.
(256) Son of Radulph de Warenne
d.
(512) grandson of Hugh, Bishop of Coutances in Normandy
b.
d.

(64) Ranulphus
(Father of No. 7)
b. ca 1035?
p.b. Manor of (Meshil of) Warin in Normandy - a soldier of fortune in the retinue of the Conqueror. Mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) with 15 manors in Chester. He died with son Richard fighting the Welsh, (he considered Chester to be part of Wales.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

30
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)

(65) ( )
d.
p.d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

(32) Ralph I de Meshil Warin
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.
(Burke's Peerages confuses him with his brother Richard who died without issue fighting the Welsh)

(16 above) William de Meshil Warin
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 10—
p.b.
d.
p.d.
witnessed his father Ralph's grant of Plumley to St Werburgh Abbey in 1100

PEDIGREE CHART

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ___ on chart No. ___

PEDIGREE CHART

Mainwaring 2

Name of Compiler Norma
Address
City, State
Date Oct 2002

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Mainwaring 1

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Ranulph de Gernon
Earl of Chester
b.
p.b. Castle of Gernon in Normandy?
m. ca 1141
p.m.
d. 16 Dec 1153 – buried in Abbey
p.d. of St Werburg in Chester

Fraternal

Maternal

2 Ranulph III le Meschin
Earl of Chester
(Father of No. 1)
and Lord of
Northumberland
b. 10__
p.b.
m. before 1110
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Lucia Taillebois
(heiress)
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 Ranulph II, Vicomte of
(Father of No. 2)
Bayeux
Normandy
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Margaret d'Avranches
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Ivo Taillebois
Earl of Anjou
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b. (ake Yvo)
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

7 Lucia Mallet
(Mother of No. 2)
hw #1
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Ranulph I, Vicomte
(Father of No. 4)
of the Bessin
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 Richard d'Avranches
(Father of No. 5)
Vicomte d'Avranches
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11 Emma de Conteville
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 William Mallet
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15 Esalia Crispin
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)

17
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)

18
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.____)

19
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.____)

20 Torstàin de Goz
b.
m. Vicomte d'Exmes
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. To M)

21 Judith Monterolier
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)

22 Herluin de Conteville
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)

23
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)

24
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)

25
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)

27
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)

28
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)

29
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)

30 Gilbert Crispin
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)

31
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)

Maud de Caen
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 28 July 1189
p.d. Cheshire

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler [illegible]

Address

City, State

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ___ on chart No. ___

Chart No.

8 [illegible]
(Father of No. 4)

4 [illegible]
(Father of No. 2)

2 [illegible]
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 4)

5 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 [illegible]
(Father of No. 5)

11 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 5)

1 [illegible]
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

6 [illegible]
(Father of No. 3)

12
(Father of No. 6)

13
(Mother of No. 6)

3 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

7 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 [illegible]
(Father of No. 7)

15 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 7)

PEDIGREE CHART

Mainwaring 3

Name of Compiler Norma
Address
City, State
Date Oct 2002

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 3 on chart No. Mainwaring 1
Chart No. -

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Maud de Caen
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 29 July 1189
p.d. Cheshire

Ranulph de Gernon, Earl of Chester
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. 16 Dec 1153
p.d. Cheshire

2 Robert de Caen, Earl of Gloucester
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

3 Maud Fitz Hamon (heiress)
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 Henry I "Beauclerc" King of England
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 Unknown Mistress
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Robert Fitz Hamon
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d. 1107
p.d.

7 Sibil de Montgomery
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 William I the Conqueror King of England Duke of Normandy
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

9 (Queen) Matilda of Flanders
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Roger II de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1035 (A county in Wales is named for him) During the
p.b.
m. @ 1048 conquest he remained in Normandy as regent (advisor to Queen Matilda + young Duke Robert. In 1067 called to England + granted most of Shropshire – considered greatest of Norman lords.
p.m.
d. 27 July 1094
p.d.

15 Mebel de Belesme
(Mother of No. 7)
described as a very smart little woman but calculating + capable of cruelty – had a man killed in a territorial dispute
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d. d. Dec 1082 at Bures-sur-Dives, Normandy.

16 Duke Robert
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

17 Herleve
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

18
(Father of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

19
(Mother of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

20
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

22
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

24
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

26
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

28 Roger I de Montgomery
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.
To M-4 →

29 Joscelina
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

30 William II Talvas Count of Alencon
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

Fraternal

Maternal

-Mainwaring 4

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler Norma

Address

City, State

Date Oct 2002

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 28 on chart No. Mainwaring 3

Chart No.

Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Roger I de Montgomery "The Great"
b. 9—
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Exiled in Paris in 1035 after his son William murdered Osbern de Crepon, guardian of young child Duke William (Conq.). 3 of Roger's sons were murdered in retaliation (by orders of French king?) leaving only Roger II

Fraternal

2 Hugh de Montgomery (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

4 (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

Maternal

3 Sibyl (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Herfastus (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

12 Richard I, Duke of Normandy (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

grandparents of ← Wm. the Conqueror

13 (Duchess) Gunnora (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

26 Gonnora (purported to be) dau. of "The Forester of Argues" (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

(many researchers suspect Gunnora was of non noble birth, covered up by the Normans who liked to protect their more successful Duchesses as were of common background)

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

7 Seinfrid, said to be sister of Duchess Gunnora (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Josceline's mother

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)
b.
d.

Josceline (Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Mainwaring 5

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of Compiler Norma
Address
City, State
Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. Mainwaring 2

Chart No.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

4 Ansfrid de Goz, the Dane
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b. First Vicomte d'Exmes
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

2 Onfrog the Dane
(Father of No. 1)
b. Vicomte d'Exmes
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

5 ( )
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Fraternal

1 Torstein de Goz
b. Vicomte d'Exmes
p.b. Normandy
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

Maternal

Ragnvald I "The Wise"
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b. Jarl of Morë
m. (Earl)
p.m.
d. ca 894
p.d.

16 Hrollanger (above)
(Mother of No. 1)
An unwarlike man who settled in Iceland
b.
p.b. half-brother of Rollo,
d. the first ruler of
p.d. Normandy

7 ( ) a nameless girl,
(Mother of No. 2)
b. born to slavery like all
p.b. her Kin
d.
p.d.

Judith Monte rolier
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Hrolf Torsten
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. He followed his uncle
m. Granger Rolf (Rollo the
p.m.
d. living 920 Viking) to
p.d. Neustria
(Normandy)

9 Gerlotte of Blois
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Eyestein Glomra
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b. Jarl of the Upplands
m. ca 830
p.m.
d.
p.d.

(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
p.m.
d.
p.d.

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Hrollanger
b.
m.
d. living 896
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.) Continued Below, left

17 Emma
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

18 Thibaut, Count of Blois, Chartres + Tours
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.)

19
(Mother of No. 9 Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

20
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

22
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

24 Ivar Oplandinge, Jarl of the
b.
m. Upplands ca 800, son of
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)

25 Halfdan the Old
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)

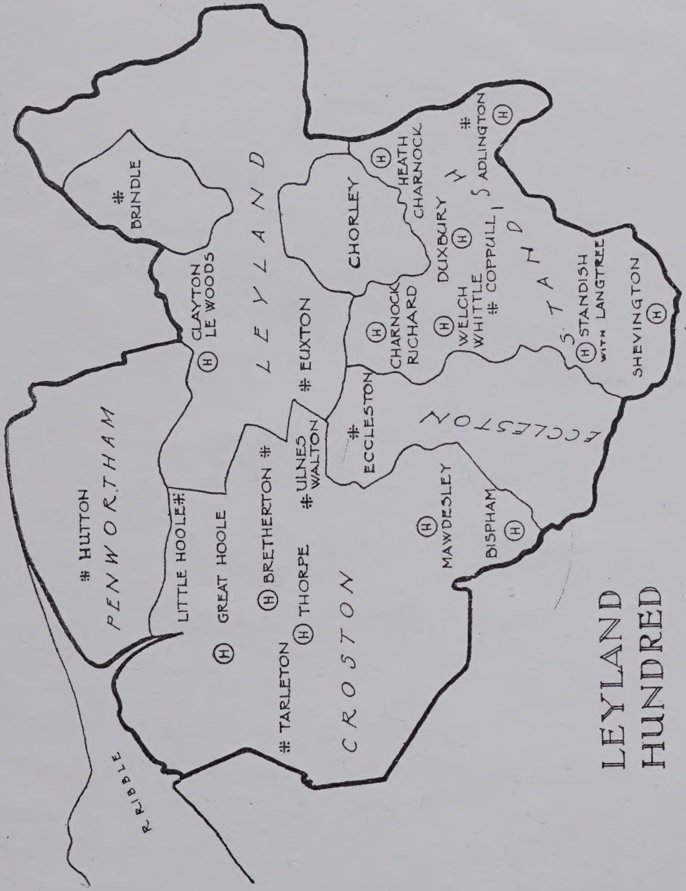
27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

28
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)

29
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.

30
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.)
b.
d.



LEYLAND HUNDRED
PENWORTHAM
# HUTTON
LITTLE HOOLE #
GREAT HOOLE
BRETHERTON #
THORPE
TARLETON
CROSTON
R. RIBBLE
CLAYTON LE WOODS
LEYLAND
# EUXTON
ULNES WALTON
BRINDLE
CHORLEY
HEATH CHARNOCK
CHARNOCK RICHARD
ECCLESTON
ECCLESTON
MAWDESLEY
BISPHAM
DUXBURY
WELCH WHITTLE
# COPPULL
ADLINGTON
STANDISH
STANDISH WITH LANGTREE
SHEVINGTON
H

The above map of Leyland hundred (kindly drawn by Mr. F. H. Cheetham, F.S.A.) shows the position of the six ancient parishes: Leyland, Penwortham, Croston, Eccleston, Standish, Brindle. H denotes the vills which paid a rent to the lord of the hundred; * marks those which sent a doomsman to the wapentake court; Bretherton and Adlington come under both categories. Only those townships of significance to this history are indicated.

THE
HUNDRED OF LEYLAND
IN LANCASHIRE

BY

THOMAS CRUDDAS PORTEUS
M.A., B.D., F.R.Hist.S.
VICAR OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, COPPULL

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1931

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Source Material for early part of Clayton Genealogy

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This concerns early Claytons & their kin & connections in Leyland Hundred (at Clayton le Woods & Penwortham). Names of landholders but no exact lineages)

THE HUNDRED OF LEYLAND IN LANCASHIRE.

I. Before and after the Norman Settlement.

There are three features that distinguish Leyland hundred among the various hundreds of Lancashire. It is the smallest surviving hundred. It is also the hundred which remained in private hands for the longest period. Further, it is the only hundred the lordship of which in later times was divided.[1] The two last-mentioned circumstances are to be discussed presently; meanwhile something may be said about the size of Leylandshire. There were two other small hundreds, Newton and Warrington, among the six existing in the land between Ribble and Mersey at the time of the Norman Conquest. Leyland was larger than the former, and not much less than the latter. The following was the position of the three in the time of King Edward:[2]

	Berewicks.	Assessment in Carucates.	In Hides.	Rent.
Warrington	3 and 34 drengs	58	9⅔	£14 18s.
Leyland .	12	54	9	£19 19s. with Penwortham.
Newton .	15	30	5	£10 10s.

In the thirteenth century it transpires that Warrington had three parishes, Leyland six, and Newton two.[3] If, with these details before us, we glance at the map of Domesday hundreds, we see that Leyland was not originally the smallest.[4] After the creation of the baronies, Newton and Warrington hundreds lost their identity; and probably early in the reign of Henry I they were merged in the larger hundred of West Derby;[5] but Leyland hundred survived. Further, when we take a wider view, we see that it is only in comparison with its neighbours that Leylandshire is small. The hundreds of Lancashire are themselves large; they average 300 square miles in area, while some hundreds in the south of England do not exceed 2 square miles. A

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[1] Blackburn hundred was given to two men by Roger de Poitou; but afterwards it was granted to Ilbert de Lacy, *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 232.

[2] *Ibid.*, I, 286-287.

[3] *Ibid.*, III, 1. P.

[4] *Ibid.*, I, 269 (facing).

[5] *Ibid.*, II, 193-194; III, 1. The wapentake of Makerfield, i.e. Newton, is mentioned as late as 1292. *Ibid.*, 24 n. 13.

Kentish hundred (there are seventy in Kent) may contain only two or three vills, in some cases possibly only one.[1] Leylandshire contained about forty vills, and its area is 135 square miles, 278 acres, so that its smallness is only relative.

Leyland hundred extends in length from Boar's Head, near Wigan, to Ribble Bridge, near Preston, a distance of about 12 miles; and from Great Hill, on the Rivington range, to Rufford, a breadth of about 14 miles.

The boundary on the north is the Ribble, beginning at the Snoter Stone at Hundred End, on the estuary, and ascending the Ribble eastwards as far as the beginning of Walton-le-Dale. On the east, the frontier consists of Blackburn hundred from Walton to Sharples; and of Salford hundred from thence to Blackrod. The south boundary consists also of Salford hundred from Blackrod to the metes of Wigan; and for the remainder of the way West Derby hundred. At Wigan boundary the line leaves the Douglas, which it has followed from Blackrod, and passing the notable boundary stone on Wigan road which divides two dioceses and two hundreds, goes by Mere Oaks to the Douglas again at Martland Mill Bridge. On the west side, Leyland hundred is bounded throughout, as stated, by that of West Derby; the line following the Douglas from Crooke to a point below Rufford station; then leaving the river, and running across the site of Martin Mere (now drained) in a north-westerly direction, to the above-mentioned Snoter Stone (now submerged, but the site is marked) at Hundred End.

The area of the ancient parishes is as follows:—[2]

LEYLAND, including the townships or chapelries of Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, Euxton, Heapey, Hoghton, Leyland, Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods and Withnell, 19,264 acres.

PENWORTHAM, including Farington, Howick, Hutton, Longton, and Penwortham, 10,827 acres.

CROSTON, including Bispham, Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley, and Ulnes Walton, 10,758 acres. Other ancient chapelries of Croston, now parishes and rectories are: Chorley, 3614 acres; Hesketh-with-Becconsall, 3662; Hoole, 2993; Rufford, 3120; Tarleton, 5545.

ECCLESTON, including Eccleston, Heskin, Parbold and Wrightington, 8412 acres.

STANDISH, including Adlington, Anderton, Charnock Richard, Coppull, Duxbury, Heath Charnock, Shevington, Standish-with-Langtree, Welch Whittle, and Worthington, 15,377 acres.

BRINDLE, 3106 acres.

These figures include inland water, but not tidal water and foreshore. In some parishes they are subject to variation from time to time, owing to the reclamation of land.[1] The total, as given above, is 86,678 acres.

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[1] Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law*, I, 556. H. M. Cam, *The Hundred*, 141.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 338-339.

The names of hundreds arose, not from the general features of their entire area, but from the name of the chief manor; and that again arose in some cases from some purely local and comparatively unimportant object or circumstance. Blackburn vill was so-called from a stream, and Salford from a passage across a river; so that a small thing can immediately decide the name of a town that may become a city, and mediately give a name to a widely-extending district or division of a county. Dr. E. Ekwall is doubtful whether the first element of Leyland can be O.E. *lēah*, as this ought to yield early M.E. forms such as Lēhland or Lēland. The latter is found, but somewhat late, and more rare than might have been expected; *Lelandsire* occurs (*c.* 1222-26), and *Thomas de Leland* (1311).[2] No form such as "Leghland" is known. On the other hand, *Lailand* occurs in 1086, and *Layland* frequently later. These forms favour a derivation from *lea, ley, lay*, "fallow, unploughed." Accordingly, Dr. Ekwall takes the name Leyland to be merely Middle English *ley-land*, that is, "fallow land."

The Lancashire hundreds are older than the county. They existed in 1066, as we see from Domesday Book, where those north of Ribble are surveyed with Yorkshire, but Leyland and the other southern ones with Cheshire; whereas there was no Lancashire until 1267.[3] The antiquity and origin of the unit of territory known as a hundred are matters highly controversial, and cannot be dealt with here. Dr. Round deprecates the desire to identify the later hundred, as we know it, with an original hundred warriors, families, or hides. If, as far back as the time of Tacitus, he argues, the hundred had already become a name rather than a number among the German tribes, then we may well acquiesce in the statement of Bishop Stubbs that at the time of the English migration to this country the divisions of the country which they made would have a similar indefiniteness.[4]

Long before that migration the future Leyland hundred was populated. Prehistoric relics and Roman relics found in the locality tell us that. One great Roman road ran through the district, connecting the fort at Wigan immediately to the south with the fort at Walton-le-Dale on the northern boundary.[5] At the time of the English invasion, and for some time afterwards, there were British people dwelling between the Douglas and the Ribble. These waterways, together with the Yarrow, are the three chief rivers of Leyland hundred, and they bear British names. If this is not conclusive evidence of population, stronger proof is to be found in several township names, the two Charnocks, Eccleston, Heskin, and Penwortham; and probably also in the names of two streams, Cokerdene and Wymott Brook. Walton, moreover, means the *tūn* of the Britons; and there is one place of the name within the hundred (Ulnes Walton), and another, just mentioned, on the frontier.[1]

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[1] See p. 4.

[2] See the name in Ekwall, *Lancs. Place-Names* (Vol. LXXXI), 133, 126. Lelandsire, *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 132; Leland, *ibid.*, II, 2.

[3] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 195.

[4] Round, *Feudal England*, 98.

[5] Porteus, *Hist. of Standish*, 4-6.

When the English arrived and their kingdoms were founded, the territory between Ribble and Mersey soon became a debateable borderland on the confines of Northumbria and Mercia. Perhaps, at first, part of Cumbria or some other British kingdom, it was now conquered and colonized in turn by one or the other of these rival powers. Moreover, it lay open to invasion from the sea.

The spread of population, when the English came, can be determined tentatively by the names of the ancient vills and the nature of the ground. Some low-lying parts of the hundred would be uninhabitable for centuries; but that cannot be said, it seems to us, with the same certainty, of the wild hill country on the east. The Douglas from Wigan to Rufford divides West Derby and Leyland hundreds, but at the latter place it enters the hundred, bisecting the ancient parish of Croston on its way north to the Ribble. The land to the west of Douglas lies low. Here the Douglas, by virtue of the high tides which came sweeping up from the Ribble, was called an "arm of the sea"; and it separated Hesketh, Tarleton, and Hoole for days together from the rest of the world.[2] Bounded by the two rivers and a moss, Hesketh was practically a peninsula; and the same may be said both of Tarleton and Rufford. Hesketh had only one ridge of land habitable until last century, when more than half the township was tidal water; but 1840 acres were reclaimed from the Ribble.[3] Tarleton and Rufford were similarly situated between Martin Mere and Douglas, and flanked by mosses. Martin Mere was drained in 1781, and a tract of 3632 acres reclaimed, of which part was in these two townships, and within the hundred.[4]

There are thirty-three names of townships in Leyland hundred, probably English, of which fourteen end in *tūn*, five in *hyll*, two in *ham*, two in *leah*, and individual places in *burh*, *bold*, *wic*, *land*, and *worþ*. Other original townships are Hoole, Heapey, Standish, Langtree, Rufford. All these, except Rufford, lie east of the Douglas, and most of them a good distance east on higher ground.

Dr. Ekwall infers that the old Anglian settlements are mostly those

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[1] See these places in Ekwall, *Lancs. Place-Names* (Che. Soc., 81), esp. 224-225 and Shevington, *op. cit.*, 263-264. The list could be extended, e.g. Culmariclogh, Pendenton, *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 228 n., 212 n.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 114, 118, 127.

[3] *Ibid.*, 111.

[4] *Trans. Soc. Arts*, VII, 1786.

on the slowly-rising ground east of the lower Douglas, and near the Ribble; whereas the very low-lying and partly mossy land near the western boundary of the hundred would not be colonised to any great extent until after the Scandinavian invasion. He concludes that the earlier English settlements lay within the bounds of the *present* parishes of Standish, Chorley, Leyland, Eccleston, and Penwortham; while the old Croston parish (including for this purpose Rufford, Tarleton, Hesketh, Mawdesley, and probably Hoole) represents later colonisation. Croston itself is not so low-lying that it may not have been an old English settlement, the Norse name of the vill having, perhaps, replaced an older English one.[1]

The seventh century was a time of great turmoil. Two, perhaps three, upheavals happened during this period in the land between Ribble and Mersey. First, the district was subdued by the Northumbrians and added to their kingdom after the battle of Chester (which took place in 613 or 616 [2]), if not before that event. This battle is an important historical landmark; for Ethelfrith's victory drove a wedge between the Britons of Wales and those of Cumbria. There is some evidence that the Northumbrians made settlements in the land between Ribble and Mersey at this time, and it is doubtful whether the region ever returned to British rule.[3]

Later in the century came the conquest of this district by Mercia, superseding very largely the earlier Northumbrian settlement. Penda, King of Mercia (626-655) who overthrew two great kings of Northumbria, Edwin in 633, and Oswald in 642, appears to have recolonized parts of the West Riding; and the future South Lancashire may have been settled by Mercians about the same time. This seventh century Mercian conquest has been formerly recognized as a possibility; but the evidence of place-names makes it much more certain. Mercian names in South Lancashire, believed to be due to the later annexation in the tenth century, are now to be assigned to this earlier conquest, which was more thorough-going and enduring in its results than was commonly accepted. Dr. Ekwall speaks very positively: "When, in or after 655, the Northumbrians recaptured the West Riding, the land between the Ribble and the Mersey may have again become a Northumbrian dependency, but, if so, its population was then preponderatingly Mercian." [4]

The evidence for another re-conquest by Northumbria does not seem to us very conclusive. True, Whalley is said to be in Northumbria in 798, and Manchester in Northumbria in 923; [5] but this description may be general, equivalent to "the country north of the

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[1] Ekwall, *op. cit.*, 238-239, 251, 126-138.

[2] Bede, *Eccl. Hist.*, ed. Plummer, II, 77.

[3] Ekwall, *op. cit.*, 231.

[4] *Ibid.*, 232.

[5] *Two Saxon Chrons.*, ed. Plummer, I, 57, 104.

Humber."[1] If the recovery by Northumbria took place, may it not have been undone by the conquests of Æthelflæd, daughter of Alfred? Is there not a possibility that some of the *burhs* built by her, and not yet identified, lay between the Ribble and Mersey?

In 920 or 923, after the death of his sister, Æthelflæd, Lady of Mercia, in 918 or 919, Edward the Elder built a fort at Thelwall on the south bank of the Mersey, and sent a Mercian force to repair and garrison Manchester, described as in Northumbria.[2] No mention is made of "driving out the Danes"; the record suggests the building up and occupation of a fortress that has fallen into neglect, in furtherance of the policy of Æthelflæd. If not by Æthelflæd, certainly by Edward or Athelstan, the future South Lancashire was attached to Mercia.[3] Dr. Ekwall concludes, from the evidence of place-names and other considerations, that long before the fusion with Mercia which became more definite in the tenth century, the district had a Mercian population. He refers to Brandl, who, writing on the geography of Old English dialects, lays stress upon the fact that the land between Ribble and Mersey was placed in the diocese of Lichfield, and takes it to prove that the Ribble was the ancient boundary between Mercia and Northumbria.[4]

At the Norman Conquest, assuredly, this district shows more affinity with Mercia than with the other ancient realm. In Domesday Book it is surveyed in close association with Cheshire; and, unlike Northumbria, divided into hundreds and assessed in hides. Nevertheless, there are some traces of Northumbrian connection. The assessment of 480 carucates has apparently been brought into line with that of hidated Mercia, and subjected to a great reduction by reckoning six carucates as one hide.

After outlining, as we have done, the contention between Mercia and Northumbria for the land between Ribble and Mersey, we must return to the question of Scandinavian influence in Leyland and its neighbours. The later Northumbria was a foreign power. Northmen from oversea had conquered York as early as 867, and made settlements *inter alia* along the western coast. They had colonies in Ireland also; and there was much coming and going between Dublin and York in the tenth century. The hundreds to the north and west of Leyland, namely, Amounderness and (West) Derby, have Scandinavian names;[5] the former is stated to have been purchased about 930 by Athelstan from the pagans, that is, from the Northmen.[6]

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[1] "Any place in the north of England was in Northumbria"; Prof. W. G. Collingwood in *Trans.*, Cumb. and West. Antiq. Soc., II, N., S. 238.

[2] Plummer, *Two Saxon Chrons.*, I, 103, 104; II, 116-117.

[3] See *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 178-179.

[4] Ekwall, *op. cit.*, 232.

[5] Ekwall, *op. cit.*, 129, 356, 93, 114, 247, 252, 256.

[6] *Historians of the Ch. of York*, Rolls Ser., II, 239.

Within the hundred itself are found names which are at least partly Scandinavian. Dr. Ekwall mentions among these certain ancient townships, Becconsall, Hesketh, Croston, Tarleton, and probably Bretherton. Thorpe deserves a place with these, although but a part of Bretherton.[1] There was a Scandinavian colony at least in the west of the hundred; but names such as Crooke (in Whittle-le-Woods), Limbrick (in Heath Charnock), Roscoe Lowe (in Anderton), Blainscough and Ellerbeck (in Coppull) are interspersed with English names on the east side.[2] On the eastern boundary also lies Anglezark (*Anlaves-ergh*) in Salford hundred.[3] Within Leyland hundred, also on the east, and adjoining Anglezark, is Gunnolf's Moors. This district is usually understood to include Hoghton, Withnell, Wheelton, and Whittle-le-Woods (another account substitutes Heapey for Whittle);[4] but a careful examination of the bounds described in the ancient charter leads us to think that Withnell and Heapey only were included.[5] Gunnolf, the tenant in early times, was probably a Scandinavian chieftain.[6] The fact that in their customs the men of Leyland hundred for the most part went with West Derby and the adjoining hundreds in 1086, is another indication of Scandinavian influence. For the thanes of Derby paid two *ores* of pence for each carucate of land. Again, in the adjoining hundreds on the south of Leyland (Newton and Warrington) the tenants are called drengs. Once more the land between Ribble and Mersey was carucated; and although "hundred" is used in 1086, these hundreds were also, in other documents, called *wapentakes* (the word is applied to Leyland in 1188), and often described in that way until modern times. These features are Scandinavian, and, specifically, may be Danish.[7]

Of course, side by side with the mention of *ores* of pence we have shillings, hides in addition to carucates, thanage as well as drengage, and in later records "Leylandshire" and "Derbyshire," as well as the wapentakes of Leyland and Derby, in short, Old English overlapping Scandinavian characteristics. All this, especially the double system of assessment in 1086 soon to be more fully stated, speaks of intermixed races and tongues and successive governments in this part of the land.

Let us now look a little more closely at the salient features of the hundred in the Domesday Survey.[8] As yet there was no county of Lancaster; and, as noticed above, the southern portion of the future county, the territory between Ribble and Mersey, appears in the survey as an appendix to Cheshire.

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[1] See p. 25; and Ekwall, 137, 245, 247, 251.

[2] Ibid., 251.

[3] Ibid., 48, 245.

[4] Ibid., 131; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 37.

[5] *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 375-376.

[6] Ekwall, 251.

[7] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 283-287, 271; Ekwall, *op. cit.*, 246-247. Wapentake is not used in this sense out of England. Chadwick, *A.-S. Institutions*, 245.

[8] *Dom. Bk.*, fol. 262*b*, col. 2; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 283-287.

The land between Ribble and Mersey had been in the hands of the Crown before 1066. After the Conquest (not earlier than 1072) it had been granted to Count Roger, called " the Poitevin," son of the Conqueror's cousin, Roger of Montgomery. At the time of the survey, 1086, it was again in the King's hands; but soon afterwards was again granted to Count Roger.[1] The most remarkable feature of this district, due no doubt to the lingering influence of successive rulers, is the apparent superimposition of one system of assessment upon another. Assessment for the geld by the carucate or plough-land, with its eighth part the bovate or oxgang, is here found side by side with the other system, of which the unit is the hide, with its quarter the virgate. We have carucates unresolved into hides; e.g. though the survey states (in the account of West Derby) that the hide contains, in this district, six carucates, we find " 6 hides and 8 carucates " (Leyland); " 5½ hides and 40 carucates " (Blackburn); " 42 carucates and 1½ hide " (Salford).

The hide unit system is thought to be marked by recurring multiples of five hides; thus West Derby had about twenty hides, Warrington hundred five hides.[2] The carucate system, on the other hand, is characterised by a tendency to assess places in multiples of six carucates. The hide system has been called a normal English method. Assessment in carucates and the practice of counting by sixes is thought to be due to Scandinavian settlement.[3]

Again, the reckoning of six carucates to one hide points to a great reduction in assessment in this district, due perhaps to devastation, or to royal ownership. The six hundreds between Ribble and Mersey were large royal manors; partly retained in demesne, and partly granted out to thanes, drengs, or freemen, who held them by rent and other services similar to villeinage. Hence the lordship of the hundred here, whatever it may have been elsewhere, was by no means " incorporeal " at this early date.[4] The hundred was a manor and had its *aula*, demesne, and tenants in service. The King, and the later lords to whom he granted the hundred, had " relief " and other feudal dues. No doubt the King would retain, in making any such grant, all pleas of the Crown.[5] It is important to remember these features in the hundreds of South Lancashire when dealing with their later history.

The account of Leyland hundred in the Domesday Survey is brief and lacking in detail. Only two places are named. No churches are enumerated, only one priest is mentioned. The Survey states that the hundred and manor of Leyland in 1066 were King Edward's. He held in demesne one hide and two plough-lands, with woodland 2 leagues long by 1 broad and an eyry of hawks, while twelve berewicks appurtenant were held for as many manors by twelve free men. In these were six hides and eight plough-lands, with woodland 6 leagues long by 3 leagues and 1 furlong broad. In Penwortham were two ploughlands held by King Edward. The men of the hundred had the same customs as those of West Derby and the other hundreds, with one or two exceptions to their advantage, which they shared with the men of Salford.[1] They are called " freemen," but appear to have the same status as the thanes of Salford, and West Derby, and the drengs of Newton and Warrington, who are also " free men."[2] Their exceptional privileges, just referred to, were that they were not required to work at the King's hall, building and repairing. They made but one enclosure (*haia*) in the wood. They also had the forfeiture of bloodshed and of rape. If this means that the lords of the manors or berewicks had the 10s. fine for these offences committed on their land, instead of the forfeiture going to the lord of the hundred (in 1066 the King), it seems to suggest that the free men in Leyland hundred had a higher status than most of the tenants of West Derby hundred.

The manor of Leyland, with the hundred, together rendered £19 18s. 2d. to the King. Penwortham paid 10d. This was the rent (*firma*). The sum was made up of a farm, probably of two *ores* of pence (32d.), from each carucate or plough land. A similar sum of 32d. was included for carucate geld, as mentioned in the customs of West Derby. There would also be certain forfeitures, etc.[3]

So much for the state of the hundred in 1066; now consider its condition twenty years later, at the time of the Survey.

In 1086 Girard held 1½ hides of the land of Leyland manor, Robert three ploughlands, Ralph and Roger two ploughlands each, Walter one ploughland.[4] There were four radmans, a priest, fourteen villeins, six bordars, two neatherds.[5] They had eight ploughs. Part of the

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 179, 180 *et seq.*, where the subsequent history is traced; Round, *Feudal England*, 69 *et seq.*

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 270, 271; II, 178; Round, *Feudal England*, 69 *et seq.*

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] See Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law*, 2nd ed., I, 558. Speaking o Devonshire hundreds in private hands in 1320, the authors say: " In this sens a ' hundred ' is an ' incorporeal thing '; the lord of a hundred need not be lor or tenant of a single acre of land within the precinct."

[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 3 n.

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 287.

[2] *Ibid.*, I, 285.

[3] The later history of rents, as given below, shows instances of 5s. 8d. paid for a carucate. See p. 24. See for rent and average values, *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 275-277 n.

[4] The status of these five men is not given; names and context suggest that they were Norman knights. Roger of Poitou's grants to knights in Salford hundred are recorded, also the value of the land given to knights by him in the whole district. *Ibid.*, 287. Though he introduced Norman military tenure, he may have granted some land to thanes; *ibid.*, II, 183.

[5] A radman or riding-man held land on condition of performing service on horseback. See *Oxford Dict.*, also Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, ed. 1907, pp. 57, 305, 307. The bordar and cottar held land by similar tenure, doing menial service. They were less free than villeins, more free than serfs. See works quoted, Maitland, 23, 25.

radman

land was waste. The woodland had diminished to an area, 3 by 2 leagues; but there were four eyries of hawks. The value was 50s.

Penwortham in 1086 had a castle, and was worth £3. There were two ploughs in the demesne, and six burgesses, three radmans, eight villeins, four oxherds, with four ploughs. Half a fishery, woodland, eyries of hawks were as in the time of King Edward.

The statement as to waste, "*ex parte est wasta*," relates to the condition of the hundred in 1086. It means, therefore, probably not land infertile but depopulated. It may be read in connection with the distressed state of Amounderness, and also the remission of rent in Blackburn hundred. Probably those parts nearest to Amounderness shared in its devastation, which was caused, likely enough, not merely by the Conqueror's army, but by the fighting, in and near Tostig's dominion, between his partisans and the armies of Morcar and Harold.[1] Moreover, Leyland hundred lay near the Ribble; some of Hardrada's men, allies of Tostig, may have sailed down the river and laid waste the lands on both banks.[2]

There are two outstanding features in the Survey, so far as it relates to 1086, namely the decline of Leyland (hundred and manor) and the increased importance of Penwortham. Whether the value of Leyland, which had fallen from £19 18s. 2d. to 50s. in twenty years, ever regained its former standard we do not know. The rent of the devastated portions would be remitted for a period, as in the case of the Blackburn hundred tenants. We hope to trace the history of these rents and to show that some of them must have persisted almost unchanged for centuries.[3] If they recovered their former value after 1086, they must have been diminished again by the formation of baronies, and by the specific remission or redemption of various items. But it is not without meaning, perhaps, that the places in which the rents persisted (as will appear from the discussion which follows) were for the most part in the south part of the hundred,[4] that is, furthest away from Amounderness, where sharp fighting seems to have taken place, as already mentioned, and from Blackburn hundred, where some disaster had also occurred.

But if Leyland had decreased in 1086, Penwortham had increased; perhaps for connected reasons. When the foe were driven out, a barrier against their return would be needed. A fortress had been erected, commanding both the river and a road from the north which crossed the river here, where there was a ford across the stream.[5] Castle Hill at Penwortham, the traditional site of this ancient fortification, is an eminence suitably placed for these purposes. The value of Penwortham had increased from 10d. in 1066 to £3 in 1086. It can scarcely be doubted that the castle had brought this prosperity; and the comparative value is so great as to support the suggestion of Professor Tait that Roger the Poitevin's castle was here[1] (or at Clitheroe) rather than at Lancaster. The number of men at Penwortham in 1086 is large (twenty-one), compared with the thirty-two in all Leyland manor and hundred. There are six ploughs in Penwortham, with its two carucates, against the eight in Leyland manor and hundred, which are assessed at fifty-two carucates. The men at Penwortham include six burgesses. Burgesses are mentioned in connection with Arundel and various other castles in the Domesday Survey.[2] At Tutbury there were "in the borough about the castle 42 men living from their own merchandise only."[3] This makes it fairly certain that the Penwortham burgesses were residents there.[4] The castelry borough appears to have been a special type. At Penwortham the borough became extinct as the castle declined.

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs*, I, 274; II, 180.

[2] For Norsemen on the west coast, *ibid.*, II, 177.

[3] See below, pp. 21, 24-37.

[4] The castle guard rent from Clayton is an exception, see Map, *frontispiece*.

[5] Penwortham Bridge was built about 1750, *Mem. Old Lancs.*, I, 76; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 76.

Attempts to identify the twelve plough-lands, held for as many manors, and dependent upon the capital manor or hundred of Leyland in 1066, are attended by many pitfalls; and the same is true of any tentative identification of the blocks of territory held by the five men, Gerard, Robert, Ralph, Roger, Walter, in 1086. Especially as a fresh distribution of land was made after the temporary dispossession of Roger the Poitevin.[5]

Nor can we tell exactly when the local manor of Leyland came to be separated from the hundred. The question will be discussed in dealing with the barony of Penwortham. One outward sign of the separation was the transference of the hundred court to Eccleston, within the hundred, but outside the barony.[6] This gave rise to the occasional description of the hundred as "the wapentake of Eccleston." It will be observed that "thanage" is not used in the Domesday account of the tenure of the free men of Leyland. But we employ it here as a convenient name for a form of tenure by free rent substantially equivalent to thanage.

The important point to notice in the Survey is the existence of two chief centres of influence, Leyland and Penwortham. The hundred and the barony remained for centuries the two feudal forces in the district.

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 181, and notes 44 and 46; *ibid.*, I, 279.

[2] Ballard, *Domesday Inquest*, 176-180.

[3] *Dom. Bk.*, I, 248 b, col. 1.

[4] Maitland, *Dom. Bk. and Beyond*, 189; Bateson, *Gild Merchant*, II, 235.

[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 183.

[6] Pp. 21, 81.

VCH 7n; 8LC

II. The Lordship of the Hundred of Leyland.

The creation of baronies with their courts after the Conquest no doubt diminished the importance of the hundred and hundred courts; but the old hundredal system was by no means abolished. It co-existed side by side with the military fiefs, and perhaps the exact relationship between the two was never very carefully defined. The fee granted to Ranulf, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, by Henry III in 1229 is an illustration of this. The grant included several hundreds and vills, the vill of West Derby with the wapentake and the forest, the borough of Liverpool, the vill of Salford with the wapentake, and the wapentake of Leyland, with the sake fee of the military tenants, to hold in fee by rendering yearly at Michaelmas a mewed goshawk or 40s.[1] The non-military character of the grant is noticeable. This grant is the first important record of the wapentake of Leyland since the Conquest, apart from references to the serjeanty of the hundred which will be considered later. The fact that the vill of Leyland is not included, as in the case of the vills of West Derby and of Salford, shows that by this time the vill of Leyland and the hundred were to some extent separated.

1229

This grant from Henry III to Earl Ranulf and his successors has sometimes been described too summarily, if not erroneously, as a donation of all the land between Ribble and Mersey.[2] Here it is overlooked that the hundred of Blackburn was already in the hands of the Lacy family.[3] The charter of 1229 actually says that Earl Ranulf is to have all the King's land [not all the land] between Ribble and Mersey.[4] In the three hundreds of West Derby, Salford, and Leyland, a lordship was conceded similar to that which Roger de Poitou once held between the two rivers;[5] but the tenure of Knight's fees in the time of Earl Ranulf's successor, William de Ferrers, shortly to be mentioned, indicates that the superior lordship of the Earl did not extend to the hundred of Blackburn.

1229 ✓

About the same time as the grant of the three wapentakes in 1229, Earl Ranulf also acquired from another Ranulf, son of Roger de

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[1] *Cal. Chart. R.*, I, 102; *Fin. Conc.*, I, 112.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 3; I, 441. (See also *Lanc. Inquests*, I, 146, n.)

[3] *Ibid.*, I, 300, 313, 336.

[4] *Cal. Chart. R.*, I, 102.

[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 283.

Marsey, the manor of Bolton and other possessions in Lancashire. Eight places in the hundred of Leyland are mentioned in the charter; and they are all in the parish of Standish.[1] These will be briefly called the Marsey possessions or the Marsey mesnes in this discussion.

Upon the death of Ranulf, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, in 1232, a division of his estates was made; and the two acquisitions mentioned above, the hundred of Leyland (with the other rights included in King Henry's grant), and the Marsey possessions, came to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in right of Agnes his wife, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Earl Ranulf.[2]

1232

The history of Leyland hundred is closely bound up with the fortunes of the Ferrers family. We are grateful, therefore, for the record of a clearer definition of the rights that they held in the three specified hundreds. William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, was accused in 1241-42 of exactions and other offences; and the three wapentakes of West Derby, Salford, and Leyland were taken into the King's hands, but redeemed by a fine of £100. When they were restored in 1242 the King reserved all pleas of the Crown, and attachments belonging thereto, and pleas of cattle detained against pledge. Liberty was also reserved to the sheriff and coroners to enter the wapentakes and make inquiry of all pleas pertaining to the Crown and the peace. The Earl agreed to treat the men between Ribble and Mersey in pleas of the forest and all other pleas as they were treated and used in the time of King John, and up to the time of King Henry's grant to the Earl of Chester; and that they would have only the liberties and customs in those wapentakes of the men and all others there which they who held those wapentakes up to that time of the grant possessed and used.[3]

In an inquest concerning the payment of scutage, following a writ from the King to the sheriff dated 9th December, 1242, in which writ the King alleges that many withhold scutage denying that they hold by military service, many knights' fees in the county are said to be held of the Earl of Ferrers, and that he holds of the King in chief. This is so with regard to fees in the hundreds of West Derby, Salford and Leyland (all between Ribble and Mersey). The Earl of Lincoln's fees in the hundred of Blackburn and beyond the Ribble are held of the King in chief; but his fees in Leylandshire are held of the Earl of Ferrers, who holds of the King in chief.[4] This throws light on the relationship between the Lacy fee and the fee granted to Earl Ranulf, as already discussed. William de Ferrers was not his superior in the hundred of Blackburn, but only in the wapentakes granted to Earl Ranulf in 1229. Similarly, William Butler, baron of Warrington in 1235, held a fee in Amounderness, and other lands elsewhere, of the honour of Lancaster; but for his two fees between Ribble and Mersey

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[1] Ormerod, *Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, I, 37.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 3.

[3] *Ibid.*

[4] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 145-155.

1243

he was answerable by the King's precept to William, Earl of Ferrers.[1]

The inquirers of the wapentake of Leylandshire in the inquest referred to in 1242-43 were Robert Bussel, Warin de Waleton, Robert de Cleyton, Richard Banastre, Walter de Hole, Richard de Thorpe, William de Worthinton, Richard de Chernoc, John de Cophull, John de Cleyton, and Robert de Wythull. It was found that Warine de Waleton held the fifth part of a knight in Waleton (Ulnes Walton), Richard Banastre and five other tenants named held a twelfth part in Bretherton, Robert de Cleyton held a tenth and twentieth parts in Cleyton and Penwertham, the abbot of Cokersand held a fourth and twentieth part in Hoton (Hutton), Robert son of Richard, a tenth part in Longeton (the third of this was dower of the countess [of Lincoln], Robert Bussel held the tenth part of a knight in Longeton, Leyland and Eukeston, the heir of Robert Banastre the fourth part in Sewinton (Shevington), Schernoc (Charnock) and Walsewythull (Welch Whittle). All were held of the Earl of Lincoln, and he of the fee of the Earl of Ferrers, and he of the King in chief.[2]

Robert

[illegible]

Such fragmentary glimpses of the tenure of land in the district are all that is available.

serjeanty

1246

In addition to the wapentake and the Marsey rights within the hundred, William de Ferrers acquired, in or before 1246, the hereditary office of chief bailiff of the wapentake of Leyland, which he purchased from Robert de Clayton. This bailiwick is more conveniently reserved for later discussion.[3] It is mentioned because of the confusion which has arisen between this serjeanty and the lordship of the wapentake.

The Earl died in 1247, and his estates passed to his son, another William de Ferrers, who married Margaret, lady of Groby.[4] In 1251 he had a charter of free warren in all his demesne in Liverpool and neighbouring manors. He petitioned for leave to hold pleas of the forest in his forest between Ribble and Mersey, probably without success.[5] Nevertheless, the forest rights granted to Earl Ranulf in 1229, and confirmed to William de Ferrers (I) in 1242 were considerable,[6] and in part at least had descended to the latter's son. For on the death of Roger Gernet, forester of fee in the county in 1252, while Roger held land in chief of the King by bailiwick of the forest in Halton, Fishwick, etc., it was found that in Whiston and Speke he held of Sir William, Earl of Ferrers, certain lands by service of the forest. In Leylandshire he held in chief of the Earl two carucates of land in the vill of Eccleston by service of the forest, finding one suitor at the Earl's Court, and one judge at the County Court.[7] In 1253 William de Ferrers (II) had a dispute with the men of West Derby as to the appointment of a gryth-serjeant for the hundred. He died in 1254, before the suit was ended.[1]

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[1] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 146 n.; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 340, 341.
[2] See n. 4, p. 13.
[3] See p. 63.
[4] *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, V, 596.
[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 441; III, 4.
[6] *Ibid.*, III, 3.
[7] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 188.

Robert de Ferrers, the heir, was only thirteen years of age. Until he came of age in 1262, the wardship of the lands was entrusted by the King to his eldest son, Edward. This explains the appearance of the fee in the account of the bailiffs of Sir Edward, the King's son, in 1257. Under the title of "Lailondsire" we get another interesting record of the hundred, the first, indeed, to give any details. The following is the statement:—[2]

Henry de Lee, bailiff, renders his account of arrears upon the last account, 3s. 6d.; of foreign rent of the wapentake for the said time [29th Sept., 1256 to 15th April, 1257], 48s. 11¾d.; of relief and fines of land, 9s. 4d.; of perquisites of courts, 45s. 6d.

Sum total, with arrears, 107s. 3¾d.

Of the assized rent of the borough of Chorley for the terms of St. Martin, the Nativity of our Lord and the Annunciation, 48s. 5d.; farm of the mill for the terms of the Nativity and Annunciation, 6s. 8d.; perquisites of the vill, 2s. 8d.; the winter agistment of the demesne, 5s. 6½d.; perquisites of vert and escapes, 7s. 1d.

Sum, 70s. 4½d.

In acquittance towards Sir John de [la] Mare for the manor of Chorley, 10s.

Sum total of the manor, wood, and arrears, 8l. 4s. 8¼d.

The same renders account of the wages of the forester, 3s. 4d.; and money delivered to Walter de Albini, 8l. 4s. 4¼d.

Sum total of deliveries, 8l. 7s. 8¼d., and he is quit.

This tells us that Chorley had been created a borough. Though in this way alienated to some extent from the lordship of Croston, a rent was still due to the lord of that fee.

Robert de Ferrers became of age, as stated, in 1262. The next year he sued many people in the hundred of West Derby for offences against his deer in his forest. He was an active participant in the rebellion of the Barons against the King, so zealous an anti-royalist that Simon de Montfort was forced to sacrifice him to Henry's hostility.[3] He submitted in 1265, and was pardoned; but the very next year he rebelled again and was involved in the defeat at Chesterfield. His lands were seized by the King, and he was deprived of his inherit-to mean that Edmund was lord of the hundred and William de Ferrers lord of the liberty of the hundred, supposing the liberty of the hundred to be a phrase equivalent to mesne hundred. In answer to this, we do not deny that Edmund held the original fee of William, Earl of Ferrers the first (with something subtracted) and much more, namely the honour and Earldom of Lancaster. He held the fee of Robert, Earl of Ferrers, as it was after he had made the grant to his brother of "all that I have in the wapentake of Leylandshire." If Edmund had the lordship of Leyland, we should have expected it to be specified in the inquisition after his death, but this is not the case.[1] When the bailiwick of Leylandshire is mentioned among the possessions of the Earl of Lancaster, as in 1331, 1332, and 1348, it is his estates therein that are intended, or Crown rights conveyed to the Earl.[2] The services of the hundred tenants, the perquisites of the wapentake etc., did not belong to the Earl, but to the lord of the hundred.

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 4. See p. 64 below.
[2] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207.
[3] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 194; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XVIII, 387. Another opinion of Montfort's action is in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, X, 31.

Nor can we allow that the "Liberty of the Wapentake of Leyland," describing the fee of William de Ferrers in 1288, is a phrase that denotes anything less than the hundred itself. We depend here on Maitland's words, "We are accustomed to define a franchise as a portion of royal power in the hands of a subject."[3] "Franchises and regalities (*libertates*, *regalia*), which at least according to the opinion of the King's lawyers, can only exist in the hands of a subject by virtue of a grant from the crown."[4] Franchises implied some jurisdictional power, which might be lost by non-user. They were inalienable.[5] We may suppose that Robert de Ferrers had the King's licence to grant the wapentake of Leyland to his brother. At any rate, it was among the possessions restored by the King to the younger William de Ferrers after the temporary confiscation of his estates. So that he held it with the King's good-will, if not by his express grant; the primary grant of the franchise being that of Henry III to Earl Ranulf in 1229.

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cannot connect the statement in this survey of 1212 as to Standish and Langtree with the tenure of these vills in 1288. The statement is that two carucates in these places were given by Richard Bussel, baron of Penwortham, to Richard Spileman in marriage with Bussel's sister. Thurstan Banastre is said to hold this land in 1212 by the service of one sor hawk annually.[1] To whom the service is rendered is not stated. Dr. Farrer suggests that a grant of five carucates by Warine Bussel to Ranulf, son of Roger, mentioned in this survey of 1212, relates to several other townships in Standish parish.[2] This seems to us uncertain, as the location of the land is not named in the survey. Once again Thorpe, as in the case of the early *Pipe Rolls*, is the one item belonging to the Ferrers fee (at a later date), which is most prominent. The survey mentions this in connection with Penwortham (? because of its locality); but it is evidently no part of that fee. The record says, "Richard, son of Roger de Freckleton, holds one carucate of land in Thorpe of the King in chief, and renders, therefore, 10s."[3] Compare this with the statement in the

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1288

John

(3)

hope to identify with forensic or "hundred rents" due to the later lords of Leylandshire when the lordship was divided. It will be useful to give the list in full, before enquiring whether these rents were regarded by the jurors as payable to a mesne "between the lord of Penwortham and the immediate tenants,"[1] or to the chief lord of the fee of Leylandshire as we maintain.

The following services were due to William de Ferrers (III) according to the inquisition of 1288 :— (rents)

	s.	d.
Part of the vill of Great Hoole was held of him by Master Adam de Walton * by yearly service of	2	0
Adam Banastre * held of him the vill of Shevington by homage and	8	0
Jordan de Standish held Standish and the advowson of Standish Church by homage and	5	8
Henry de Langtree rendered for the vill of Langtree homage and	5	8
Hugh de Adlington for a moiety of Adlington rendered homage, owing suit to the Wapentake of Leyland, together with ½ lb. of cummin worth 1½d. and . .	2	9
Adam de Duxbury for the other moiety of Adlington homage and	2	9
The said Adam for one-third of the vill of Duxbury homage and	1	2
Roger de Bolton for one-third of the vill of Duxbury homage and	1	2
Elias de Tonge for one-third of the vill of Duxbury homage and	1	2
Thomas Banastre for one-third of Heath Charnock homage and	1	9
William, son of Hugh Gogard for two-thirds of Charnock homage and	3	9
Henry de Lea for a moiety of Charnock Richard homage and	5	0
Henry de Charnock for a moiety of Charnock Richard homage and	2	0
Robert de Sankey * for the vill of Welch Whittle homage and	7	8
William de Thorpe for the hamlet of Thorpe homage and	10	0
And he owes suit to the wapentake of Eccleston (*sic*).		
Ameria de Bispham * for Bispham homage and .	3	4
John Banastre * for two bovates in Mawdesley homage and	3	4
✓ John de Clayton for ward of castle	1	0
The vill of Bretherton for the same	2	3½
[Total £3 10s.	5½d.]	

P. 17.

and just possibly the rent for one other term is missing. It is not surprising, then, that the total render, as stated, falls below the hundred rents of William de Ferrers in 1288, which for the whole year came, as we have seen, to £3 10s. 5½d. The inquisition of 1288 gives the terms at which the services are payable.[1] Let us add to the foreign rent of the wapentake in 1257, the rents due for the summer term, namely: Great Hoole, 2s.; a quarter of the rent for Thorpe, 2s. 6d.; similarly for Bispham, 10d.; and for Mawdesley, 10d.; Clayton-le-Woods, 1s.; Bretherton, 2s. 3½d. The total is 9s. 5½d. Adding this to the figure given by the bailiffs, we have £2 18s. 5½d. Allowing for arrears (and the bailiffs mention arrears in some cases) we now have a sum sufficiently near the total of the rents of William de Ferrers of Groby to establish the identity of the two sources of income. The services from Great Hoole and the other vills in 1288 were evidently the foreign rent of the wapentake of Leyland in 1257. This description of foreign rent probably means the ancient and inalienable rent incumbent on those individual vills or manors in the hundred. It was due from those manors into whosoever hands they might pass, to be held by whatever additional type of intrinsic service.[2]

We have identified the services due to Ferrers in 1288 with the foreign rent of the wapentake of Leyland in 1257. It is possible by another method to prove that the type of tenure denoted here by the foreign rent of a hundred is equivalent to the thanage or farm rents of tenants-in-chief in 1212.

It is difficult to do this in the case of Leylandshire, though lack of details in the records. But it is noteworthy that in the same bailiff's account for 1257, the other two hundreds dealt with, viz., Salford and West Derby, have a similar source of income and type of tenure. Under Salfordshire occurs the item :—

The continuity, [illegible] the hundred of Leyland, who died in 1287, has been illustrated by an endeavour to trace them back to 1212, or even to the Domesday Survey. We shall now seek to go forward from 1288, and to show that these rents preserved their identity for centuries with little variation.

In the inquisitions made after the death of a tenant of land the jurors often declare their ignorance of the tenure. They were not lawyers, and in face of conflicting claims or baffled by the ambiguities of double tenure they took refuge in the phrase, "A holds of B, but by what service we know not." In spite of this assumed or genuine ignorance, it is possible to follow the history of the hundred services.

Take the case of Standish as an example. Jordan de Standish held of William de Ferrers in 1288 the vill of Standish and the advowson of the Church by the service of 5s. 8d. and puture for the serjeants. Alexander de Standish held the same manor, in 1445, of William de Ferrers, knight, deceased, of Margaret, formerly wife of William de Harrington, knight, and of Robert de Shireburne. The services were

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[1] *Lancs. Inquests.*, 300, n.
[2] Kuerden MSS., IV, C. 1; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 131.
[3] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 25.
[4] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 284; III, 265.
[5] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 135.
[6] *Ibid.*, 205, 206, 207, 299; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 93, n. 9, etc.
[7] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 287.

unknown.[1] These lords were, of course, the representatives of William de Ferrers, who died in 1287, and they were joint lords of the hundred of Leyland. Ralph Standish died in 1538, holding the manor of the Earl of Derby, of Lord Mounteagle, and of Richard Shireburne by the rent of 6s. 8d.[2] Later, it transpires, that 1s. of this was due for land in Shevington. The same rent is mentioned in inquisitions of the dates 1539, 1546, and 1610.[3] Welch Whittle was stated in 1324 to be held of the lord of Leylandshire.[4] An inquisition concerning disputed tenures, taken before Thomas Lathom, eschaetor, at Lancaster in 1451, found that Shevington was held of the lords of Leylandshire, and that Heath Charnock was held of them by the service of 1s. 9d. and 1d. for suit of court.[5]

Langtree was similarly held in 1527 by a rent of 5s. 8d. The Park Hall part of Charnock Richard in 1622 paid the ancient rent of 5s.[6] For the most part the incidence of this foreign rent decides the jurors in returning the general verdict that Standish, Langtree, and the rest, are held of the lords of the wapentake. Duxbury puzzles the jurors; but this is the general verdict. The same decision applies also to the manor, or part of the manor, of Hoole—a vill tenanted in moieties by the Walton family;[7] to Bispham also where the 40d. paid to Ferrers can be traced, and where the manor was held of the lords of Leylandshire by this rent in 1369 and 1521.[8] In Mawdesley the two oxgangs over which William de Ferrers claimed lordship were a freehold which can be traced from William Banastre, 1555, to Gilbert Nelson, 1628, and Henry Finch, 1641; and this was held of the lords of Leylandshire.[9] In Clayton-le-Woods is found that "double service" of which we shall presently speak. The manor there was stated to be held by military service, and the 12d. due to Ferrers said to be for castle guard. The Bank portion of Bretherton was also stated to be held by knight service. It was evidently the portion of Bretherton allied to Thorpe over which Ferrers had lordship. In course of time the 2s. 3½d. render for this portion became united with the 10s. for Thorpe itself, and was payable by the Balderston family, and their representatives, succeeding the Banastres of Thorpe. Thus Richard Balderston, in 1457, held the manor of Thorpe and lands in Croston and Farington, by a rent of 12s. of the lords of Leylandshire.[10]

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[1] Town. MS., D.D. no. 1479.
[2] Inq. p.m. D. Lanc. VIII, 21.
[3] *Ibid.*, VIII, 23; VII, 17; XX, 7.
[4] *Lancs. Inquests*, II, 167.
[5] Deeds at Cuerden, bundle 315, no. 20. It is doubtful whether the composition was for suit at the wapentake or at Penwortham. The record says "the said court," and Penwortham Court has been mentioned in a former statement.
[6] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 195, 198, 205.
[7] *Ibid.*, 150, n. 9.
[8] *Ibid.*, 101, and n.
[9] *Ibid.*, 100, 106, 99, n. 2; 100.
[10] *Lancs. Inq. P.M.* (Chet. Soc.), II, 63.

We pass now from these brief notices of hundred rents in various inquisitions to a more compact and detailed list of them found in documents relating to the Shireburne family. A few years ago we discovered in a manuscript book copies of some old rentals belonging to the lords of Leyland hundred. These come very opportunely to assist us in deciding the exact nature of the services due to William de Ferrers, as detailed by the jurors in 1288, and to his successors.[1]

1288?

One rental is indexed as "a transcript of an old writing by Sir Richard Shireburne, knight, of the Wapentake, Bailiwick, Leet, etc."; and is further explained by the title, which runs: "By endeavours to find out the verity of the Rents of Leyland Hundred the sight of an ancient book was found out and transcribed as followeth—Leyland Hundred; Freeholders there and the Wapentake and the Bailiwick and fee with the Leet in co-parcenary to the Earl of Derby, the Lord Mounteagle, and Sir Richard Shireburne, knight, 1563, as followeth:

1563?

22 freeholders

	£	s.	d.
John Wrightington for his lands on Welch Whittle due at St. Martin in Winter	0	7	10
Edward Standish, esq., for the manor of Standish and his lands in Shevington	0	7	8
John Langtree for his lands in Langtree	0	5	8
The heirs of Richard Bradshagh of Langtree for his lands in Shevington	0	0	6
John Aughton of Adlington for his lands in Adlington	0	2	9
Thomas Asshaw of Charnock Gogard for his lands in Charnock Gogard [Heath Charnock]	0	1	10½
Sir William Stanley, knight, Lord Mounteagle, for his lands called the Ridges in Charnock Gogard	0	1	10
Thomas Hoghton, esq., for his lands called the Park Hall in Charnock Richard	0	5	0
Thomas Charnock for his lands called Charnock Hall	0	2	1
✓ The heirs of John Clayton for his lands in Clayton	0	1	0
Edward, Earl of Derby, for his manor of Bispham	0	3	4
The heirs of Thomas Bamford for his lands [in Mawdesley][2]	0	3	4
Robert Barton, esq., for his lands in Much Hoole	0	0	6
Sir Peter Legh for his lands in Much Hoole	0	0	6
Alexander Woodward for his lands in Shevington	0	1	0
Carry forward	£2	4	10½

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[1] Contained in Thomas Hawkshead's Book, a MS. made in 1858, and presented by the late Mr. John Stanton to Chorley Public Library. It contains rentals of Sir Richard Shireburne, one of the lords of Chorley manor and of Leyland hundred, and copies of other documents.

[2] See *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 98, n.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2	4	10½
The heirs of Ralph Fairclough for his lands in Shevington	0	1	6
Nicholas Worthington for his lands in Shevington	0	2	0
William Stanley, knight, Lord Mounteagle, for his lands in Shevington called the Ridges, which time was [formerly were]			
John Harrington's, knight	0	2	0
The heirs of Richard Balderston for lands in Bretherton	0	11	0
The heirs of William Jackson for his lands [in Bretherton]	0	1	0
The heirs of Peter Anderton for Healey Park	2	13	4
Total[1] of aforesaid fee rents	5	15	8½

Out of this total in the rental for 1563 there are two "rents resolute" or items of expenditure. One of them is, "To the Queen's Majesty for Healey, 53s. 4d."; i.e. the rent for Healey Park has been collected for the Crown, inasmuch as the lords of the hundred were also King's bailiffs. The other item, "To the

taken out of the Blackbook by Sir Richard Shireburne, knight, and made in the year of our Lord God 1630":—

1630

	s.	d.
By William, Earl of Derby, for his lands in Bispham	3	4
Sir Alexander Radcliffe, knight, for the capital messuage called the Hall o' th' Hill in Heath Charnock	1	10
Sir Edward Wrightington, knight, for his lands in Welch Whittle	7	9
Ralph Standish, esq., for his manor of Standish	6	8
Thomas Langtree of Langtree, esq., for his lands in Langtree	5	8
Hugh Adlington of Adlington, esq., for his lands in Adlington	4	0
Richard Hoghton of Park Hall, esq., for his part of the manor of Charnock Richard	5	0
Robert Charnock, esq., for his part of the manor of Charnock Richard	2	1
For the Over Hall of Bretherton	11	0
William Worthington of Adlington for a parcel of land called the Clock Earth	2	9
✓ James Anderton, esq., for his lands in Clayton	1	0

Here this record ends. We have omitted from it purposely various items relating to Healey, these will be mentioned in dealing with the serjeanty of the hundred.

The reference to the "purchase" in the title of this 1630 rental means that in 1574 Lord Mounteagle sold his share, one-fourth of the hundred, to Sir Richard Shireburne, so that this family now possessed

IV. Other Perquisites pertaining to the Lordship.

It may be asked, What else had the lord of the hundred in addition to these rents ?

From some vills suit of court was due, even where there was no service in money to the lord of the hundred.[1] Again, the King, as lord of the hundred, had relief, 40s., and other fines in 1066.[2] The hundred paid 9s. 4d. for reliefs and fines of land in 1257 to the guardian of Robert de Ferrers.[3] In another hundred at this time the bailiff mentioned a certain wardship put to farm.[4] The usual relief in the neighbouring hundreds was double the rent.[5] As to wardship, this privilege was unusual in the case of socage tenure, and Ferrers was denied the keeping of Adam de Bispham, in 1294, because the manor was not held of him by knight service but by a rent of 40d.[6] A complaint was made in 1323 that whereas entry (*gressom*) after sale and purchase had been released by the King " as well in the wapentake of Leyland as in the fee of Penwortham," the bailiffs still enforced the payment.[7]

What looks like a claim to escheats on the part of the lords of the hundred appears as late as 1635, when information was given that Richard Shireburne and Alexander Rigby (they were the lords of Leylandshire) had entered on the manor of Ridges in Heath Charnock, and messuages, land, and wood there, formerly the possessions of Sir James Harrington, who was convicted of high treason in 1485 (the family were Yorkists, and his father and grandfather fell at Wakefield in 1460 fighting for the Duke of York). It was alleged that Shireburne and Rigby had entered into the forfeited lordships, etc., taking the profits since 1580.[8]

Had the lord of Leylandshire any demesne within the hundred ? There is demesne described in 1066 ; and although none is mentioned in 1086 it is probably to be understood as existing the same as before. Roger de Poitou, who must have regained possession of the district soon afterwards, held in 1094, perhaps by escheat, Croston Church and one moiety of Eccleston Church, for he granted them in that year to the

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[1] See p. 77.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 285-287.

[3] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207.

[4] *Ibid.*, 206.

[5] *Ibid.*, III, 90, 91., etc.

[6] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 101, n. Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law*, I, 321.

[7] Assize R. 525, m. 13. Compare Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, I, 312, 336.

[8] Duchy of Lancs. Plead., bdle. 345 ; Hil. 2, Chas. I.

Abbey of Sées in Normandy.[1] Demesne wood appears in the bailiff's account, 1257 ;[2] but that is demesne of the manor of Chorley rather than of the hundred. The same may be said of the 80 acres in Chorley held at the will of the lord in 1288.[3] There was demesne wood or ancient forest at Chorley, but that was at some early date reserved to the Crown.[4] Lands in Chorley were held in later days of the lords of Leylandshire, but by this time it was difficult to discriminate between hundred lands, and those of the manor of Chorley, which the lords also held.

The Shireburne rentals of 1563 comprise land in Longton (a manor house is mentioned, called the Hall of Longton), Great Hoole, Howick, Whittle-le-Woods, Leyland, and Eccleston ; some of these possessions may represent demesne of the lords of the hundred. The only part of which we can say this with an approach to certainty is a small piece in Eccleston. Here Sir Richard Shireburne held 15½ yards and 26 falls of land, arable, meadow, and pasture ; the tenant John Crane holding one-fourth of his tenement of Sir Richard by lease for a rent of 5s. (Sir Richard held the fourth part of the hundred of Leyland). If his land in Leyland was ancient demesne that had also been reduced to small dimensions. The wife of Ralph Clayton held of him a messuage, namely, one fire house, with a cross chamber, one barn and 5 acres 18 falls of land, arable, meadow, and pasture, at a yearly rent of 6s. 2d. " above the free rent clear."[5] Evidently the demesne at Leyland had been reduced by division among the lords, and by sales from time to time.

1563 ?

✓

One alienation of this sort took place when Dame Margaret Banastre, lady of Leylandshire, granted in fee, about the year 1325,[6] a messuage in Eccleston to Master Ralph de Tunstall, without royal licence.[7] Accordingly the messuage was taken into the King's hands, but restored after a fine had been paid. Margaret was considered a tenant-in-chief of the Crown because the manor of Bolton and the wapentake of Leyland[8] (of which the messuage was parcel) was held of the manor of West Derby, which was in the King's hands by the forfeiture of Earl Thomas and Robert de Holland. As the lands held by service of the lord of Leylandshire included, in 1288, nothing in Eccleston, the grant to Master Ralph suggests the sale of something which had been held in demesne. After the episode recorded, Master Ralph was said to hold in chief. The lady of the hundred transferred

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[1] *Reg. of Lancs. Priory*, Che. Soc., Vol. XXVI, 9.

[2] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207.

[3] *Ibid.*, 272.

[4] P. 70.

[5] Hawkshead MS.

[6] *Lancs. Inquests*, III, 22. Compare *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 164, n. 5.

[7] Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, I, 336.

[8] Here called Eccleston, because the wapentake court met there.

Ralph Clayton info

V. THE MARSEY FEE.

As already stated, the Victoria County History confuses, to some extent, the lordship of Leyland hundred with the rights of the Marsey family in Shevington, Charnock Richard, and other manors of Standish parish.[1] Let us therefore enquire somewhat closely into the Marsey fee in Lancashire. How it came to Ferrers is well known. In the conveyance of 1230, already referred to, Marsey sells to the Earl of Chester the manor of Bolton with all its appurtenances, and "all I have" in the manor of Bolton, and in Little Bolton, Tonge, Haulgh, Breightmet, Radcliffe, Urmston, West Leigh, Sharples, Haigh, Harleton, Scarisbrick, Heaton near Lancaster, Mellor, Darwen, Eccleshill, and, in addition, the eight places in Standish parish under discussion: Standish, Langtree, Shevington, the two Charnocks, Welch Whittle, Adlington, and Duxbury.[2] It should be carefully noted that the substantial part of this fee was the manor of Bolton-le-Moors, and that scarcely anything else can be traced in the account of the Ferrers' estate in 1257.[3]

The Marsey rights in the eight places in Standish parish and Leyland hundred, just named as included in the grant of 1230, have been supposed to rest upon two ancient infeudations: first, the grant of two carucates in Standish and Langtree made by Richard Bussel, lord of Penwortham, to Richard Spileman, to which we have already called attention, and of which the inquest of 1212 says, "Thurstan Banastre holds that land by one sor hawk." It has been inferred, we think erroneously, that the mesne held by Banastre was transferred to the Marsey family before 1230. Secondly, though apparently prior to this gift, Warine Bussel gave to Ranulf son of Roger [de Marsey] five carucates of land in marriage with his daughter. The 1212 inquest which tells us this, does not mention the locality of the land nor the type of tenure.[4]

Let us consider this grant of five carucates or ploughlands. Dr. William Farrer states unconditionally that the townships in which the ploughlands lay were as follows, the ploughland assessment (in brackets) being based upon records later than 1212: Duxbury (1½), Adlington

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 199, 204, 213, 217.
[2] Ormerod, *Cheshire* (ed. Helsby), I, 37.
[3] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 205-210.
[4] *Ibid.*, I, 29, 31.

(1½), Heath Charnock (¾), Charnock Richard (½), Shevington (1), and Welch Whittle (1).

The Victoria County History makes the same affirmation quite definitely, though it is based on inference only, concerning Shevington, Welch Whittle, Charnock Richard, the "whole or part" of Duxbury, and Heath Charnock; while it says that Adlington "appears to have been part of the five ploughlands."[1] We do not say that the identification is erroneous (the conclusion drawn that they were members of Penwortham barony is doubtful). But it should be noted that the locality of the ploughlands is not specified in the inquest of 1212, and the rating of these townships as given above, and learnt from a later source,[2] is larger than the five ploughlands granted by Warine Bussel. There is a tendency to include in this grant more than it can contain, as if one were to attempt to pour a quart of liquid into a pint vessel. Especially so, if we are to crowd the ploughland represented by the half of Heaton-in-Lonsdale also into the five ploughland grant, as the editors of the County History ask us to do. One moiety of Heaton, they say, "was by Warine Bussell given in marriage with his daughter to Randle, son of Roger de Marsey." Here, however, the statement is qualified by a note that this is a probability only, as the five ploughlands are not specified.[3]

Ought we not to find a place for Bolton-le-Moors, with some of its appurtenances, in this grant of five ploughlands, especially as Great Bolton was the *caput* of the Marsey fee in Lancashire. Their right in this county is once described as the Bolton fee.[4] We know that Bolton owed suit to Penwortham in 1371, and much later.[5] If not included in this reference, then there is no allusion, apart from the mention of four ploughlands held in chief (Breightmet, Radcliff, Urmston, Little Bolton, etc.) to Marsey's principal possession in Lancashire in the inquest of 1212.[6] The County History notes that several later inquisitions state the manor of Bolton to be held of the lords of Manchester, and adds "this seems to be an error. It was of Penwortham rather."[7]

What was the nature of the Marsey holding in Standish parish and Leyland hundred, was it a knight's fee held of Penwortham? This was the view taken in 1903 by Dr. W. Farrer. Basing his conclusion on the two infeudations mentioned above as cited in the survey of 1212, after stating that the five ploughlands lay in Duxbury, Adlington, the two Charnocks, Shevington, and Welch Whittle, he opines that Marsey had also received a grant of the mesne lordship of Standish and Langtree (each one ploughland); and that for the whole eight places (8¼ ploughlands) he performed the service of one knight out of the

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 199, 203, 204, 208, 213, 217.
[2] *Lancs. Inquests*, II, 20, 134.
[3] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VIII, 70.
[4] *Lancs. Inquests*, II, 205, n.
[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, V, 246, n. 39, 245.
[6] *Lanc. Inquests*, I, 205.
[7] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, V, 245, n.

Grelleys, the assessment being two plough-lands. Albert Grelley confirmed it to Roger, son of Orm, ancestor of the Kirkby Ireleth family (1153-62); [1] the rent was 20s. It has to be surmised that the grantee surrendered his right to the Bussels, retaining no lordship. We learn from the inquest of service in 1212 that Warine Bussel gave one ploughland in Heaton (and another elsewhere) to Hamon le Boteler in marriage with Warine's daughter.[2] We have to infer that the other ploughland passed from the Bussels to Marsey; possibly as one of the five ploughlands in a grant mentioned in 1212, which we have discussed. This latter moiety is the one which Roger de Marsey granted to Roger, son of Orm. In 1262 Geoffrey de Chetham was in place of Marsey as lord over the immediate tenant;[3] in 1323 and 1346-48 Roger de Pilkington occupied this position, the 10s. rent being paid to the bailiff of Salford hundred.[4] Dr. Farrer explained this method of payment, the service for a ploughland in Lonsdale being tendered to the bailiff of a different hundred, Salford, by the inference given above that the Grelleys, lords of a fief in Salford hundred, were original grantees of Heaton from the Crown.[5] Is it not, however, more readily accounted for in the same way as the payment of "sake fee of the land of Ranulf, son of Roger," [6] and also the services from the Mellor group, to the bailiff of Salfordshire?

Bussel

Boteler

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of five ploughlands (in unspecified places) from Warine Bussel about 1150 to Ranulf son of Roger in marriage with his daughter. We do not rule out this identification; but we think it should be stated much more cautiously than is done in the County History in describing the tenures of these local manors. Their oldest tenure was of the hundred; and this should surely be stated first. The later imposition of military service and rents for castle guard (?) we will endeavour to explain when dealing with Penwortham barony.[1] Apart from Standish and Langtree, which are otherwise accounted for in the inquest of 1212, the most likely places in the hundred to have formed part of the five ploughlands are Adlington and Duxbury, rated at three ploughlands later, and apparently so rated in 1227, when two men, Roger de Bolton and Ellis de Tonge, had some lordship in part of Duxbury.[2] The Marsey right in Duxbury is not mentioned in this record of 1227; but the same men were lords of Little Bolton and part of Tonge, which they appear to have held of the Marsey fee of Great Bolton. This does suggest that their rights in Duxbury were also held of Marsey. But if Duxbury and Adlington, a block of three ploughlands, formed part of the five ploughlands, we are unable to find other two to complete the grant in any of the other four places (omitting Standish and Langtree) with as clear and good a claim. We have already called attention to the probability that Great Bolton itself was part of the grant, and within it might be found room for Heaton near Lancaster, and other places omitted from the inquest of 1212, but included in the Marsey conveyance of 1230.

There seems just a possibility that the Marsey rights arose from an infeudation still more ancient than the Bussel grants recorded in 1212. One of the knights holding land in Leyland hundred in 1086 was Gerard

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VII. Penwortham Barony.

The importance of Penwortham in 1086 has been noted; it is surveyed as if already it was considered a separate fee. It is no part of our plan to trace in detail the history of the barony, but only to discuss very briefly its connection with the wapentake.

Warine Bussel, living in the first half of the twelfth century, was the first baron, and is just possibly the same Warine who in 1086 held half a hide in West Derby hundred and two carucates in Salford. A great part of Leyland hundred and many manors outside it were included in the barony, which passed in 1205 from the Bussel family to Roger de Lacy, lord of Clitheroe, and descended to the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster and to the Crown.[1]

The infeudations made by the Bussels are rather summarily recorded in the Great Inquest of 1212. The barony then comprised the fees of five knights within the Lyme and without. In Leyland hundred the following vills are supposed to have been held, either the whole of the vill or part of the vill, of the barony of Penwortham: Penwortham, Hutton, Longton, Farington, Leyland, Euxton, Ulneswalton, Bretherton (excluding Thorpe), Rufford, Clayton-le-Woods, Whittle-le-Woods, Brindle, Hoghton, Withnell, Wheelton, Anderton. This is Dr. Farrer's list, with certain omissions soon to be specified. It is based on inference in some cases rather than express mention in the Great Inquest.[2] He includes Howick, but this seems to us doubtful, for Roger de Poitou gave it to Evesham Abbey. Bretherton is also doubtful. It rendered service in 1288, as we have seen, to the lord of Leylandshire, and the same is true of Clayton; although both these places, at a later date, were said to be held by knight service.

Dr. Farrer also includes in his list of vills held of Penwortham the eight townships dealt with in discussing above the Marsey and Banastre mesnes. We have noticed that his identification of six of them with an ancient infeudation of five ploughlands by Warine Bussel cannot be unreservedly accepted. Of these eight places only Standish and Langtree are expressly mentioned in the Great Inquest of 1212; and, as we have seen, they are not said to be held of Penwortham by knight service.

special circumstance which, in this district at any rate, helps to explain the position, namely, the fact that the wapentake of Leyland, and the barony of Penwortham happened to be at one time in the same hands. There is no explicit record showing that the Bussel family held the wapentake; but the hundred and the local manor of Leyland were at the time of the Domesday survey closely connected, and the Bussels evidently held Leyland as well as Penwortham about 1140.[1] Twelve berewicks in the hundred were dependent on Leyland in 1066.[2] It is impossible to say when this dependency ceased. Evidently before the alienation of Penwortham barony in 1205; for Robert de Bussel, then still known as lord of Leyland, cannot have been lord of much more than the local manor.[3] In 1229 the wapentake of Leyland was granted by the King to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, as already stated. But the ancient connection between the local manor and the wapentake was not wholly forgotten. Robert de Anderton is indifferently described as senschal of Leyland and of Leylandshire in 1316-17.[4] The hundred was called the manor of Leyland as late as 1628.[5]

If the five ploughlands granted by Warine Bussel to Ranulf son of Roger were really among the eight manors under discussion, we may explain their "double service" by postulating that he was lord of the manor and hundred of Leyland, and also lord of the Penwortham fee; and that he granted them to be held in thanage of the wapentake, but also imposed a rent to Penwortham, perhaps as castle guard,[6] with suit of court to both centres. Supposing they were infeudated at an earlier date still, the explanation must be on similar lines, i.e. that one lord held both fees, the wapentake and the castellany. The grant of Standish and Langtree must be similarly explained. This accounts for the ancient rents to the barony from lands held of the wapentake by socage rents. The military service arose probably by the creation of mesnes, sub-tenures of this kind being created by the tenant in socage for the reasons suggested above.

It is noteworthy that Penwortham claimed suit of court from manors really belonging to other baronies, e.g. Croston, and Coppull. This strengthens the probability that the Bussel family held the hundred at one time, and imposed on their tenants suit at both courts,[7] that of the wapentake and that of the barony.[8]

There is evidence that this system of double tenure was perplexing

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[1] *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 320.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, I, 287.

[3] *Ibid.*, 336. See p. 11 above.

[4] See account of the serjeanty of the hundred, p. 63 here.

[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 99, n. 2.

[6] See below for these rents, p. 61.

[7] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 58, n.

[8] Land in Euxton was said in 1324 to be held of Penwortham in socage by suit at the County Court of Lancaster, and at the wapentake of Leylandshire, and by the service of a pound of cumin at Midsummer. *Lancs. Inquests*, III, 20. But see p. 77 below.

and irritating to the immediate tenants of the land. And this is probably the explanation of the writ brought against William de Ferrers in 1246, as already mentioned. The lords of Standish, Langtree (Henry de Standish), Adlington, Duxbury, and Heath Charnock demanded that William de Ferrers should acquit them of the services required for their lands by the guardian of John de Lacy's estate. They were non-suited.[1]

This has been put forward as a proof that Ferrers held a mesne lordship under Penwortham.[2] The true reason of the complaint was no doubt the double burden laid upon the tenant, namely, thanage service to the lord of the wapentake and a rent to Penwortham. Possibly there was some service required to Banastre, the mesne military lord, as well.

VG 1313

This

For there was a somewhat similar dispute with regard to Clayton-le-Woods in 1313. John de Clayton, the lord, had died the previous year, and Adam, his son and heir, a minor, claimed against his guardian in chivalry and others that the manor was held by a rent of 18d., and not by knight service. The jury decided that it was held by knight service. A full statement, however, shows that it was held by military service, and the payment of sixpence yearly for sake, bode, and fode, and twelvepence for castle-guard. This 12d. was paid to the lord of Leylandshire.[3]

A complaint from Welch Whittle also shows how the tenants chafed against "double service." An inquest in 1324 ascertained that Ellen de Torbock owed no suit to Penwortham for her tenements in Welch Whittle. She held them of the lord of Leylandshire, that is to say, of Dame Margaret Banastre, formerly wife of Adam Banastre. When Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, was lord of the fee of Penwortham (1272-1311), his steward made coercion, and Ellen made fine with him for respite of suit, half a mark one year and 5s. another. Again, while Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was lord of the fee of Penwortham, as of the right of Alice his wife (1311-22), his steward also made coercion, and Ellen made fine in a similar way. The Earls were seised of the suit of court in no other way than by these compulsory fines. Dame Margaret Banastre held Leylandshire in chief of the King.[4]

Returning for a moment to the rents payable to Penwortham from Standish and other vills, they seem to have some relation to the rating of these places. Standish and Langtree were rated at two ploughlands, and the rent was 2s. Duxbury and Adlington, three ploughlands, paid 3s.

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[1] P. 52.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI 193, n. 8. Ferrers did hold the Marsey mesne, but more also.

[3] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 29, n.

[4] *Lancs. Inquests*, II, 167. There was a dispute concerning Adlington and Penwortham fee in 19 Henry VIII. *Ducatus Lanc.*, I, 138. The rents due from Adlington to Penwortham were still claimed in 1590; *ibid.*, III, 89, 240.

This suggests 1s. for each ploughland. Compare the castle guard for Clayton, which was, however, at a later date, payable to the hundred. The lord of Heath Charnock joined in the suit of 1246, which looks as if a rent was also claimed from that vill; unless he was responsible for part of the Adlington rent. One wonders why the hundred rents from the places which also paid a due to Penwortham should be smaller (in Standish parish) than from those which paid no such due. Did the lord who held both Penwortham and the hundred divide the ancient services, so as to apportion some part toward the castle? If we add 1s. each to Standish and Langtree, and 1s. 6d. each to Duxbury and Adlington, that brings the hundred rents from these places nearer to the standard of Shevington, Welch Whittle, and Charnock Richard; but Duxbury and Heath Charnock still remain the lowest rents.[1] We sum up, therefore, by remarking that partly through post-Conquest infeudations and partly by means of coercion, Penwortham made stronger its hold upon those tenants who held of the lord of the hundred.

1246

VIII. The Serjeanty or Bailiwick of Leyland Hundred.

1246

It has been shown that the lordship of Leylandshire was much more than a title of courtesy given to the representatives of William de Ferrers, who purchased the office of bailiff of the hundred from Robert de Clayton in or before 1246. The bailiwick was distinguished from the lordship of the wapentake in the inquisitions. For instance, William de Ferrers of Groby, who died in 1371, had a fourth part of the wapentake of Leyland, a fourth part of the services of free tenants, and a fourth part of the bailiwick of the serjeanty of the wapentake. Richard Shireburne died in 1628 seised of the hundred, bailiwick, and view of frank pledge of Leyland.[1]

The serjeanty of the hundred, however, was of itself a coveted possession; and it may be well to review what is known of its history. Before examining specifically the bailiwick of Leylandshire it is necessary to glance briefly at the government of some of the other hundreds of Lancashire, concerning which we have more detailed knowledge. This will help us better to understand the status of the bailiff of Leyland hundred.

The suggestion is made by Stubbs that there was in Anglo-Saxon times a double government of the hundreds. He traces the existence of two officers answering to the *graf* and the *centenarius* of the Merovingian period of Frank law. The representative of the King's interest in Saxon England is the *gerefa*, who becomes after the Conquest the bailiff of the hundred; and the representative of the freeman is the *hundredes-ealdor*, who also survives the Conquest and is found in the thirteenth century, as the elected ealdorman of the hundred, representing his hundred in the shire moot.[2] The government of the Lancashire hundreds, so far as it is known, supports this theory. For in the hundreds of Blackburn, Amounderness, Leyland, and West Derby, we find express mention of a King's bailiff,[3] and can hardly doubt that the same office existed in other hundreds. Stubbs makes a further suggestion that when hundreds were granted into private hands this would tend to depress the status of all elected officers;[4] and certainly in this district we can see a tendency at work for the representative of the freemen to be replaced by a nominee of the lord. It is the lord's bailiff that we find opposed to the King's bailiff. For instance, the lord of the hundred of Blackburn complained in 1292 that the King's bailiffs had violated his privileges in certain respects. He had his own bailiff of the wapentake to make distresses and attachments.[1] Another indication of the loss of powers of representation or election is found in the complaint (1253) of the men of West Derby hundred against William de Ferrers (II) that he had illegally forced upon them a gryth-serjeant chosen by himself, whereas they had always had the liberty, by consent and advice of the sheriff, to elect a gryth-serjeant to keep the King's peace and to answer for them if it were broken.[2] This ancient custom perhaps reflected the state of things when West Derby hundred was held by the King. When it was granted into private hands the duties of King's bailiff and freemen's bailiff (the gryth-serjeant just described) would be distributed differently. Indeed this same William de Ferrers is stated to have obtained in 1251 a confirmation of the privilege enjoyed by Ranulf de Blundeville, of appointing his own officers for the conservation of the peace in the wapentakes of West Derby, Salford, and Leyland, whose stipends were to be paid by the inhabitants.[3] It was quite natural that this privilege should give rise to disputes. In 1400 there was a King's bailiff in West Derby, and also another bailiff who appears to represent the lord rather than the freemen. He was to guard the peace of the hundred, and also to make attachments, collect the socage and fee-farm rents of the hundred, castle-guard rents, and perquisites of the wapentake courts, levy amercements and take distresses, and render an annual account of the issues of his bailiwick. This bailiff was also the chief officer of the sheriff in the hundred.[4]

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 2.

[2] Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, 5th ed., I, 113. Compare Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law*, I, 557, 558.

[3] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 231; III, 2-4.

[4] Stubbs, *op. cit.*, I, 114.

The duties of the King's bailiff are given both in West Derby hundred and in Amounderness, and the two statements may be compared. In West Derby the King's bailiff accounted for the perquisites of all County courts and sheriff's tourns held within the hundred, and for wardships, reliefs, and other casual feudal issues. This was about 1400.[5] The King's bailiff in Amounderness (who held the same office in Blackburn hundred) enumerated his duties in 1323 as follows: Making execution of mandates of the King's courts by writs and summonses, and by summons of the King's exchequer by precept of summonses, and by precept of judgments for the County court of Lancaster and the sheriff; also of judgments for the County court of Lancaster and the wapentake court of Amounderness; making summonses, attachments and distraints by precept of the sheriff or keepers of the King's lands, and executions of the sheriff's tourns.[6] It is evident that the

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[1] *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 382, *a*, *b*. It is, however, doubtful whether he is speaking of his fee in general.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 4.

[3] Baines, *Hist. of Lancs.* (ed. Croston), I, 48.

[4] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 2.

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *Ibid.*, VII, 68-70.

King's bailiff in Amounderness did some of the tasks performed in West Derby hundred by the ordinary bailiff, and in Blackburn hundred by the lord's bailiff, as mentioned above.

The office of King's bailiff in Blackburnshire and Amounderness and also in Lonsdale hundred, was hereditary and derived from a royal grant. In the two first-named hundreds the dignity was long vested in the Singleton family, who held the manor of Little Singleton by petty serjeanty by executing this office.[1] In Lonsdale hundred a similar office was granted in 1199 to Adam, son of Orm de Kellet, who was called "serjeant in fee" in 1228.[2]

The master-serjeanty of West Derby wapentake was granted or confirmed to Waldeve his servant by William son of King Stephen, to hold it with land in Walton, Wavertree, and Newsham, by the service of serjeanty.[3] King John confirmed this serjeanty to Gilbert, son of Waldeve, and it became hereditary in the Walton family. The County History states that this office was not the King's bailiwick, but the office of the ordinary bailiff of the wapentake.[4] In view, however, of the dispute as to the appointment of a gryth-serjeant in 1253, mentioned above,[5] it is evident that the office granted to Waldeve was that of King's serjeant. His representative, Richard de Walton, in 1292, claimed to be the King's bailiff of the wapentakes of West Derby and Makerfield, and the boroughs of Liverpool and Wigan, proferring in evidence the charters of William, Count of Bologne to Walter (Waldeve), and of King John to Henry son of Gilbert son of Waldeve.[6] There were other bailiffs in this hundred of West Derby who held land by serjeanty.[7] These particulars from the other hundreds help us to understand the serjeanty of Leylandshire with which we are now to deal.

1199

King John, when he was Count of Mortain, granted the serjeanty of Leylandshire to Gerald de Clayton, lord of Clayton-le-Woods. This is known from the confirmation of the same dignity to Gerald in 1199 when John had become King. Gerald and his heirs are to hold it by the service which belongs to that serjeanty.[8] The same Gerald had already received a grant of land in Penwortham from Albert Bussel, lord of Penwortham, 1164-90. The purpose of the grant was that he might be Albert's seneschal.[9] No doubt the office was to be exercised in the barony of Penwortham (? as presiding officer at the court); but the Bussels had also Leyland manor on which the hundred depended,

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[1] *Lancs. Inquests*, (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Ches.), I, 52, 134, 160.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VIII, 1-3.

[3] *Ibid.*, III, 23.

[4] *Ibid.*, 2, 3.

[5] P. 64.

[6] *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 387.

[7] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 26, 288; *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 13, n. 15; cf. 14, n. 4 15, n. 5.

[8] *Cal. Chart. R.* (Rec. Com.), 27.

[9] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 33. A seneschal of Leylandshire will be mentioned later.

* 4 6+5 [illegible] ✓ [illegible] – see p 67

and possibly his duties were fulfilled in the wapentake as well. But if so, the grant by Bussel would constitute him only the lord's serjeant. The grant from John made him King's serjeant. This is suggested by the personal status of the grantor; and is abundantly proved by the following history of the office.

There are several indications that the serjeanty of the hundred of Leyland was an office of some value. Serjeanties were considered inalienable.[1] So that in 1205, when the King commanded the sheriff of Lancaster to inquire concerning serjeanties, thanages, etc., alienated from the honour of Lancaster without licence since the coronation of Henry II (1154), the serjeanty of Leylandshire was, with others, seized by the Crown. This was no doubt because John had granted it, in the first instance, before he became King.

05

Gerald de Clayton, now, in 1205, proferred ten marks for its restitution.[2] Again, when Gerald de Clayton died, his son Robert, in 1215, owed twelve and a half marks and a palfrey on succeeding to the office of bailiff of Leylandshire.[3]

That the bailiwick was once a possession of value is also proved by its sale. At the assizes of 1246, the jurors presented that one Robert de Clayton was keeper (*serviens custodiendi*) of the wapentake of Leylandshire in fee, and sold his office (*ballivam*) to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. The matter was "for report."[4] What, then, was there of value attached to the office of the King's serjeant of Leylandshire?

William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, having acquired the lordship of the hundred of Leyland, as described in 1232, may have been inclined to purchase the serjeanty from Clayton in order to escape the disadvantages of dual control of the hundred. Then there would be certain dues incident to the fulfilment of the office. We infer this from the account of other wapentakes. In West Derby, for 23 Richard II-1 Henry IV, the office of King's bailiff was worth £10 in farm of the bailiwick; perquisites of County Courts, £9 4s.; of tourns, 42s. 8d.; total, £21 6s. 8d. As to the office of the other bailiff, the lord's bailiff, the issues were £19 5s. 5½d.; perquisites, £20 18s. 3d.; estrays, 6s. 8d.; total, £40 10s. 4½d.[5] This summary does not make clear how much was handed over to the King, or to the lord of the honour, and how much retained by the King's bailiff, and ordinary bailiff respectively. We may infer something as to the profits of the office from the accusations of extortion made against the sub-bailiffs.[6] Another and earlier account is much more clear, and shows that in 1321, the King's serjeant of West Derby hundred, in addition to the lands that went with his

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[1] Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. of Eng. Law*, I, 334.

[2] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 1.

[3] *Ibid.*, 132.

[4] *Assize R.* (Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc.), I, 65-66.

[5] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 2, n.

[6] *Ibid.*, 2, n.; 3, n.

office, had a profit called "foldage" from cattle impounded in execution. This was at the rate of a halfpenny for each night in winter, and a farthing in summer. The office was then worth £9 13s. 4d. a year.[1] No dues of this kind can be traced in Leyland hundred in 1257 or 1288.[2]

Was there any endowment of land attached to this office? The bailiwick of West Derby and that of some other hundreds were endowed with land. The charter to Gerald de Clayton in 1199 does not mention any such estate; but one reference at least seems at first sight to imply a similar endowment in Leylandshire. When the King ordered that lands held of the Crown by serjeanty which had been alienated without licence before 1247[3] should be seized and arrented (implying a change to military or socage tenure with services to be rendered to the Crown), William de Ferrers escaped these penalties. The return stated, "Of that land which William de Ferrers and Agnes, his wife, hold of the serjeanty of Saleford and Clayton and of Neusum nothing, because they have the King's charter and writ thereof."

The wording of this statement[4] might suggest that the bailiwick of Leylandshire was endowed with land in Clayton, as that of West Derby was with land in Newsham. We are reminded for a moment of the grant by Albert Bussel to Gerald de Clayton that Gerald might be his seneschal. But the four oxgangs granted to Gerald, the locality of which is not specified, were probably in Penwortham.[5] It is most likely that the serjeanty of Clayton does not mean land held in Clayton by serjeanty (although the serjeanty of Newsham implies land in Newsham), but simply signifies the serjeanty of Leylandshire which Gerald de Clayton once held.

In the earlier records we can find no explicit statement that the serjeanty of Leyland hundred was endowed with any tenement; yet at a later date we find the office closely connected with the manor of Chorley in the same hundred. For instance Henry de Ferrers of Groby, who died in 1388, was said to hold his part of Chorley of the Duke of Lancaster by the service of finding a bailiff in the King's bailiwick in Leylandshire; and in 1521, the Earl of Derby's portion of Chorley was regarded as held of the King by the service of finding a bailiff for the wapentake. The service of being bailiff was named as part of the condition of tenure also in 1629, after the death of Edward Rigby, lord of a moiety of Chorley.[6]

The early history of Chorley is very obscure. Ecclesiastically, it depended on Croston, being a discrete chapelry of that parish. Similarly, the manor was regarded, in 1257, and later, as a member of the Croston lordship, to which an annual rent of 20s. was paid.[1] William de Ferrers (II), Earl of Derby, acquired the immediate lordship of Chorley; but in what way is not quite clear. He had a grant of free warren there in 1251.[2] Possibly his father got some rights in Chorley, together with the serjeanty of the wapentake, from the Clayton family; but it is not known that they held land in Chorley. The son made purchases of land in Chorley in 1251 and 1252, but the manor is not mentioned.[3] By 1257 Chorley had become a borough, and was evidently the chief town in the hundred.[4]

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, III, 23, n.

[2] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207, 268-272.

[3] Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, I, 334.

[4] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 23.

[5] *Ibid.*, 33, 35, 36, 149, 315; *V.C.H. Lancs*, VI, 60.

[6] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 132.

It is not easy to say when the connection between the serjeanty of Leylandshire and the manor of Chorley began. In 1476 the lords of Leyland hundred were described as being both themselves "and their common ancestors of time that no mind is, bailiffs of the wapentake of Leylandshire, parcel of our Duchy of Lancaster, by reason of the manor of Chorley given unto one of their said ancestors for exercising the said office."[5] That this was no mere afterthought or late and convenient theory of the position is attested by the assertion, quoted above, as to the tenure of the manor in 1388. A century earlier, in the inquest after the death of William de Ferrers (III), it is noteworthy that the issues of Chorley manor were totalled together with the rents of the free tenants of the hundred to make the extent of the liberty of the wapentake of Leyland.[6] The office of bailiff is not expressly claimed in this inquest; but it is implied, perhaps, in the statement that the tenants of the hundred find puture for the serjeants.[7] Either Chorley was the original endowment of the King's serjeanty of the hundred, though this is not expressly stated in the records, or at some later date the bailiwick and the manor were taken into the King's hands, and re-granted to Clayton or Ferrers, making the serjeanty the service due to the King for the manor, and at the same time reserving to the lords of Croston the accustomed rent of 20s.

From the date of the purchase of the serjeanty by William de Ferrers in the first half of the thirteenth century, the office remained in the same hands as the lordship of the hundred, nevertheless the serjeanty and the lordship are kept quite distinct. Chorley manor descended in the same way, and for a long period Bolton also. No doubt as time went on, the bailiwick was shorn of some of its feudal profits, not without some conflict between the serjeants and the free tenants. The jury of the hundred of Leyland complained in August, 1323, that, Whereas a freeman is allowed to sell his land and give or purchase it to hold of the chief lords of the fee, such vendors or purchasers had been distrained until they had given "entry" to the bailiffs, as well in the fee of Penwortham as in the wapentake of Eccleston, since the time that the King had released it; "as did Will le Sumpter of Will son of Henry de Standysshe, 12d., and so of all the others."[1] Evidently Will le Sumpter was a bailiff, acting for the hundred of Leyland or for the Penwortham fee, who had demanded "entry" from the vendor or purchaser of land. Had the King released the "*gressom*" or "entry" at some time when the barony of Penwortham [2] and the hundred of Eccleston [i.e. Leyland, so-called because the wapentake court met at Eccleston] were in his hands? More probably, the reference is to the stipulations of the statute *Quia Emptores* (1290), which the bailiffs had ignored.[3]

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[1] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207, 271.
[2] *Cal. Chart. R.*, 1226-57, p. 373.
[3] *Lancs. Fines* (Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc.), I, 112, 115.
[4] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207.
[5] Duchy of Lanc. Chancery Rolls, 51, m. 26.
[6] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 272.
[7] *Ibid.*, 270.

William de Ferrers II, Earl of Derby

The King's serjeants of the hundred did not always fulfil the duties of the office in person. In 1348 the sheriff's accounts contain 13s. 4d. from John de Harrington and his partners, bailiffs of the wapentake, for leave to appoint a deputy.[4] This payment was called a "deputy mark." It became annual, and can be traced down for a long period. As late as 1563 the holders of the bailiwick paid to the auditor of the Queen's Duchy of Lancaster 13s. 4d. for a deputy mark.[5]

No doubt the practice of appointing deputies and also under-bailiffs accounts for the exercise of the serjeant's office by those who did not hold by inheritance. For instance, in connection with the assizes of 1246, Henry son of Wenne was bailiff of Leylandshire; John de Farington is called bailiff of the fee of Leylandshire in 1278.[6] Henry de Lea was bailiff in Leylandshire in 1257; but this was a special case. He was the officer of the Lord Edward, the King's son, and acted for lands in the other hundreds as well.[7] In 1276 we find Henry de Langtree described as the King's serjeant, and also as serjeant of Leylandshire. In the case of a traveller murdered at Charnock Wood in this year, Henry had come to escort him through the pass (*per medium passum*).[8] This suggests that it was part of the serjeant's duty to maintain the peace, as in the case of the gryth-serjeant of West Derby mentioned above. Henry was no doubt a deputy of the serjeants in fee,[9] or bailiffs as they were more usually called in the fourteenth century and later.

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[1] Assize R., 525, m. 13.
[2] The barony was in the King's hands because of the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in 1322.
[3] Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, I, 337.
[4] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 2, n.
[5] Hawkshead's MS. Book, Chorley Public Library, 50.
[6] *Assize R.* (Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Chesh.), I, 60, 156.
[7] *Lancs. Inquests*, I, 207.
[8] *Cal. Misc. Inquis.*, I, 585-588; Porteus, *Hist. of Standish*, 11.
[9] For other sub-bailiffs see pp. 82-84, 112 note (*a*).

3

Legland — 52 carucates in whole hundred

(Domesday) - 1086 Gerard held 1½ hides of Legland manor

Robert 3 ploughlands
Ralph 2 "
Roger 2 "
Walter 1 "

All attempts to identify have been fruitless - many pitfalls

4 ~~[illegible]~~ radmans a priest 14 villeins 6 bordars, 2 neatherds - 8 ploughs

part of land was waste. woodland had diminished to an area 3 x 2 leagues but there were still aeries of hawks as in 1066

worth 50s 1086 (£19 18s 2d in 1066)

...rrowhold

by

the Leys

in 1311

Penwortham — 2 carucates

Castle worth £3. 2 ploughs, 6 burgesses, 3 radmans, 8 villeins 4 oxherds, 4 ploughs, ½ fishery, woodland, aeries of hawks as in 1066.

Increased in value

pg 10 - P 2 -

extent to Amounderness utterly distressed & rent was remitted in Blackburn hundred.

In Domesday these parts --- rest of P.

copy P & re Penwortham

Copy parts of pg 14 - 1st 2 P

(p 21) There were ~~to~~ 17 lords of manors who ~~[illegible]~~ owe by way services to William III de Ferrers in the inquisition of 1288 - total amount dues £ 3 10s 5½d of which John de Clayton, listed last, paid 1s for wardship of the castle.

for sale of serjeanty

...Clif a[illegible] 1285 - but had lost 1300)
~~before [illegible] the [illegible]~~

(26) ~~by~~ before 1212 a grant of 5 carucates ~~[illegible]~~ by Warine Bussel ② to Randle son of Roger "Rande" (de Marsey?) in marriage with his daughter

lots of in Standish parish (also pg 47)

(Doxbury, Adlington, 2 Chernocks, Sherington & [illegible])

① Richard Bussel Baron of P. 2 carucates of land to Richard Spileman in marriage with Bussel's sister.

pg 52 thing " ...

Thurstan Banastre held this land in ~~[illegible]~~ 1153 (pg 51) ~~for~~ by the service of one ~~for~~ sor hawk annually (this is a fledgling hawk) in Standish/Langtree

B. - Baron of ...ton in Makerfield

Earl de Ferrers later held a [illegible] of his own.

Bussel

Bois le Duc / see 'S HERTOGEN BOSCH

Commune in No Brabant prov. Netherlands at confluence of
F Aa and Dommel rivers

(free tenants paying for to (Brice?) Edmund, Earl of Lancaster – wapentake of West Derby Hundred)

(29) in 1297 Robert de Lathom holds Lathom rendering 20s + 2 suits

(31) Clayton-le-Woods (in 1530's?) owed double service for military ~~of~~ service (castle guard) and for rent (to Furness?? – entry for that!)

(32) 22 lords listed in 1563 includes heirs of John Clayton 1 shilling for land in Clayton
(By then one Clayton branch in Yorkshire)

(36) In 1630 assessed James Anderton, esq. for his land in Clayton – 1 shilling

(39) the services for Clayton Manor remained the same in the 16th as in the 13th century.

(39) "The wife of Ralph Clayton held of him a messuage, namely, one fire house with a cross chamber, one barn and 5 acres, 18 falls of land, arable meadow and pasture at a yearly rent of 6s 2d "above the ~~[illegible]~~ free rent aforesaid" 5
(5 Lancs Inquests IV, 22) (= Compare to VCH Lancs VI – 16n25)

Bussel (46) before 1212 Warine Bussell Jr. gave one ploughland in Hutton (and elsewhere) to Hamon le Boteler in marriage with his daughter
(Bussel by dowries to Many?) (NP pg 182 says the Botelers bore the arms of de Glanville (a chief indented) merely varying the tinctures of Glanville near Caen. The author identifies the Boteler with Hervey Walter, baron of Amounderness – succeeded in 1155 by his son Theobald before 1165. Theobald Walter was first butler of Ireland, temp Hen II, also baron of Amounderness – held by service of 1 knight (redundant)

(57) Hutton, Ulnes Walton & Clayton – 10 ploughlands, make up a fee (in 1212?)

(58) Penwortham barony passed from the Bussel family in 1205 to Roger de Lacy, lord of Clitheroe & afterwards desc. to the Earls & Dukes of Lancs & the Crown.

Bussels held (Penwortham Barony) Penwortham, Hutton, Longton, Farington, Leyland, Eccleston,
Bussels held – (1) Ulnes Walton, Bretherton (less Thorpe), Rufford, Clayton-le-Woods, Whittle le Woods, Brindle, Hoghton, Withnell, Wheelton, Anderton. (but Bretherton & Clayton le Woods were held in 1288 to be held by knights service.)

Lands held in general by Socage rent and/or knights fees

Bussels still held in 1140 but by 1205 Robert de Bussel still known as "lord of Leyland" cannot have been much more than lord of the local manor."
(In 1229 it was granted to Ranulf Earl of Chester.)

Our Claytons were in West Riding Yorkshire very long before this

Normally there were two high constables for each hundred.[4] Half a century earlier (1601) William Clayton and James Stopforth were high constables of Leylandshire; Geoffrey Prescot held the office in 1604; Richard Nelson and Henry Rew (? Row) in 1606. At this period they took the oath of office at Quarter Sessions.[5] The high constable of Leyland hundred about 1650 was Roger Haydock, he had accused Hugh Anderton of being in arms under the Earl of Derby. Anderton had apparently been constable of Euxton, and

(1601)

pg 87

XIV. THE RURAL DEANERY OF LEYLAND.

"Diocese and archdeaconry may change, but the deanery goes on": so we may express the antiquity of Leyland Rural Deanery as compared with the larger spheres of ecclesiastical organization in which it is contained; the deanery is much older than they. Its bounds, so far as the records go, have always been coincident with Leyland hundred.[1]

The future South Lancashire, the land between Ribble and Mersey, was taken from Northumbria by King Alfred's son Edward, or by the latter's son Athelstan, and being attached to Mercia, was placed in the Mercian diocese of Lichfield. In the thirteenth century we find Leyland deanery in that diocese, and in the archdeaconry of Chester. This latter unit, Chester archdeaconry, was a new territorial division which arose soon after the Norman Conquest. "Hitherto," says Professor Tait, "the bishops had needed but one 'eye'; but now almost every county was provided with its archdeacon."[2] The land between the two rivers mentioned, together with Cheshire, formed the sphere of the archdeacon of Chester. The see of Lichfield had been temporarily removed to Chester about this time; but Chester was actually made a diocese in 1541, of which Chester archdeaconry naturally formed a part. In 1847 the see of Manchester was created; and Leyland deanery was included in the new archdeaconry of Manchester. Blackburn archdeaconry was formed in 1877, wherein the deanery was placed and still remains. This last-named archdeaconry was included in the new diocese of Blackburn in 1926.

There is the mention of a priest in Leyland hundred in 1086.[3] We must not conclude that he was the only one, or that the Church organization of the district was in an elementary stage. He is expressly mentioned because he was a tenant of land; and it is uncertain whether he held in the vill of Leyland or elsewhere in the hundred. It is natural to think that Leyland was the mother Church of the deanery, but not certain; for Salford, although it gave a name to a hundred, was only a chapelry (or even a township without a chapel) in Manchester parish. Returning to our own hundred, a suggestion has been made

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[1] Physically, Wigan seems to belong to Leyland hundred and deanery. See Porteus, *Hist. of Standish*, 2, 118-120, 130, 133-134.

[2] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 4, 8-9.

[3] P. 9.

that Croston may have been the mother Church.[1] It was certainly the largest parish, and mother of several chapels which attained higher status in later days.[2] Moreover, the name "Cross-town" (probably Scandinavian, says Ekwall) seems to have had significance in early times; but the name Eccleston, i.e. Church-town (probably from a British form of the Latin *ecclesia*, according to Ekwall) also is significant; and Eccleston alone remained absolutely independent of Penwortham barony.[3] We are not bound to believe that one Church was the oldest of all; perhaps several places in the hundred were evangelized or built Churches simultaneously.

Though local Churches are not mentioned in Domesday Book, it is evident that they existed; for, eight years after the survey, i.e. in 1094, Croston and a moiety of Eccleston were given by Roger de Poitou to the abbey of St. Martin at Sées in Normandy, in order to form a priory at Lancaster as a cell of that house.[4] Other early gifts of a like kind were Penwortham Church (for a priory there) to Evesham Abbey by Warine Bussel, between 1140 and 1149; and Leyland to the same house between 1153 and 1160.[5] The other ancient Churches were Brindle and Standish. A rector of Brindle is mentioned about 1190;[6] and there was a dispute about Standish advowson in 1205.[7]

Standish Church is the only one the advowson of which is said to be held of the lord of Leyland hundred.[8] That in itself appears to be no conclusive evidence of antiquity (Standish has other proof of antiquity); as the advowsons of religious houses which were built after the Conquest are described as held of another wapentake. The principle is, apparently, that the tenure of the advowson goes with the land on which the Church or monastery is built.[9]

The first definite mention of Leyland deanery is in 1291, when it was one of four deaneries in the archdeaconry of Chester, within the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. The deanery was then said to contain the five parishes of Croston, Eccleston, Leyland, Penwortham, Standish. The sixth parish, Brindle, is not mentioned, but we have shown that it already existed. No doubt for some reason it was not assessed. The five rectories named were valued respectively in the order given, at £33 6s. 8d.; £12; £10; £20; £13 6s. 8d.[10] Comparative valuations are available at various later periods.[11]

Although the deanery is not named until 1291, business relating

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[1] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, II, 6, n. The rector of Croston in 1317 claimed Eccleston as a "chapel" dependent on Croston; his claim was rejected; *Lanc. Church*, Chet. Soc., II, 441.

[2] For areas, see p. 2 above.

[3] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 155.

[4] *Lancs. Pipe R.*, 289-290.

[5] *Ibid.*, 320-325.

[6] *Whalley Coucher*, I, 296.

[7] *Hist. of Standish*, 82. See below.

[8] P. 21.

[9] *Lancs. Inquests*, III, 94, 95.

[10] *Tax. Pope Nich.* (Rec. Com.), 249.

[11] *V.C.H. Lancs.*, VI, 86, 159, 6, 55, 187.

It was rebuilt in 1752.[1] Holy Trinity Church at Hoghton (built 1824); St. Paul, Withnell (1841); St. John, Whittle-le-Woods (1830), mark further expansion. In Leyland itself St. James, Moss Side, was built in 1855; St. Ambrose, a chapel-of-ease (1885) became a parish in 1898.

Croston had ancient chapels at the following places, which became separate rectories in the years assigned: Chorley St. Laurence (1793); Rufford (1793); Hesketh-with-Becconsall (1821); Tarleton (1821); Hoole (1641); Bretherton (a new chapel built in 1840 became the centre of a parish in 1866); St. Peter, Mawdesley, was also built in 1840, and declared a rectory in 1866. At Chorley three other Churches have been built: St. George (1825); St. Peter (1850); and St. James (1879).

Penwortham.—There was an ancient chapel at Longton; it was rebuilt in 1770, and again in 1887. All Saints, New Longton, became, in 1916, a district in the parish of Penwortham.

Eccleston.—The ancient chapel of St. Mary, Douglas, was replaced by Christ Church, Douglas in Parbold, in 1875; meanwhile St. James, Wrightington, was built in 1857.

Standish.—The Pre-Reformation chapels at Anderton and Coppull were lost sight of; but at Coppull another chapel was built in 1656,[2] which became a parish Church in 1856; another parish, St. John the Divine, was formed in 1912. St. Ann, Shevington, was erected in 1887. At Adlington, Christ Church was built in 1839, and is now a chapel of ease to St. Paul (1884). Meanwhile Christ Church, Charnock Richard, was consecrated in 1860.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

(*a*) In 1563 John Bayley was bound in £20 to Sir William Stanley, Lord Mounteagle, and Sir Richard Shireburne, to execute duly the office of bailiff of the wapentake of Leylandshire. John Bayley, yeoman, was similarly bound to the Earl of Derby and Sir Richard Shireburne in 1577. Shireburne Abstract Book at Leagram, p. 49.

(*b*) On 8th August, 1574, Lord Mounteagle sold to Sir Richard Shireburne the manor of Chorley, messuages in Chorley, Eccleston, etc., a 4th part of the wapentake of Leyland, a 4th part of the bailiwick of the wapentake; and a 4th part of all the following: all courts leet and view of frankpledge of the manor and wapentake; markets, fairs, tolls therefrom in Chorley; wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, belonging the manor and wapentake; services of freeholders in Chorley and other townships. Ibid.

(*c*) *Rural Deans.* Rev. J. S. Master was appointed "Rural Dean within the Archdeaconry of Manchester," 28th June, 1848: this was confirmed, 18th June, 1870. Meanwhile he became Hon. Canon, 21st March, 1854. The Bishop re-arranged the Rural Deaneries, 15th Nov., 1870, and Canon Master was then made Rural Dean of Leyland. Information from E. S. Chesney, Esq., Diocesan Registrar.

[1] D. S. Rennard, *Heapey Church*, 31.
[2] Deed in Chester Dioc. Registry.

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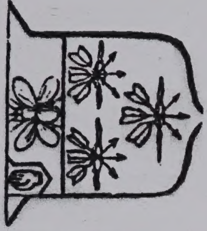

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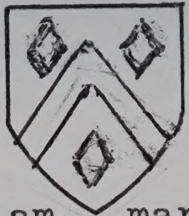

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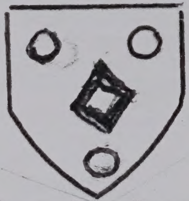

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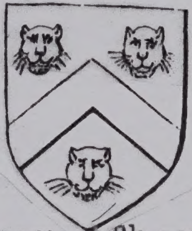

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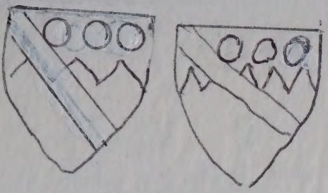

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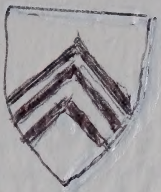

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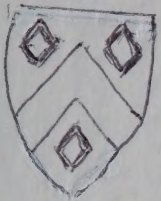

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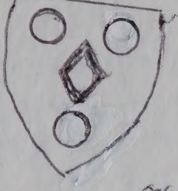

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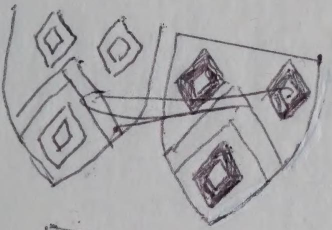

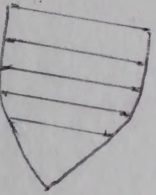

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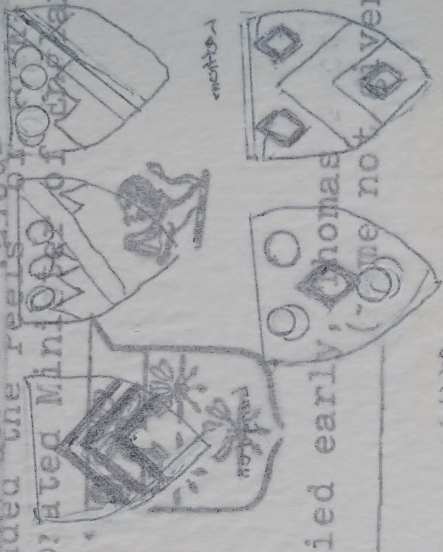

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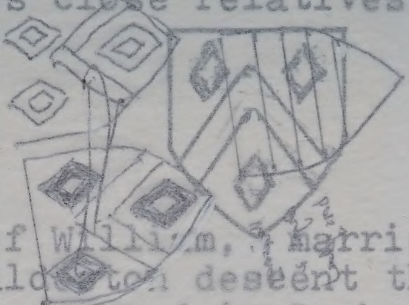

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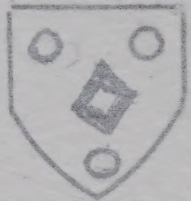

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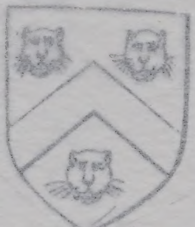

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Jeremy Shakerley (1626–1655?). Astronomy, astrology and patronage in civil war Lancashire, by Alan Chapman. 135 (1986) pp. 1–14.
The sea approaches. The importance of the Dee and the Mersey in the civil war in the north west, by R. N. Dore. 136 (1987) pp. 1–25, maps.
The earl of Derby's Catholic army, by J. M. Gratton. 137 (1988) pp. 25–53, tables. Soldiers during the civil war.
The earl of Derby and the Isle of Man, 1643–1651, by J. R. Dickinson. 141 (1992) pp. 39–76, maps.

CLARE, J. Leigh
[Record from Wigan parish register of touching for the king's evil]. 1 (1848–9) p. 26.
[1745 rebellion; exhibited document and other information]. 1 (1848–9) pp. 25–6, illus.

CLARK, Samuel
Notes on Shotwick, by F. C. Beazley. 66 (1914) pp. 1–122, front., illus. (incl. ports.), maps. The portraits are of Samuel Clark, minister at Thornton–le–Moors and Shotwick, and James Cottingham, vicar of Shotwick.

CLARKE, Joseph
Notes on objects in the Mayer collection relating to Essex, with an account of a discovery of celts and war implements. 25 (1872–3) pp. 271–84, illus. (incl. col. illus.)
Remarks on the connection between archaeology and natural history. 7 (1854–5) pp. 210–35, illus.

CLARKE, Thomas
Archaeology in the Mersey district, 1872, and Liverpool notabilia, by H. E. Smith. 25 (1872–3) pp. 113–52, illus., pedigree. Includes information on tokens of Thomas Clarke of Liverpool.

CLAUGHTON (Wirral)
A history of the old parish of Bidston, Cheshire, by J. Brownbill. [Part 1]. 87 (1935) pp. 133–99, illus., port., map; [Part 2]. 88 (1936) pp. 1–141, front., illus., plan, pedigrees. See BIDSTON for notes.

CLAVERTON
Pointers towards the structure of agriculture in Handbridge and Claverton prior to parliamentary enclosure, by P. J. W. Higson. 142 (1993) pp. 55–86.

CLAYTON, Dorothy J.
Criminal procedure in Cheshire in the mid fifteenth century, by B. E. Harris and D. J. Clayton. 128 (1979) pp. 161–72.

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[CLAYTON, G]
Some notice of a monumental brass to the memory of Mr. Lingard, in the parish church of Warmingham, Cheshire. 1 (1848–9) pp. 109–11.

CLAYTON, Peter
Peter Clayton, rector of North Meols. In Stray notes. 72 (1920) p. 94.

CLAYTON, Sarah
Sarah Clayton's letter and John Wood of Bath, by S. A. Harris. 100 (1948) pp. 55–72, illus. Relates to Capesthorne Hall.

CLAYTON, William
got
Sculptured Clayton arms at Otterspool, formerly in Water Street, Liverpool, by R. T. Bailey. 75 (1923) pp. 178–85, illus., plans. William Clayton was a Liverpool M. P. and mayor.
Stone plaque depicting the arms of William Clayton, merchant, mayor, and member of Parliament for Liverpool in the reigns of William and Mary, and Anne. 112 (1960) p. 171, illus.

✓ CLAYTON FAMILY got
The Claytons, of Thelwall and Sheepcroft, co. Chester; of St. Dominick's abbey and Doneraile, co. Cork; and subsequently of Mallow, co. Cork. [With appendix: Notes in illustration of the Clayton pedigree], by J. P. Rylands. 32 (1879–80) pp. 35–52, illus., pedigrees.
got
The Tower of Liverpool. With some notes on the Clayton family of Crooke, Fulwood, Adlington and Liverpool, by R. Stewart-Brown. 61 (1909) pp. 41–82, plan.

CLEMENTS, John
Description of two ancient carved oak panels. 7 (1854–5) appendix pp. 10–11.

CLERGY *see* CHURCHES: Clergy

CLERKS OF THE PEACE *see* COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

CLIFTON
Imitation sorcery. In Stray notes. 74 (1922) pp. 178–9. A Chester indictment, but the location of Clifton is not given.

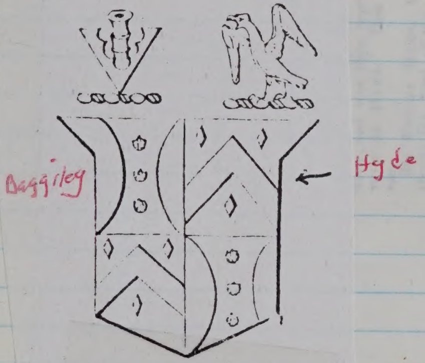
CLIFTON FAMILY
The nineteenth-century landowner as urban developer: The Clifton estate and the development of Lytham-St. Annes, by G. Rogers. 145 (1996) pp. 117–50, map, plan.
Robert Chester, the poet, by E. B. Goodacre. 111 (1959) p. 201. Includes mention of William Shakespeare. The document concerned is from the Clifton of Lytham papers.

Clayton Pedigree Chart #8

Mary de Hyde was was living at Hyde Hall in Chester (the part that is now part of Greater Manchester, about a generation after the Norman Conquest. (I wonder whether it was actually called Hyde that early.) So it will be hard to learn more about Mary and her folk. Our article here starts in the time of King John, a century later. But these are her later Kinfolk The coat of arms here is quartered with some other family. Hers were the ones at top right – see arrow.

no CoA, HP – see Placenames

CLARKE, GEORGE, esq. of Hyde Hall, in Cheshire,



CLARKE, OF HYDE HALL.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az. three escallops in pale or, between two flaunches erm.; 2nd and 3rd, az. a chev. between three lozenges or.

Crests—1st, a pheon ppr.; 2nd, an eagle with wings expanded sa. beaked and membered or.

Estates—Hyde and Houghton, near Stockport, Cheshire, possessed by the Hyde family for seven or eight hundred years.

Seats—Hyde Hall, Cheshire; and Hyde Hall, on Lake Otsego, New York State, North America.

"About the time of *King* John," says Ormerod, in his able History of Cheshire, "one moiety of the township of Hyde was vested in a family which bore the local name, and was then represented by Matthew de Hyde." This Matthew had a son,

Sir Robert Hyde, knt. living *temp.* Henry III. lord of the manors of Hyde and Newton, in Cheshire; of Shalcross, in Derbyshire; and of Halghton, in the county of Lancaster, who *m.* the cousin and heiress of Thomas de Norbury, by whom he acquired the lordship of Norbury, and had a son and successor,

Robert Hyde, lord of Norbury, who had two sons, viz.

- John (Sir), his heir.
- Alexander, who acquired lands in Denton from his father, founded the family of Hyde, of Denton.

The elder son,

Sir John Hyde, knt. of Norbury and Hyde, a gallant soldier and one of the companions in arms of the Black Prince, espoused, first, Margaret, dau. of Sir John Davenport, and had two sons, John and Roger, mentioned in settlements of the manor of Norbury, who appear both to have died issueless. Sir John wedded, secondly, one of the daughters of Sir William Baggiley, of Baggiley, and sister and co-heiress of John Baggiley, of Baggiley, by whom he obtained several estates; and the Hydes henceforth used the arms of Baggiley, inverting the colours, and adding a chevron, for difference. By the co-heiress of Baggiley he had, with other issue,

- William, his heir.
- Ralph, ancestor of the Hydes of Urmeston, in Lancashire.

Sir John Hyde having sold the manors and estates of Shalcross, Newton, Ferneley, &c. his other possessions alone devolved upon his eldest son by his second marriage,

William Hyde, of Norbury and Hyde, living in the reign of Edward III. who *m.* Alice, daughter of Richard de Bromhall, and was great-great-grandfather of

Thomas Hyde, of Norbury and Hyde, who flourished from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Henry VII. He wedded a daughter of Knyveton, of Underwood, and was *s.* at his decease by his son,

Robert Hyde, of Hyde and Norbury, who *m.* first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Holland, of Denton, in Lancashire, and had issue,

from Burke's Commoners

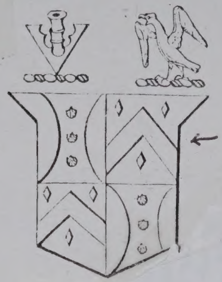
Hyde

Clayton Pedigree Chart # 8

CLARKE, OF HYDE HALL.

The Hyde estate is now a suburb of Manchester, England.

CLARKE, GEORGE, esq. of Hyde Hall, in Cheshire, *m.* 4th September, 1793 Eliza, daughter of General George Rochfort, of the county of Westmeath, and has had issue,



- George Hyde, who died unmarried in 1822.
- Edward Hyde, *m.* 19th October, 1825, his cousin, Miss Georgiana Moran.
- George-Rochfort, *m.* 9th July, 1830, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Byron, son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, and grandson of William, third Lord Byron.
- Katherine.
- Elizabeth.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az. three escallops in pale or, between two flaunches erm.; 2nd and 3rd, az. a chev. between three lozenges or.

Crests—1st, a pheon ppr.; 2nd, an eagle with wings expanded sa. beaked and membered or.

Estates—Hyde and Houghton, near Stockport, Cheshire, possessed by the Hyde family for seven or eight hundred years.

Seats—Hyde Hall, Cheshire; and Hyde Hall, on Lake Otsego, New York State, North America.

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Thomas Hyde, of Norbury and Hyde, who flourished from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Henry VII. He wedded a daughter of Knyveton, of Underwood, and was *s.* at his decease by his son,

Robert Hyde, of Hyde and Norbury, who *m.* first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Holland, of Denton, in Lancashire, and had issue,

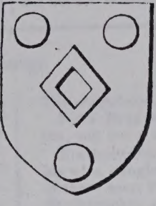
from Burke's Commoners

Clayton Pedigree Chart #7

This does not mention our Margaret (Osbaldeston) Clayton. It is a much later younger-son branch that left Lancashire. But it does show the same coat of arms.

OSBALDESTON, OF CHADLINGTON.

CREATED
25th June, 1664.



EXTINCT
7th April, 1749.

Lineage.

This was a branch of the ancient family of Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, in Lancashire.

Sir John Osbaldeston, who was knighted at the battle of Poitou, acquired a large accession of property by marrying Joan, only daughter and heir of Roger Coughull, esq. of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire. He thus acquired, about 5 HENRY VI. Chadlington, Shepenhul, and other manors in that county. The descendants of the said Sir John bore the arms of that heiress; viz. "quarterly argent and sable, four leopards' heads counterchanged." His son and heir,

John Osbaldeston, is mentioned in an indenture, dated 2nd June, 35th HENRY VI. to consent to the sale of Underwood, in the forest of Whichwood. He was father of

Thomas Osbaldeston, whose son,

John Osbaldeston, was sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berkshire 13 HENRY VIII. and was *s.* by his son,

Richard Osbaldeston, whose son and heir,

John Osbaldeston, was father of

Arthur Osbaldeston, esq. of Chadlington, county Oxford, who *m.* Frances, dau. of Thomas Ketilby, of Stepel, in Shropshire, and was *s.* by his son,

Hercules Osbaldeston, esq. of Chadlington, who married thrice; the male issue of his first and second wife failed; by the third, Judith, daughter of Thomas Emeley, of Helingdon, he left at his decease in 1635,

John Osbaldeston, esq. of Chadlington, who *m.* Joan, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, knt. of Henley, in Salop, and had several children; of whom his eldest son and heir

I. **Littleton Osbaldeston**, esq. of Chadlington, was created a BARONET by *King* CHARLES II. 25th June 1664. Sir Littleton *m.* Catherine, daughter of Thomas Browker, esq. of Sundridge, in Kent, and had issue,

LACY, his successor.

John; Charles; Joanna-Maria.

The baronet, who represented Woodstock in 1678, died about the year 1692, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

II. **Sir Lacy Osbaldeston**, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Blagrave, esq. of Whitehill, in the county of Oxford, and was *s.* at his decease by his eldest son,

III. **Sir Richard Osbaldeston**, who dying young and unm. about the year 1701, was *s.* by his brother,

IV. **Sir William Osbaldeston**, who *m.* Catherine, eldest daughter of Richard, Viscount Wenman, of Thame, and widow of the Hon. Robert Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, by whom he had one son and three daughters, who all predeceased him but one daughter, CATHERINE.

He *d.* 18th September, 1736, and was *s.* by his brother,

V. **Sir Charles Osbaldeston**, who married, but died issueless 7th April, 1749, when the BARONETCY EXPIRED.

Arms—Arg. a mascle sa. between three ogresses or pellets.

Burke's Extinct & Dormant Barts.

Hopefully we can find something on our original branch later.

FFARINGTON, OF SHAWE HALL.

Clayton Pedigree Charts

#4 + 7.

William de Clayton married Elizabeth "Fairington" about 1125 or so.
Robert Clayton married Jane "Farrington about 1490 or so.
This later man spelt it with 2 "f's" like the puritans. It is all the same name, from a place in Lancashire "where the ferns grow".
Jane + Liz are not mentioned here but it is where they grew up.
+ Bussels + the early John + Farringtons are their fore fathers.

✓ ✱ • The manor and hundred of LEYLAND was held by *King* EDWARD *the Confessor*, and the Men of the Manor, which was of the superior order, as well as those of Salford, enjoyed the privilege of attending to their own harvest in autumn, instead of the king's.

† At Werden, a building of early date, the eldest sons of the family resided during their father's lifetime, as we find they continued to do in ELIZABETH's time, when Sir Henry lived at ffarynton, and his son William at Werden.

Lineage.

The FFARINGTONS, of ffarington, Wearden, and Shawe Hall, all in the parish of Leyland,* and county palatine of Lancaster, arose at the time of the Conquest, and have since preserved an uninterrupted male succession. They resided at ffarington so recently as the time of ELIZABETH, and continued at Wearden† until the close of the 16th century, when they removed to Shawe Hall. Of the mansion of Wearden, a portion remains, and the ancient outbuildings are remarkable for retaining still in fine preservation the family arms carved on the ends of their projecting beams of oak.

✓ WARIN BUSSEL, seated at Penwortham, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the time of the CONQUEROR, held, among his ample demesnes, the parish of Leland, and was a considerable benefactor to the Abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire, to which he gave the Priory of Penwortham. His son,

WARIN BUSSEL, was father of

✓ ROBERT BUSSEL, whose daughter, AVICIA BUSSEL, *m.* in the 14th HENRY III. (1230), JOHN DE FFARINGTON, grandson of W. de Mele corredor of the church of Leyland, and son of Richard de ffarington, of Hogwic. This

JOHN DE FFARINGTON, and AVIS, his wife, in the 7th EDWARD I. (1279), had a process directed to William Walton to deliver up his lands in Leyland, and John Croft, and Emma, his wife, and W., the son of Adam de Walton, were required to do the like, "which lands, John, the son of W. de Meles, ✱✱ had in free marriage with Alicia, the daughter of Robert Bussel, and which were to descend after the death of John and Avicia, and William, their son, according to the form of donation." From this John de ffarington lineally derived,*

SIR JOHN DE FFARYNGTON, who wedded Margaret Butler, and had four sons, viz.

- I. WILLIAM, who *m.* Jane Redmayne.
- II. JOHN, of whom presently.
- III. Thomas, proposed himself a monk at Glastonbury.
- IV. Nicholas, who *m.* Jane Longworthy, and was father of
    - Thomas, who left, by Anne Worsley, his wife, two sons, viz.
        - Perceval, of Northbroke, whose grand-daughter, Margaret ffarington, *m.* Nicholas Garstang.
        - Roger, knight of the shire for the county of Lancashire, 31-34th EDWARD III.

The second son,

JOHN FFARYNTON, *m.* Margaret Anderton, and left a son and successor,

SIR JOHN FFARYNTON, father, by Clarissa, his wife, daughter of — Kighley, of Inskip, of three sons, WILLIAM, his heir; Robert, of Southbrooke, who *m.* and had issue; and Roger, a priest. The eldest son,

WILLIAM DE FFARYNTON, to whom was granted 22nd EDWARD III. (1349), a right of park and free-warren in Leyland and Farmeston, espoused Jennet Dalton, and had issue, 1349

- I. WILLIAM (Sir), his heir.
- II. Thomas, who *m.* the daughter and heiress of John Southworth, of Little ffarington.
- III. Nicholas.

The eldest son and successor,

SIR WILLIAM FFARYNGTON, whose name appears in Froissart's Chronicle, wedded Dorothy, daughter of --- Standish, of Duxbury, in the county of Lancaster, and had issue,

- I. WILLIAM, *d. s. p.*
- II. JOHN.
- III. Robert, a priest.
- IV. PETER, who *m.* Elizabeth Shakerley, of Shakerley, and had a son Thomas, who *m.* Ann Banister, of Bank, and left, with a daughter Elizabeth, the wife of John Butler, of Kirkland, a son,
    - PETER, of Little ffarington, who wedded Alice Huddleston, of Huddleston, and had five daughters, Isabella, wife of Richard Banister, of Banister Hall; Alice, *m.* first, to Skelton, and secondly, to Norreys, of Blackrode; Cecilia, to Thomas Charnock, of Charnock; Elizabeth, to John Cuerden, of Cuerden; and Ann, to John ffarington.

Sir William was *s.* by his son,

JOHN FFARINGTON, who was father, by Alice Houghton, his wife, of

SIR WILLIAM FFARINGTON, who espoused Cecilie Tunstall, and had two sons and one daughter, viz.

- I. WILLIAM (Sir), his heir.
- II. Henry, who *m.* Cecilie, daughter and heir of Edmund Linguard, of Linguard, and became ancestor of the branch of the family which settled at Chichester, in Sussex, and of which Richard ffarington, sheriff of London in 1609, and Sir Richard ffarington, created a BARONET in 1697, were members.
- I. Anne, married to Sir John Bulkley, of Beaumaris.

The eldest son,

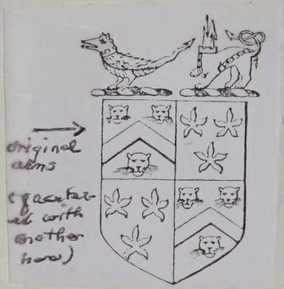
SIR WILLIAM FFARINGTON, married Cicelie Leyland, and left, at his decease, a son and successor,

SIR WILLIAM FFARINGTON, whose will bears dat in 1500, *inquis post mortem* 17 HENRY VIII. 1526 He married Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Ashton, knt. of Croston, and had three sons, and four daughters, William, who married Margaret, sister of Sir Robert Hesketh; HENRY (Sir) of whom presently, Laurence, a priest; Isabella, married to Singleton, of Brockhall; Janet, to William Heaton, of Birchley; Catherine, *m.* to John Bendish; and Alice, *m.* to James Anderton, of Werden.

The second son,

SIR HENRY FFARINGTON, to whom several letters among the state papers are addressed, commanding him to inquire into the conduct of certain Catholic priests, who, it was asserted, had aspersed Anna Boleyne, was a commissioner for suppressing the monasteries. He wedded, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, by whom he had issue, and, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir —— Okeover, of Okeover, in Staffordshire, by whom he left, at his decease, his will is dated 1549, a son,

— rest omitted —



Arms—1st and 4th, arg. a chevron gu. between three leopards' heads sa. 2d and 3d gu. three cinquefoils arg.

Crests—The ancient crest was, as described in the old heraldic works, "in som called a Lezard, in som a seawolfe als, a dragone wevre az." (*Page* 45, *Harl. MSS.* 1987.) This was confirmed, and the present crest given by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King at Arms in 1560, at which period the name appears spelt with a Y."

Mottoes—*Ancient*, Labor Omnia Vincit; *modern*, Domat Omnia Virtus.

Estates—In Lancashire.

Seat—Shawe Hall: a large, but irregular mansion, with some spacious rooms, one of seventy feet by thirty-six, ornamented with some choice works of ancient art: amongst other the fine "Noli me tangere," of Titian; a museum of natural history, consecrated chapel, &c.

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* The intermediate descent was as follows:

John de ffarynton=Avis
John de ffarynton=Maude Banister
William de ffarynton=Alice Farendon
Sir Wm. de ffaryngton=Alice Trafford
Sir John de ffaryngton=Margaret Butler.
Margaret, *m.* to Thomas Latham, of Parbold.

See "The Norman People," pg 182, first col.

Copied from "Burke's Commoners".

* The early Claytons and Farringtons all attended the same church at Leyland,
** The name Meles later become Mills. All those people in court must have been somehow related, at least by marriage.

Clayton Pedigree Charts

[illegible]

William the Clay[illegible] married
Elizabeth [illegible] about [illegible]
or so.
[illegible] Clayton married the
[illegible] about [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

The early Clayton and [illegible] attended the same [illegible] Lay Lands,
[illegible]

✓ * The manor and hundred of LEYLAND was held by *King* EDWARD *the Confessor*, and the Men of the Manor, which was of the superior order, as well as those of Salford, enjoyed the privilege of attending to their own harvest in autumn, instead of the king's.

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Clayton Pedigree Charts

#447.

William de Clayton married Elizabeth "Farington" about 1125 or so.
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See "The Norman People," pg 182, first col

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SIR WILLIAM FFARINGTON, who espoused Cecilie Tunstall, and had two sons and one daughter, viz.

- I. WILLIAM (Sir), his heir.
- II. Henry, who *m.* Cecilie, daughter and heir of Edmund Linguard, of Linguard, and became ancestor of the branch of the family which settled at Chichester, in Sussex, and of which Richard ffarington, sheriff of London in 1609, and Sir Richard ffarington, created a BARONET in 1697, were members.
- I. Anne, married to Sir John Bulkley, of Beaumaris.

The eldest son,

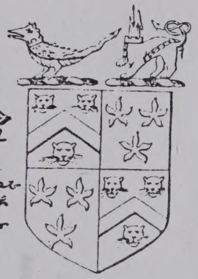
SIR WILLIAM FFARINGTON, married Cicelie Leyland, and left, at his decease, a son and successor,

SIR WILLIAM FFARINGTON, whose will bears dat in 1500, *inquis post mortem* 17 HENRY VIII. He married Alice, dau. of Sir Richard Ashton, knt. of Croston, and had three sons, and four daughters, William, who married Margaret, sister of Sir Robert Hesketh; HENRY (Sir) of whom presently, Laurence, a priest; Isabella, married to Singleton, of Brockhall; Janet, to William Heaton, of Birchley; Catherine, *m.* to John Bendish; and Alice, *m.* to James Anderton, of Werden. 1546

The second son,

SIR HENRY FFARINGTON, to whom several letters among the state papers are addressed, commanding him to inquire into the conduct of certain Catholic priests, who, it was asserted, had aspersed Anna Boleyne, was a commissioner for suppressing the monasteries. He wedded, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, by whom he had issue, and, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir — Okeover, of Okeover, in Staffordshire, by whom he left, at his decease, his will is dated 1549, a son,

— rest omitted —


original arms (quartered with another now)

Arms—1st and 4th, arg. a chevron gu. between three leopards' heads sa. 2d and 3d gu. three cinquefoils arg.

Crests—The ancient crest was, as described in the old heraldic works, "in som called a Lezard, in som a seawolfe als, a dragone wevre az." (*Page* 45, *Harl. MSS.* 1987.) This was confirmed, and the present crest given by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King at Arms in 1560, at which period the name appears spelt with a Y."

Mottoes—*Ancient*, Labor Omnia Vincit; *modern*, Domat Omnia Virtus.

Estates—In Lancashire.

Seat—Shawe Hall: a large, but irregular mansion, with some spacious rooms, one of seventy feet by thirty-six, ornamented with some choice works of ancient art: amongst other the fine "Noli me tangere," of Titian; a museum of natural history, consecrated chapel, &c.

---

* The intermediate descent was as follows:

John de ffarynton═Avis
|
John de ffarynton═Maude Banister
|
William de ffarynton═Alice Farendon
|
Sir Wm. de ffaryngton═Alice Trafford

Sir John de ffaryngton═Margaret Butler.
Margaret, *m.* to Thomas Latham, of Parbold.

* The early Claytons and Faringtons all attended the same church at Leyland.

xx The name Meles later become Mills. All those people in (?) must have been somehow related, at least by marriage.

JOHN MANWARING

OF

NEW JERSEY

and

Allied Families

By

Charles William Mainwaring

1982
The Gregath Company
Cullman, Alabama

SECTION I

Chapter 1

ANCIENT HISTORY, ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME, COATS OF ARMS

William the Conquerer, in whose company our ancestors came to England in 1066 from Normandy, descended from that adventurous race of marauders, the Vikings, who swept down upon Europe from Scandinavia, and were called Norsemen in Norway and Denmark, Normans in France, and Danes in England.[1]

In describing their exploits, British historian Lord Macaulay says:

> The Normans were then the foremost race of Christendom. Their valour and ferocity had made them conspicuous amongst the rovers whom Scandinavia had sent forth to ravage Western Europe...at length one of the feeble heirs of Charlemagne ceded to the strangers a fertile province and in that province they founded a mighty state, which gradually extended its influence over the neighbouring principalities of Brittany and Maine. ... Their chief fame was derived from their military exploits. Every country, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, witnessed the prodigies of their discipline and valour.[2]

Edward Freeman in History of the Norman Conquest says that the Normans were:

> The Saracens of Christendom, spreading themselves over every corner of the world and appearing in almost every character...None knew better how to hold their own against Pope and prelate. The especial children of the Church were as little disposed to unconditional obedience as the most stiff-necked Ghibilines.
>
> To free England, the Norman gave a race of tyrants... But to England he gave also a conquering nobility, which in a few generations, became as truly English in England as it had become French in Normandy.[3]

Under William, the Normans obtained the English crown, and thus the people of the Normandy Coast came to establish themselves in England and Ireland. Among them was Randulphus Mesnilwarin, who, according to good authority, was the founder of the Mainwaring family in England.

A manuscript drawn up by Sir William Dugdale and quoted in Patronymica Britannica says that Randuluphus de Mesnilwarin accompanied William the Conqueror and received from him Peover, Warmingham and thirteen other lordships in Cheshire together with one in Norfolk. The manuscript which is preserved at the ancient seat of the Mainwaring family, Peover (now known as Over Peover), says that descendants of Randulphus de Mesnilwarin spread into many branches in Cheshire and other northern counties of England and included many personages of eminence.[4]

Mainwaring

Mesnil-Warin refers to the Manor of Warin in Normandy, and while Warin, Warine or Guarine was a common Christian name in Norman times, according to Sir William, "The particular person who gave name to Mesnil-Warin is lost in the mists of antiquity, and the place itself is not to be traced on the map of Normandy."[5]

An unnamed writer quoted in Patronymica says that Richard and Roger de Menilgarin, sons of Ranulph de Mesnilgarin (apparently the same person as Sir William's Randulphus) were benefactors to Chester Abbey in 1093 and before 1119. This same writer says that Roger de Menilwarin (son of William de M.), at the time of Henry II, gave one-third of Tabley (apparently a family holding) to Chester Abbey.

> From this baron descended the Mesnilgarins or Mainwarings of Peover Baronets. A branch was seated in Norfolk (at the time of) Henry II, of which Ralph Meyngaryn, Miles was founder of Waybourn Abbey, Norfolk, whose descendants were long continued.[6]

While it is not known where Randulphus de Mesnilwarin resided among his vast estates, Over Peover is called "the seat of the mainline Mainwarings" by J.T. Driver in "The Mainwarings of Over Peover". Driver refers to the very fine monuments to Sir William Mainwaring in Acton Church, and monuments to his half-brothers, John and Randle, in Over Peover's Church of St. Lawrence. A photo that accompanies the article shows the alabaster effigy of Sir John Mainwaring and his wife Margaret in the church of St. Lawrence at Over Peover. Sir John is attired in chain mail of the kind worn by supporters of the Lancastrians.[7]

This effigy of Sir John and Lady Margaret is dated 1414, and that of Sir Randle and his wife Lady Margery is dated 1456.[8]

A survey of antiquities by the Cheshire Community Council notes that the two side chapels of St. Lawrence Church date from 1300 and belong to the Mainwaring family, which was associated with the church for many centuries. Another interesting effigy here is that of Sir Phillip Mainwaring and wife (c 1648), the sheriff of Chester, who was threatened with arrest by King Charles.[9]

The name Manwaring is unique in that it was not derived from an occupation, location, family relation or physical character as were many English names. Instead, it derives from the name of a house or mansion in Normandy. At one time the name had many variations with perhaps each group of relatives changing the spelling to distinguish themselves from each other. Spelling variations cited in Dugdale's manuscript included: Mensilwaren, Meisnilwaren, Meidneilwar, Meningarin, Maynwaringe, Mainwayringe, Manwarren, Mannering, Mainwaring and Manwaring.[10]

With respect to the origin and proper use of Coats of Arms, Heraldry for the American Genealogist explains that Coats of used since the Twelfth Century, were first recorded in Heralds started making visitations when those bearing arms were examined. If the right to the arms was established, they were recorded. Twenty such visitations were made in England between 1530 and 1668. If a descendant traces to such an ancestor, and can find the coat of arms, the descendant is entitled to that coat of arms.[11]

Burke's General Armory lists at least fifteen different coats of arms belonging to the Mainwarings and allied families, each described in the special language of heraldry. Most of them are the same as, or variants of, the Arms of Mainwaring of Over Peover described as:

> Mainwaring (Over Peover, co. Chester: founded by Ranulphus who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and received the grant of fifteen lordships in co. Chester, including Peure, now Over Peover). Ar. two bars gu. Ancient Coat AR. two bars gu. on a chief of the second a lion pass. guard. or Crest-Out of a ducal coronet or, an ass's head in a hempen halter ppr. Motto - Devant si je puis.[12]

All through the Arms of the Mainwarings runs the same basic Crest: an ass's head and the Motto Devant si je puis. Legend has it that one of the Mainwarings who was fighting in the Crusades had his horse destroyed so he accepted a native ass and, calling to his soldiers, said, "I will go forward as best I can."

For Mainwaring Coats of Arms as described in Burke's, see Appendix.

(Roger [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the Conquest to [illegible] Normandy with Queen Matilda during the Conquest)

~~Though no good documentation whatsoever is given, in generation~~ ~~[illegible] it and~~ there is a 200 year gap and no documentation whatsoever is given ~~[illegible]~~ to support it, in generation 14 it is claimed that we are descended from Earl Hugh Lupus de Avranches by way of the Mainwarings. That being the case (???) you might ~~[illegible]~~ be interested in ~~a description~~ further description of your ancestor, wouldn't you?

Hugh extended his power to River Clwyd and was provided means for further [illegible] by his cousin

Son of Richard, [illegible] count of the Avranchin

Robert of Rhuddlan cousin of Hugh [illegible] great landholder [illegible] part of Cheshire

Titterley —
Wm Malbank from Earl Hugh

Houghton
Haughton (Haustons)
RV from ER
W of Birmingham

Condover
Condover
S near Shrewsbury
Earl Roger [illegible] Roger Venator
Osborn + Edward from him
ditto

Moston Moston

Wrentheal
ditto
SW of Shrewsbury
Wreathall

Beckbury
W of Birmingham
Beckbury (Becheberie)
Roger Venator from Earl Roger
(Polrebec)

Church Pulverbatch
ditto (Norman [illegible] [illegible])
S SW of Shrewsbury
Church Pulverbatch

Generation 5 Parker

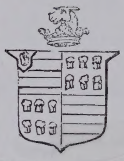
PARKER

~~[illegible]~~ Shropshire
Titterley William Malbank from Earl Hugh

Norman People p353. (choice 3) + p 223

Parker - descended from Norman le Parcar (forester) who held from Queen Matilda in 1083. He appears to be the same as the Norman Venator of Salop (1086) probably brother of FitzNorman De la Mare. (descendants also in Devon.) The de la Mares took their name from their castle built on piles — orig pg 223 NP

MAINWARING.



Mainwaring, Sir Henry-Mainwaring, of Over Peover, co. Chester; *b.* 25 April, 1782; *m.* 29 Dec. 1803, Sophia, youngest dau. of Sir Robert-Salusbury Cotton, Bart. of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, and sister of Stapleton, Lord Combermere.

Sir Henry was created a Baronet, 26 May, 1804.

Lineage

The family of Mainwaring was founded in Cheshire by Ranulphus, one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror, who obtained fifteen lordships in that county, including Peure, (now Over Peover,) as his division of the spoil, (*see* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Mainwaring of Whitmore).

Randle Mainwaring, of Over Peover, direct descendant of Ranulphus, *m.* Margery, widow of Richard Buckley, and dau. of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and had, with several daus., three sons, viz.,

- John, his heir.
- William, who *m.* Margaret, sister and heir of Geoffrey Warren, of Ightfield, and was ancestor of the Mainwarings of Ightfield, in Shropshire.
- Randle, of Kirmincham, in Cheshire, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of Sir John Savage, Knt. of Macclesfield, and had, with an elder son, Randle, of Caringham, ancestor of the Mainwarings of that place, a younger son,
  - William Mainwaring, of Nantwich, father of
    - Humphrey Mainwaring, of Nantwich, whose son, by Almon, his wife, dau. of Robert Sadler,
      - Laurence Mainwaring, *m.* Johan, dau. of John Griffith, of Brotherton, and their son, Humphrey Mainwaring, was father of a dau. and heir, Alianore, who *m.* Randle Dod, of Smythe's Pentrey, represented by William-Henry Worthington, Esq. of Sandiway Bank, co. Chester

The elder son,

Sir John Mainwaring, Knt. of Over Peover, was grandfather of

Sir John Mainwaring, of Over Peover, knighted in France in 1513. He *m.* Catherine, sister of William Honford, Esq. of Honford, in Cheshire, and had with other issue,

- Randle, his heir, *d.* without male issue.
- Philip, successor to his brother.
- Edward, from whom the Mainwarings of Whitmore, Staffordshire; of Bromborough, in Cheshire; and of Oteley Park, in Shropshire, descend. (*See* Burke'
Landed Gentry.)
- Robert, ancestor of the Mainwarings of Merton Sands.

The second son,

Philip Mainwaring, Esq. of Over Peover, *m.* Anne, dau. of Sir Ralph Leycester, of Toft, and was father of

Sir Randle Mainwaring, Knt. of Over Peover, wh
m. Margaret, dau. of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawseworth, i
Cheshire, treasurer of Ireland, *temp.* Elizabeth, and wa
s. by his son,

Sir Randle Mainwaring, father of

Philip Mainwaring, Esq. of Over Peover, who *m*
Ellen, dau. of Edward Minshull, Esq. of Stoke, and was *s*
by his son,

Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of Over Peover, who serve
the office of sheriff for Cheshire in 1657, and represente
the same county in parliament, at the time of the Restoration; soon after which event he was created a Baronet. Sir Thomas *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Delves,
Bart. of Dodington; and dying in 1689, was *s.* by his onl
surviving son,

Sir John Mainwaring, 2nd baronet, M.P. for the co
of Chester, who *d.* in 1702, and was *s.* by his son,

Sir Thomas Mainwaring, 3rd baronet. This gentleman *d. s. p.* in 1726, when the baronetcy became dormant
and so remained until the birth of the deceased baronet'
nephew,

Sir Henry, 7 Nov. 1726. This gentleman was posthumous son of Henry Mainwaring, Esq., (who had purchased Over Peover from his brother, Sir Thomas,) b
Diana, only dau. of William Blackett, Esq., and granddau
of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. of Newby, in Yorkshire. Mr
Mainwaring (his mother) *m.* 2ndly, the Rev. Mr. Wettenhall, rector of Walthamstow, in Essex, and has a son,

Thomas Wettenhall, of whom presently.

Sir Henry *d. unm.* 6 April, 1797, when the baronetcy becam
extinct, but his estates passed by will to his uterine brothe

Thomas Wettenhall, Esq., who, in consequence, assumed the surname and arms of Mainwaring. He *m*
Catherine, youngest dau. of William Watkins, Esq. o
Nantwich, and had surviving issue,

- Henry-Mainwaring, created a Baronet, and is th
present Sir H.-M. Mainwaring.
- William, *b.* 28 March, 1785; *m.* 9 June, 1817, Charlotte Murray, dau. of Admiral Sir Charles Penrose; an
d. s. p. in 1821.
- Edward, in holy orders; *m.* 1[illegible] Feb. 1820, Elizabeth, dau
of James Fenton, Esq. of Doncaster, and by her (wh
d. in Oct. 1844) has issue.
- Diana.

Creation—26 May, 1804.
✓ *Arms*—Ar., two bars, gu., quartering the arms of Hu
Kyvelioc, Earl of Chester, being az., six garbs, or.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, or, an ass's head, ppr.
Motto—Devant si je puis.
Seat—Peover Hall, Cheshire.

ROBERT GREENE, esq. *b.* in 1613, succeeded his mother at Thundercliffe Grange. He *m.* Alice, daughter of Edward Fawcet, of Rufford, and had with other issue,

WILLIAM, his heir.

Matthew, who *m.* Catherine, daughter of Thomas Herdson, of Badsworth, and had an only child, Samuel, who *d.* an infant.

Alice, *m.* to Francis Kellam, of Pontefract.

Sarah, *m.* to Edward Wingfield, esq. of Billingley.

Mary, *m.* to John Wise, esq. of Colton, in Yorkshire.

Isabel, *m.* to Samuel Sanderson, esq. of Firbeck, in Yorkshire.

Mr. Greene *d.* in 1683, and was *s.* by his son,

WILLIAM GREENE, esq. of Thundercliffe Grange, aged about thirty-seven in May, 1674, who *m.* in 1662, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Stone, of Norton, merchant, and had a son and successor,

WILLIAM GREENE, esq. of Thundercliffe Grange, *b.* about 1662, who *m.* twice; by his first wife, Frances, he left a daughter, Frances, *m.* to — Rosil, and by his second, Alice Smithson, three sons and a dau. viz.

SMITHSON, his heir.

Charles, Lancaster Herald in 1729, *d.* in 1742, unmarried.

Henry, of Hague Hall, Yorkshire, left an only daughter, wife of James Allott.

Elizabeth, second wife of William Carleill, esq. of Ecclesfield.

The eldest son,

SMITHSON GREENE, esq. of Thundercliffe Grange, *b.* in 1696, wedded Eleanor, daughter and heir of Francis Morton, esq. of Brosterfield, and dying in 1756, left, *inter alios*, a daughter ELEANOR, *m.* to RANDOLPH CARLEILL, esq. and a son and successor,

WILLIAM GREENE, M. D. of Thundercliffe Grange, who sold the estate to Mr. Hugh Mellor, of Ecclesfield, from whose brother and successor, Thomas Mellor, it was purchased by Thomas, third Earl of Effingham.

Arms—Arg. on a chev. sa. between three Cornish choughs ppr. beaked and legged gu. as many mullets of six points or.

Crest—A moor's head in profile, couped at the shoulders ppr.

Estates—In Yorkshire, partly inherited from the present possessor's father, partly obtained by marriage.

Seat—Longstone Hall, Derbyshire.

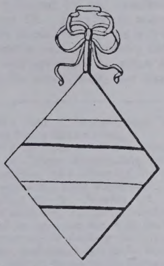
This is for data for dau of Randle Mainwaring etc m Randal Grosvenor of Bellaport Salop

MAINWARING, OF WHITMORE.

(Staffordshire)

MAINWARING, SARAH, of Whitmore Hall, in the county of Stafford, succeeded to the estates on the demise of her uncle, Edward Mainwaring, esq. in 1825.

Lineage.



The family of Mesnilwaren, or Mainwaring, was founded by Ranulphus, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and received the grant of fifteen lordships in Cheshire, including Peure (now Over Peover). He was succeeded by his son, Richard de Mesnilwaren, whose great grandson, Sir Raufe Manwaringe, knt. was justice of Chester, (*temp.* RICHARD I.) Sir Raufe married Amicia, daughter of Hugh Kyvelioc, Earl Palatine of Cheshire, and was father of Roger Manwaringe, of Warmincham, who gave unto his younger son, William, (*temp.* HENRY III.) the estate of Over Peover, which became, from that period, the chief seat of the family.* Sir John Manwaringe, knt. the ninth lineal descendant from the aforesaid William, succeeded to his inheritance in 1495, and died aged forty-five, in 1515; he married Katherine, sister of William Honford, of Honford, in Cheshire, and had issue thirteen sons and two daughters.* Edward, the ninth son,† married Alice,‡ granddaughter and heiress of Humphrey de Boghey, or Bohun, of Whitmore; by this marriage Edward came into possession of the manors of Whitmore, Biddulph, Annesley, and Buckenhall, the two first of which remain in the name of Mainwaring, at the present day.

1500's

rec'd Over Peover in reign of Hen III 1216-72

EDWARD MANWARINGE,§ of Whitmore, had issue, by Alice de Boghey, his wife,

- I. EDWARD, his heir.

- I. Anne, *m.* to Thomas Rosse, gent.
- II. Jane, *d.* in infancy.

The son and successor,

EDWARD MANWARINGE, of Whitmore, *m.* Jane, daughter of Mathew Cradock, of Stafford, gent. and had issue,

- I. EDWARD, his heir, born in 1577.
- II. John, a merchant, *d.* beyond sea, without issue.
- III. Randulph, or Randle, born in 1588, a colonel in the army (*temp.* CHARLES I.) in the cause of the king. He *m.* Eliza, daughter of Humphrey Haws, of London, by whom he had issue. George, his youngest son, was father of James Mainwaring, Mayor of Chester, in 1708, from whom are descended the Mainwarings, of Bromborough Court, in Cheshire. Elizabeth, a daughter of Randle Mainwaring, was *m.* to William Floyer, esq. of Floiers Hayes, in Devonshire.

- I. Mary, wife of John Brett, esq. of Domesdale, in Staffordshire.
- II. Elizabeth, *m.* to Thomas Jolley, esq. of Leeke, in Staffordshire.
- III. Jane, wife of Francis Marten, citizen of London.
- IV. Alice, wife of John Baddeley, gent. of Holeditch.
- V. Anne, *m.* first, to William Fallows, gent. of Fallows, in Cheshire, afterwards to Hugh Maire, of Norbury, in Staffordshire.
- VI. Katherine, *m* to Thomas Hunt, gent. of Congton.
- VII. Dorothy, wife of James Trevis, gent. of Treverton, in Cheshire.
- VIII. Frances, *d.* in infancy.
- IX. Sarah, *m.* first, to John Buckley, gent. of Stanton, in Staffordshire, and, secondly, to — Baddeley, of Chesterton, aforesaid.

His father dying in 1604,

EDWARD MAINWARINGE,‖ a pious and much esteemed gentleman, succeeded to the estate. The manor-house at Whitmore was garrisoned by him, in the civil war, on the side of the parliament, whose cause he joined, in consequence of the king's supposed determination to re-establish the Papal authority in this country. In 1646 he was appointed sheriff for the county of Stafford, and *d.* the following year. He *m.* Sarah,¶ dau. and co-heiress of John Stone, esq. of London, and had issue,

- I. EDWARD, born in 1603.
- II. John, D.D. Rector of Stoke upon Trent, *m.* first, Susanna, daughter of Walter Pigott, esq. of Chetwind, in

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* See article "Mainwaring," in BURKE'S *Peerage and Baronetage*, and also the memoir of Sir William Mainwaring, knt. of West Chester, in the "Biographical Mirror," published by S. and E. Harding, Pall-Mall, in 1795.

* See the account of Over Peover, in "Ormerod's History of Cheshire.

† Of the eight elder brothers of Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore, seven died without issue, previous to the end of the year 1557, when Philip, the eldest survivor, succeeded to the Peover estate, whose last lineal descendant, Sir Harry Mainwaring, bart. of Over Peover, died unmarried in 1726, leaving his estates by will to his half brother, Thomas Wetenhal, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Mainwaring. The Mainwarings, of Whitmore, therefore, are now, by the termination of the Peover line, the *senior branch of the family*. Robert, the third surviving son of Sir John Mainwaring, and younger brother of Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore, was the founder of the Mainwarings, of Martin Sands, in Cheshire.

‡ Her father, Robert de Boghey, died in 1519, during his father's life time.

§ Over the sepulchre of this gentleman, in Whitmore church, a marble monument was erected in the year 1580, on which the following inscription is engraven, in very old English characters:

"Here lyeth the bodies of Edwarde Manwaringe, of Whitmore, in the countie of Stafford, esquire, a younger sonne of Sir John Manwaringe, of Pevor and Badyley, in the countie of Chester, kt: also his wyffe right heir of Whitmore, Bedulph, Andeslay and Baggenall, wiche Edwarde Manwaringe deceased the daye of .... in the yere of y' Lord, ano M°D°lxvi, on whose soule God have mercy amen.

. . . .
. . . . . the roade free;
Into thye handes
Oure soules wee geve unto thee.
quod E·E·M.; ano. dmi. 1580."

‖ See the life of Master John Ball, of Brazennose College, Oxford, afterwards minister at Whitmore, in Clarke's "Generall Martyrologie," published by T. Underhill, and J. Rothwell, St. Paul's Church-yard, in 1651.

¶ In the parish register of Whitmore there is entered the following curious panegyric of this lady:

"Sarah Mainwaring, virtutis exemplum et ornamentum, sexûs gloria et eclipsis, ex assiduâ pietate in Deum, profusâ liberalitate in pauperes, spectatâ probitate in omnes, ab omnibus imitanda pariter et admiranda, Vidua Edvardi Mainwaring, Armigeri, maximo omnium luctu necnon et damno, sepulchro conditur, July — anno Domini 1648."

MAINWARING, OF OVER PEOVER.

CREATED 22nd Nov. 1660.

EXTINCT 7th Nov. 1726.

Lineage.

RANULPHUS, a noble Norman in the train of WILLIAM *the Conqueror*, one of the soldiers of fortune, who acquired as their share of the spoil, the county of Chester, had, for his immediate division, fifteen lordships there, amongst which was PEURE (afterwards *Over-Peover*). His son and heir,

Prob. Should be Roger not Richard!

RICHARD DE MASNILWAREN, was ancestor of

WILLIAM MANWARING, of Over Peover, who wedded, first, (in 1366,) Catherine, daughter of John Belgrave, of Belgrave, in Cheshire, and secondly, Clementia Cotton, but had no issue. In the 17th of RICHARD II. his seal bore the arms of the family without distinction, viz. "arg. two barrs gu." inscribed about *S. Willielmi Maynwaring*. For at that period, the elder house of Warmincham was extinct, and devolved to a daughter. He made his will in 1394, wherein, amongst other matters, he bequeaths his body to be buried in Aghton Church, and his picture in alabaster to cover his tomb in the said church; giving to the said church, a part of Christ's cross, which the wife of Randle Manwaring, his half-brother, had in her custody, shut up in wax: to the chapel of Over Peover, he gave *Unam togam de blueto ut fiat inde vestimentum ibidem*. He left also a competent salary for a chaplain to celebrate masses for his soul in the chapel of St. Mary, in Aghton Church, for seven years. He *d.* in 1399, and was *s.* by his half-brother,

17R II = 1394

JOHN MANWARING, of Over Peover, who *m.* about 13 RICHARD II. Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Stafford, of Wigham, and widow of Sir John Warren, of Pointon, in Cheshire, but had no issue by her.† The king granted to this John, all the lands and goods of Sir Hugh Browe, which the said Hugh had forfeited by his rebellion, dated 18 Augusti, 4 HENRY IV. He (John) waited on the prince, afterwards HENRY V. and he was made sheriff of Cheshire (*quamdiu nobis placuerit*) 18th September, 4 HENRY IV, and continued in office 5th and 6th of the same king, in which writ, the Earl of Chester calls him, *armigerum suum*. He had also an annual pension from HENRY IV. of twenty marks, and was constituted, with Matthew Del Mere, and Thomas Meyshawe, judges of the gaol delivery at Chester, *hâc vice nono, die Aprilis*, 5 HENRY IV. He *d.* in 1410, and was *s.* by his brother,

4 Hen IV = 1403

RANDLE MANWARING, esq. of Over Peover, who *m.* Margery, widow of Richard Buckley, of Chedhill, in Cheshire, and daughter of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and had issue,

JOHN (Sir), his heir. over 100 yr. Skip

William, from whom descended the Manwarings of Ightfeild, in Shropshire.‡

Ralph, from whom the Manwarings of Kermincham, in Cheshire. Their representative at the close of the seventeenth century,

ROGER MANWARING, esq. of Kermincham, baptized in 1673; *m.* first, Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Ratcliffe, esq. of Todmorden, and had by her a son and heir,

- I. JAMES, who *d. v. p.* leaving by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Swettenham, esq. of Swettenham, a son,
    - ROGER, who *d. s. p.*

He *m.* secondly, Frances, daughter of — Potts, of Moston, and dying in 1752, left by her,

- II. JOHN, of Kermincham, whose only child, Elizabeth, *m.* John Furnival, esq. of Sandbach.
- III. Frances, *m.* to John Uniacke, esq. of Cottage, in Youghall, in the county of Cork, and had issue,
    1. JOHN-MANWARING UNIACKE, who *m.* Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dixie, Blundell, D.D. and had issue.
    2. Catherine Uniacke, *m.* in 1779, John-Robert Parker, esq. of Green Park, in the county of Cork, and their third son, Roger Manwaring Parker, assumed, in 1809, the surname and arms of Manwaring by desire of his great-aunt, Mrs. Jones.
    3. Francis Uniacke, *m.* to Henry Turner, esq. of Kensington Place, Bath.
- IV. Mary, *m.* to Richard Jones, esq. and *d. s. p.* in 1808.
- V. Catherine, *m.* first, in 1761, to Daniel Herring, esq. of Bath; and secondly, in 1778, to Thomas Lowfield, esq. also of Bath.

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† He had a bastard son, by Margery Winnington, called Peter Manwaring.

‡ "A descendant of this branch was (though a younger son) Dr. Roger Manwaring, who was born at Stretton, in Shropshire, and educated in the university of Oxford. He was some time vicar of St. Giles's in the Fields, and chaplain to K. Charles 1st, before whom, preaching three sermons, entitled *Religion and Allegiance*, he was called in question for it by parliament, charged with endeavouring to destroy the king and kingdom by his divinity, and sentenced to be imprisoned, was fined £1000, and ordered to make his submission, and was disabled to have or enjoy any preferment, or office. However, the king soon after pardoned him, and gave him the rich living of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, in 1633, made him dean of Worcester, and two years after nominated him to the bishopric of St. David's; in 1640 his troubles were revived in parliament, and tho' the old grudge lay still at the bottom of the prosecution, yet the new crimes of popish innovations, conversing with papists, and being sociable and jovial, were trumped up against him, upon which he was (as Lloyd, in his memoirs, expresses it) apprehended suddenly, confined severely, fined heavily, plundered violently, and persecuted from place to place continually, insomuch, that for the two last years of his life, not a week passed over his head without a messenger or an injury; which he desired God not to remember against his adversaries, and adjured all his friends to forget. Under these his troubles he had nothing left but a small temporal estate to support him, and died at Carmarthen, July 16, (A. Wood says, July 1) 1653. He was of a pious life and conversation, and very charitable; as appears particularly, by one of the three great designs which he had in pursuit, namely, the redeeming of captives; and though he laboured under a very severe character, with the Puritans, (and not without reason, if the accusation against him was true, of straining the prerogative in the matter of raising money without the consent of parliament;) yet by the Royalists, he was esteemed worthy of the great function which he bore, being a person of great zeal for the Church of England."

WALKER'S *Sufferings of the Clergy.*

John de Clayton m 1440 Mary Mainwaring

Only perhaps this Ralph was Mary's father ??

Elizabeth, *m.* to Ralph Egerton, esq. of Wryne Hill, in Staffordshire.

Cicily, *m.* to Thomas Fowleshurst, esq. of Crew, in Cheshire.

Joan, *m.* in 1411, to John, son and heir of Ralph Davenport, esq. of Davenport, in Cheshire.

Ellen, *m.* to Thomas Fitton, esq. of Gawseworth, in the same county.

Agnes, affianced to William Bromley, esq. of Badington, in Cheshire, son of Sir John Bromley, but died before marriage.

Margaret, *m.* first in 1426, to William Bromley, the affianced husband of her deceased sister. She outlived him, and *m.* secondly, Sir John Needham, of Crannach, *Justiciarius de banco*, and judge of Chester, 1 EDWARD IV.

This Randle, commonly called Honkyn Manwaring, in the language of those times, died in 1546, and was *s.* by his eldest son,*

SIR JOHN MANWARING, knt. of Over Peover, who *m.* first in 1411, Margaret, daughter of John Delves, sen. esq. of Dodington, in Cheshire, and had a son and two daughters, viz.

WILLIAM, his heir, *m.* in 1443, Ellen, daughter of Sir John Butler, knt. of Bewsey, in Lancashire, and dying in his father's lifetime, left a son,

JOHN, successor to his grandfather.

Elizabeth, *m.* in 1436, to Piers Warburton, son and heir of Sir Geoffrey de Warburton, of Arley.

Margaret, *m.* to Hamnet, son and heir of John Ashley, esq. of Ashley.

Sir John had a second wife, called Joan. He *d.* about the end of EDWARD IV.'s reign, and was *s.* by his grandson,

JOHN MANWARING, esq. of Over Peover, who *m.* Maud, daughter of Robert Legh, esq. of Adlington, and had issue,

JOHN (Sir), his heir.

Robert.

Maud, *m.* in 1490, to Thomas Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury, in Cheshire.

Joan, *m.* in 1512, to Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton *super* Mersey, in the same county.

He *d.* 8th July, 1495, and was *s.* by his elder son,

SIR JOHN MANWARING, of Over Peover, knighted in France in 1513. He *m.* Catherine Honford, sister of William Honford, esq. of Honford, in Cheshire, and had issue,

RANDLE (Sir), his heir.

Edmund, } *d. s. p.*
John, }
Piers, }

PHILIP, successor to his eldest brother.

Edward, from whom descend the Mainwarings of Whitmore, in Staffordshire; of Bromborough, in Cheshire; and of Oteley, in Shropshire. (See BURKE'S *Commoners*, vols. iii. and iv.)

Robert, ancestor of the Manwarings of Merton Sands, in Cheshire. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Charles Manwaring, esq. sold Merton Sands to Thomas Fleetwood, esq. and from the Fleetwoods the estate passed to the Cholmondeleys of Vale Royal.

Thomas.

George.

Henry.

Margaret.

Catherine, *m.* in 1521, to William, son of Humphrey Newton, esq. of Pownall.

Sir John was sheriff of Flintshire in 1514, and died the next year, at the age of forty-five. He was *s.* by his eldest son,

SIR RANDLE MANWARING, knt. of Over Peover. This gentleman, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas, and widow of Richard Cholmondeley, esq. of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, and had three daughters, viz.

- I. MARGARET, *m.* to Sir Arthur Manwaring, knt. of Ightfeild,† in Shropshire.
- II. ELIZABETH, *m.* first, to Peter Shakerley, esq. of Houlm, in Allostock, Cheshire; and secondly, in 1561, to Christopher Holford, esq. of Holford.
- III. CATHERINE, *m.* to John Davenport, esq. of Henbury, in Cheshire.

Sir Randle *m.* secondly, in 1551, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester, of Toft, but by that lady, who wedded, secondly, Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, had no other issue. He *d.* 6th September, 1557, and in default of male issue, was *s.* by his brother,

PHILIP MANWARING, esq. of Over Peover, who *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Ralph Leycester, of Toft, and had issue,

RANDLE (Sir), his heir.

Edmund, of Ranmore, near Nantwich.

Elizabeth, *d. s. p.*

He *d.* 11th April, 1573, and was *s.* by his elder son,

SIR RANDLE MANWARING, knt. of Over Peover, who *m.* first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawseworth, in Cheshire, sometime treasurer of Ireland in the time of Elizabeth, and had issue,

RANDLE (Sir), his heir.

Edmund, LL.D. chancellor of Chester, 1642, father of Sir William Mainwaring, killed at the siege of Chester.

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* Beside his legitimate children, he had a bastard son by Emma Farrington, called Hugh Manwaring, from whom the Manwarings of Croxton, near Middlewich; also Thomas Manwaring of North Road, another bastard son; and Randle, another, with three bastard daughters. The last male heir of the Croxton branch, JAMES MAINWARING, esq. left three daughters, the eldest of whom married Michael Oldfield, esq. and their son, Mainwaring Oldfield, esq. sold the manor of Croxton to Roger Wilbraham, esq. of Dorfold.

† Her grandson, ARTHUR MAYNWARING, esq. born at Ightfield in 1668, was a person of considerable note immediately before and after the revolution. At first he espoused the cause of JAMES, and wrote in favour of it, but his introduction to the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Dorset, and Buckingham, wrought a complete change in his political views. He studied the law until twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, about which time his father died, and left him a good estate, but very much encumbered. Upon the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, he went to Paris, and on his return was made one of the commissioners of the Customs, he was admitted a member of the Kit-Cat Club, and was looked upon as one of the chief ornaments and supports of it by his pleasantry and wit. In the beginning of *Queen* ANNE's reign, the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, engaged Mr. Scone to retire from the auditorship of the imposts, his lordship paying several thousand pounds as an equivalent, and bestowed the office upon Mr. Maynwaring. In the parliament of 1705, he was burgess for Preston, in Lancashire. He had a considerable share in the publication called the Medley, and was author of several other pieces. He sold Ightfield to Lord Kilmorey, and died at St. Albans 13th November, 1712, having some time before his death made his will, in which he left Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, his executrix, by whom he had a son, Arthur Maynwaring, and divided his estate pretty equally between him, and Mrs. Oldfield, and his sister; he was buried at Chertsey, in Surrey, where his father and grandfather lay, and where they had formerly an estate and seat. Sir Richard Steele dedicated to him the first volume of the Tatler.

It is well known that Burke, writing in the 1870's + 80's, often made errors, but still can be helpful. Here he often skips + confuses family members. Since he does not tell whom early daughters married, no mention is made of Mary who married John de Clayton in 1440.

Thomas, D.D. parson of Weldon, Northamptonshire, living in 1634.

Philip (Sir), secretary of Ireland, under the lieutenantcy of the Earl of Strafford, died unm. 2nd August, 1661, at London.

Mainwaring crest

Anne, *m.* at Great Budworth, 31st August, 1591, to Lawrence, son and heir of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hough, in Cheshire.

Catherine, *m.* to Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaff, in Lancashire.

Elizabeth, *m.* in 1611, to Peter Leycester, esq. of Nether Tabley.

Eleanor, *d.* unm.

Sir Randle *m.* secondly, Catherine, widow of William Brereton, esq. of Honford, in Cheshire, and daughter of Roger Hurleston, of Chester. This gentleman rebuilt the hall, at Over Peover in 1586. He was sheriff of Cheshire in 1605, and dying 27th May, 1612, was *s.* by his eldest son,

Sir Randle Manwaring, (the younger) knt. who was sheriff of Limerick, in Ireland, in 1605, the year his father served the office for Cheshire, for which county he was himself sheriff in 1619, and mayor of Chester at the same time. He *m.* Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Smith, of Hough, and had issue,

Philip, his heir.

George, of Marthall, living in 1666, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw, and relict of John Lathom, esq. of Winslow, in Cheshire.

Elizabeth, *m.* first, to Robert Ravenscroft, esq. of Bretton, and had issue. She *m.* secondly, Sir Francis Gamul, knt. of Chester, but by him had no children, she survived both her husbands, and died at Chester, 13th August, 1661.

Anne, *m.* to Robert Brierwood, esq. of Chester, barrister-at-law, afterwards Sir Robert Brierwood, knt. judge of three shires in Wales.

Margaret, *m.* to Henry, son and heir of Henry Birkenhead, of Backford, prothonotary of Chester, but had no surviving issue. She died at Chester, 25th July, 1661.

Sir Randle *d.* 12th January, 1632, and was *s.* by his elder son,

Philip Manwaring, esq. of Over Peover, captain of the light horse of Chester, and sheriff of Cheshire, in 1639. He *m.* in 1622, Ellen, daughter of Edward Minshull, esq. of Stoke, near Nantwich, and had issue,

Randle, who *d. s. p.* before his father.

Thomas, his heir.

Edward, living in 1666, *m.* Frances, daughter of Peter Holbrooke, esq. of Newbrook, in Cheshire.

He *d.* 10th December, 1647. Ellen, his widow, built in 1648, a neat chapel of stone, on the north side of the chancel of Over Peover Church, with two fine monuments for herself and her husband, and "a fair vault under the said chapel for burial." The elder surviving son and heir,

i. Thomas Mainwaring, esq. of Over Peover, high sheriff of Cheshire in 1657, and one of the knights of the shire, with Sir George Booth, (afterwards Lord Delamere,) in the restoration parliament, was created a Baronet by *King* Charles II. 22nd November, 1660. Sir Thomas *m.* 26th May, 1642, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Delves, bart. of Doddington, and had six sons and six daughters, who all died unmarried, except

John, his heir.

Elizabeth, *m.* to Peter, son and heir of Sir Geffery Shakerley, knt. of Shakerley and Hulme, but *d. s. p.*

Anne *m.* to Robert Alport, esq. of Overton, and had a daughter,

Jane Alport, *m.* to John Lacon, esq. of West Copies, in Shropshire.

Sir Thomas *d.* 28th June, 1689, and was *s.* by his son,

ii. Sir John Mainwaring, *b.* 8th May, 1656; who *m.* 28th September, 1676, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Roger Whitley, esq. of Peel, in Cheshire, and had with other issue,

Thomas, his heir.

Roger, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Middleton, of Shipton, in Yorkshire, but *d. s. p.* in 1707.

Henry, *b.* 3rd August, 1686; *m.* 26th July, 1725, Diana, only daughter of William Blackett, esq. deceased, eldest son of Sir Edward Blackett, bart. of Newby, but died before his brother Thomas, leaving his wife *enciente*, who after the death of her brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Mainwaring, gave birth to a son,

Henry, who inherited the baronetcy.

Mrs. Henry Mainwaring, wedded, secondly, the Rev. Thomas Wetenhal, rector of Walthamstow, in Essex, and by him had a son,

Thomas Wetenhal, *b.* 21st December, 1736.

Sir John who was for many years member for Cheshire, deputy lieutenant and captain of light horse, died 4th November, 1702, and was *s.* by his son,

iii. Sir Thomas Mainwaring, born at Peel, 7th August, 1681, *m.* 20th March, 1724-5, Martha, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Lloyd, esq. of Halghton, in Flintshire, but by her (who *m.* secondly, Edward Mainwaring, esq. of Whitmore,) he had no issue. He *d.* 20th September, 1726, and was *s.* by his nephew,

iv. Sir Henry Mainwaring, who was born a Baronet, and the thirtieth male representative of his family. He received the earlier part of his education, under the celebrated Mr. Dongworth, at Durham School, whence, in February, 1743-4, he was admitted of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A. In 1759, he went abroad and made the tour of Italy, and on his return served as captain in the royal Cheshire, and was afterwards (1764) promoted to the majority of the same regiment. He *d.* unm. 6th April, 1797, when the Baronetcy expired, but the estates, Sir Henry bequeathed to his uterine brother,

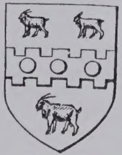
Thomas Wetenhal, esq. who assumed in consequence the surname and arms of Mainwaring. He *m.* in 1781, Catherine, youngest daughter of William Watkins, esq. of Nantwich, and had, with other issue, his son and heir,

Henry Mainwaring, esq. who was created a Baronet in 1804, and is now (1837) Sir Henry Mainwaring, of Over Peover.

Arms—Argent, two bars, gules.

MANN, OF LINTON.

Created
3rd March, 1755.



Extinct
2nd April, 1814.

Lineage.

Edward Mann, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, comptroller of the customs there, married Miss Dyer, and left a son,

Edward Mann, of Ipswich, who wedded Dorothy,

to

related

daughter of Mannock of Stoke Nayland, in Suffolk, and had a son,

Thomas Mann, of the Inner Temple, usher of the Rolls, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of William Alston, gent. of Marlesford, in Suffolk, and had five sons and four daughters. His eldest son,

Robert Mann, esq. of London, and afterwards of Linton, in Kent, *m.* Eleanor, daughter and heir of Christopher Guise, esq. of Abbot's Court, in Gloucestershire, and had issue,

i. Edward-Louisa, his heir.

ii. Horatio (Sir), heir to his brother.

iii. Galfridus, of Egerton, in Kent, M.P. for Maidstone, *m.* Sarah, daughter of John Gregory, esq. of the city of London, and had one surviving son and four daughters, viz.

1. Horatio, who *s.* his uncle Sir Horatio.

1. Alice, *b.* 31st May, 1739; *m.* to — Apthorpe, esq.
2. Sarah, *b.* in 1740; *d.* unm.
3. Catharine, *b.* in 1742; *m.* to the Hon. and Right Rev. James Cornwallis, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who, at the decease of his nephew in 1813, became fourth Earl Cornwallis.
4. Eleanor, *m.* to Thomas Powis, esq.

i. Eleanor, *m.* to Sir John Toriano, knt. of London, merchant.

ii. Mary, *m.* to Benjamin Hatley Foote, esq. of Malling Abbey, in the county of Kent, and had issue,

George-Talbot-Hatley Foote, of Malling Abbey, *d.* in 1821.

John Foote, banker in London, *m.* Eleanor, daughter of Jos. Martin, esq. and had issue. (See Burke's *Commoners*, vol. i. p. 372.)

iii. Catharine, *m.* to the Rev. Francis Hender Foote, who *d.* in 1773, and had issue (refer as above).

Mr. Mann *d.* in 1752, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

Edward-Louisa Mann, esq. of Linton, who *d.* unm. 16th December, 1755, and was *s.* by his brother,

i. Sir Horatio Mann, K.B. and Baronet; the latter dignity conferred 3rd March, 1755, with remainder, default of the heirs of his body, to his brother Galfridus and the heirs male of that gentleman. Sir Horatio was accredited, in 1740, envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the court of Florence. He died in that city, at an advanced age, 6th November, 1786, where he had resided forty-six years, and was *s.* by his nephew (the only son of Galfridus),

ii. Sir Horatio Mann, M.P. for Sandwich, who had previously succeeded to his father's estates. In January, 1774, he acted as proxy at the installation of his uncle Sir Horatio as knight of the Bath, and receiving on the occasion the honour of knighthood himself, was afterwards called Sir Horace Mann for distinction. He *m.* in 1765, Lady Lucy Noel, daughter of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, and had three daughters,

Lucy, *m.* in 1786, to James Mann, esq. of Egerton Lodge, near Lenham.

Emily, *m.* in 1792, to Robert Heron, esq. now Sir Robert Heron, bart.

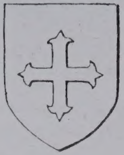
Harriet, *m.* 29th July, 1801, to Colonel Rochford, of Ireland.

He *d.* 2nd April, 1814, when the Baronetcy expired.

Arms—Sa. on a fesse counterembattled, between three goats passant arg. as many ogresses.

MANNOCK, OF GIFFORD'S HALL.

Created
1st June, 1627.



Extinct
3rd June, 1787.

Lineage.

This family is stated to have come originally from Denmark, and to have flourished in England under her Danish kings.

Robert Mannock, living at Stoke-juxta-Neyland, in Suffolk, in the time of Edward III. was father of

William Mannock, whose son,

John Mannock, left a son and heir,

Philip Mannock, who purchased Gifford's Hall 6 Henry VI. His grandson,

John Mannock, esq. of Gifford's Hall, in Stoke-by-Newland, in the county of Suffolk, left a son and successor,

George Mannock, esq. who *m.* Catherine, daughter of Thomas Waldgrave, esq. of Smallbridge, and dying 22nd August, 1541, was *s.* by his eldest son,

William Mannock, esq. who *m.* Audrie, daughter of John Allington, esq. of Westley, in Cambridgeshire, and had several sons. He *d.* 8th July, 6 Philip and Mary. The inquisition, taken the following September, sets forth that he died 8th July post, seised of the manors of Holton Hall, Raymes, Giffords, and Chamberlains, in Stoke Newland, and that Francis, his son and heir, is five years old. The said son,

Francis Mannock, esq. *m.* Mary, daughter of William Fitch, esq. of Little Canfield, in Essex, and died 2nd November, 1590, leaving, with several daughters, an only son,

William Mannock, esq. thirty-four years of age at his father's death. He *m.* Etheldred, daughter of Ferdinando Parys, esq. of Linton, in Cambridgeshire, and *d.* 15th March, 15 James I. He was *s.* by his eldest son,

i. Francis Mannock, esq. of Gifford's Hall, in Suffolk, who was created a Baronet by *King* Charles I. 1st June, 1627. Sir Francis *m.* Dorothy, daughter of William Saunders, esq. of Blofield, in Norfolk, and had three sons, Francis, William, and John, with a daughter, Anne, the wife of Valentine Saunders, esq. of Blofield. He *d.* 20th November, 1634, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

ii. Sir Francis Mannock, who *m.* in 1636, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Heneage, knt. of Hainton, in the county of Lincoln, and had issue,

William, his heir.

Francis.

John.

Thomas, of Great Bromley Hall, Essex, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, bart. of Parham, but *d. s. p.*

Mary, *m.* to John Petre, esq. of Fidlers, in Essex, son of the Hon. John Petre, fourth son of the second Lord Petre, and is now represented by the Cannings of Foxcote.

Catherine, *m.* to John Newport, esq. of Pelham, in Hertfordshire.

Anne, *m.* to Sir Daniel Arthur, of London, merchant.

Bridget, *m.* to Robert Strickland, esq.

14. **Hugh of Kevelioc**, (1147-1181), Vicomte d'Avranches, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Unknown**,
ch. **Amicia of Chester**,
m. **Sir Ralph de Mainwaring**, [807-4]
m.(2) 1169, **Bertrade de Montfort**,
dau. of **Simon de Montfort**, [844-4]
ch. **Maud of Chester**, m. **David of Huntingdon**, [277-26]
Sir Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Constance of Brittany**; [67-8]
m.(2) Clemence de Fougéres, [641-8]
Mabel of Chester, m. **William d'Aubigny**, [18-15]
15. **Agnes of Chester**,
Hawise of Chester, m. **Robert de Quincy**, [844-6]
mistresses, Unknown,
ch. Pagan, Lord of Milton,
Roger,
Daughter, m. R. Bacon, founder of Roucester.

Hugh, styled de Kevelioc, Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester, was born in 1147 at Kevelioc, county Merioneth, Wales. Hugh joined the great feudal revolt against Henry II in 1173. Aided by Ralph de Fougères, he utilized his great influence on the north-eastern marches of Brittany to excite the Bretons to revolt. Henry II despatched an army of Brabant mercenaries against them. The rebels were defeated in a battle, and on 20 August were shut up in the castle of Dol, which they had captured by fraud not long before. On 23 August Henry II arrived to conduct the siege in person. Hugh and his comrades had no provisions. They were therefore forced to surrender on 26 August on a promise that their lives and limbs would be saved. Eighty knights surrendered with them. Hugh was treated very leniently by Henry, and was confined at Falaise, where the Earl and Countess of Leicester were also soon brought as prisoners. After a short period of captivity Hugh was released, but was again taken prisoner at Alnwick 13 July 1174. Deprived of his earldom, he remained in revolt both in England and Normandy, but finally made peace with the King and was restored to his title in January 1177. Hugh died at Leek in Staffordshire on 30 June 1181, about 34 years of age. He was buried next to his father on the south side of the chapter-house of St. Werburgh's, Chester, now the cathedral.

Some historians believe that Hugh de Kevelioc was married twice, and that Amice was the daughter of the first wife. However, no record of the first wife has been found. His only legitimate son, Ranulph, succeeded him as Earl of Chester. His four daughters by Bertrade de Montfort became, on their brother's death, co-heiresses of the Chester earldom.

15. **Agnes of Chester**, (-1247), Lady of Chartley,
m. 1192, **William de Ferrers**, Earl of Derby,
son of **William de Ferrers**, [598-5]
ch.16. **William de Ferrers**,
m.(1) **Sibyl Marshall**;
m.(2) **Margaret de Quincy**, [598-7]
Thomas de Ferrers, of Chartley,
Hugh de Ferrers, of Bugbrooke,
Robert de Ferrers,
Sibyl de Ferrers, m. **John de Vipont**, [1079-3]
Berta de Ferrers, m. Ralph Bigod.

On 22 Nov 1232 Agnes and her husband had livery of her share of her brother's lands, including the castle and manor of Chartley in Staffordshire, the castle and vill of West Derby in Lancashire, and all the lands which Earl Ranulph had held between Ribble and Mersey, the vills of Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire, and Navenby in Lincolnshire. After the death of her husband, on doing homage to the King, she had livery of her inheritance in the counties of Lancaster, Lincoln and Stafford, with the Castle of Chartley. Agnes died 2 Nov 1247.

(To Ferrers Line 598-6)

•◊•◊•◊•

EARLS OF CHESTER

CP V:290;
Anc.Rts.126:28,131:28

Line 18

(From Line 17-14)

14. **Hugh of Kevelioc**, (1147-1181), Vicomte d'Avranches, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Unknown**,
ch. **Amicia of Chester**,
m. **Sir Ralph de Mainwaring**, [807-4]
m.(2) 1169, **Bertrade de Montfort**,
dau. of **Simon de Montfort**, [844-4]
ch. **Maud of Chester**, m. **David of Huntingdon**, [277-26]
Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester,
m.(1) **Constance of Brittany**; [67-8]
m.(2) Clemence de Fougéres, [641-27]
15. **Mabel of Chester**,
Agnes of Chester, m. **William de Ferrers**, [17-15]
Hawise of Chester, m. **Robert de Quincy**, [844-6]
mistresses, Unknown,
ch. Pagan, Lord of Milton,

Geva d'Avranches is thought to be a legitimate daughter of Hugh Lupus. She married Geoffrey Ridel, Justiciar of England, who was drowned in the White Ship in 1120.

(To Ridel Line 940-5)

◆◆◆

EARLS OF CHESTER

Hugh d'Avranches, called Hugh Lupus, was Vicomte d'Avranches, and succeeded Gherbod the Fleming as Earl of Chester. Hugh's sister, Margaret d'Avranches became, through her son, the heiress to the earldom, when on 25 Nov 1120, her nephew Richard, Earl of Chester and Vicomte d'Avranches, was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship, along with Richard's wife, leaving no legitimate issue.

Anc.Rts.125:27,126:29,131:28,132D:26,194:7,246B:25; Shull pp.309-312;
Falaise pp.15,28,79,80,98,105;Turton pp.18,85,94,95,107,125,135,140;
DNB 10:161,164 (Hugh), DNB 16:727 (Randulf);
CP III:164, CP IX:368, CP X:4 (App.A)

Line 17

(From Line 16-10)

10. **Richard d'Avranches**, Vicomte d'Avranches,
m. **Emma de Conteville**, dau. of **Herluin de Conteville**, [86-2]
ch. **Hugh d'Avranches (Lupus)**,
m. **Ermentrude de Clermont**, [16-11]
11. **Margaret d'Avranches**,
Helisende d'Avranches, m. **William d'Eu**, [97-10]
Judith d'Avranches, m. Richer de l'Aigle.

11. **Margaret d'Avranches**,
m. **Ranulph II**, Vicomte of Bayeux,
son of **Ranulph I**, Vicomte of the Bessin, [116-8]
ch.12. **Ranulph III le Meschin**,
William le Meschin, m. **Cecily de Rumilly**. [116-10]

Margaret d'Avranches became, through her son, the heiress to the earldom, when on 25 Nov 1120, her nephew Richard, Earl of Chester and Vicomte d'Avranches, was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship, along with Richard's wife, leaving no legitimate issue. Richard was the son of Margaret's brother, Hugh Lupus. He married Matilda, daughter of Stephen of Blois.

12. **Ranulph III le Meschin**, (-1129), Earl of Chester,
m.bef 1110, **Lucia Taillebois**, dau. of **Ivo Taillebois**, [1023-1]
ch.13. **Ranulph de Gernon**,
Adeliz le Meschin,
m.(1) **Richard Fitz Gilbert**; [1023-3]
m.(2) **Robert de Condet**.

Ranulph III le Meschin, also called "de Briquessart" from his family seat, Vicomte of Bayeux in Normandy, succeeded his cousin as Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester in 1120, and upon receiving the grant of the county palatine of Chester, he appears to have surrendered the lordship of the great district of Cumberland, which he had acquired shortly before from Henry I. He supported the King in 1106 and 1119, and in 1124 he was commander of the royal forces in Normandy. As a reward he was entrusted with the Castle of Evreux. In the right of his wife, Lucia Taillebois, he became a considerable landowner in Lindsey. Ranulph III died about 1129 and was buried in the Abbey of St. Werburg at Chester. Lucia, who was still living in 1130, was the widow of Roger Fitz Gerold.

13. **Ranulph de Gernon**, (ca 1100-1153), Earl of Chester,
m.ca 1141, **Maud de Caen**,
dau. of **Robert de Caen**, Earl of Gloucester, [612-5]
ch.14. **Hugh of Kevelioc**,
Daughter, m. Gilbert de Gand.

Ranulph de Gernon (Ranulf II), Vicomte d'Avranches and Earl of Chester, was born before 1100 in the Castle of Gernon in Normandy. For a long time he held a large portion of the profits of the earldom of Lincoln, the then Earl of Lincoln being his half-brother, William de Roumare. He distinguished himself as a soldier both on the side of the Empress Matilda and on that of King Stephen. He was one of the five earls who witnessed the charter to Salisbury granted at the Northampton Council of Henry I, on 8 Sep 1131. To King Stephen's second "Charter of Liberties" he was a witness in 1136, and was made constable of Lincoln by the King. At the battle of Lincoln, on 2 Feb 1141, in which King Stephen was made a prisoner, Ranulph sided against him, and in retaliation was seized at court in Northampton on 29 Aug 1146. Later, probably after the pacification of 1151, the King granted him the castle and city of Lincoln. Though a gallant warrior, he was suspected of treachery because of his readiness to transfer his allegiance from one side to the other in any controversy. At times he was rewarded for services by King Stephen, and at other times imprisoned for treason. Inheriting his mother's holdings, he was a powerful landowner and gave generously to the church.

Ranulph de Gernon married Maud, daughter of Robert de Caen, who was an illegitimate son of King Henry I. Ranulph died 16 Dec 1153 and was buried in the Abbey of St. Werburg at Chester. It is said that he was poisoned by his wife and William Peverell, of Nottingham. His widow died 29 July 1189.

Ranulph is always spoken of as a gallant and daring warrior, but instability and faithlessness are laid to his charge. It is probable, however, that his policy was not so erratic as it seems, for it eventually secured him the ends he had in view. He fought only for his own hand.

[a] Substituted for sir P. Leycester's "summary collection of the Earls of Chester."

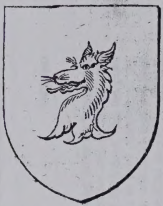
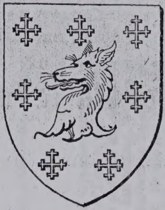
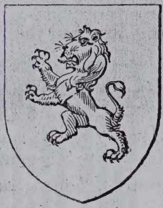
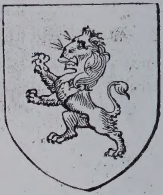
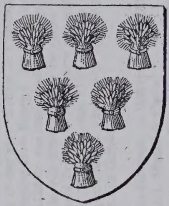
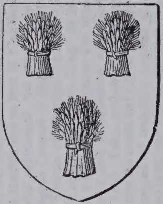
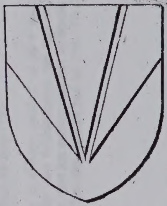
a

Pedigree of the Saxon, and Norman Earls of Chester.

Ormerod

Arms of the Norman Earls,

Hugh I. Azure, a wolf's head erased Argent. Richard, Gules, crusuly Or, a wolf's head erased Argent.
Randle I. Or, a lion rampant Gules. Randle II. Gules, a lion rampant Argent. Hugh II. Azure, six garbs Or. 3, 2, and 1.
Randle III. Azure, three garbs Or. 2 and 1. John, Or, three piles Gules.

Leofwin, earl of Mercia, living about the year 1000.

Amfrid, a Dane.

Turstine, sirnamed Goz.

Umfrid de Telliolo, governor of Hastings, married Adeliza, sister of Hugh de Grentmaisnil.

Godwin.
Edwin, slain by Griffith king of Wales, 1039.

Norman, slain with Edric of Streona, 1018.

Leofric, earl of Mercia, witness to Cnut's charter to Croyland abbey 1032, died at Bromley, Aug. 31, 1057, buried in the monastery at Coventry. = **Godiva**, sister of Thorold sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Margaret, uterine sister of William the Conqueror. = **Richard**, sirnamed Goz, governor of Avranches in Normandy.

Robert de Rothelent, baron of Rhuddland, slain 1088.

Algar, earl of Mercia, died 1059, and was buried at Coventry. = ..., sister of William Mallet.

........, wife of William earl of Ewe in Normandy.

Judith, wife of Richard de Aquila. Had issue.

Matilda, wife of Randolph Meschines.

Ermentrude, dau. of Hugh Claremont, earl of Beauvoys in France. = **Hugh d'Avranches**, earl of Chester, sirnamed **Lupus**, died July 27, 1101, buried in the abbey of St. Werburgh.

Algitha, wife of Griffith king of Wales, after of Harold king of England.
Edwin, earl of Mercia, slain by treachery, 5 Will. I.
Morcar, earl of Northumberland, slain in prison, 2 Will. II.

Roger Fitz-Gerold, sirnamed **de Romara**, second husband. = **Lucia**, marr. Yvo Talbois, earl of Anjou, 1st husband. = 1. **Randle I.** (sirnamed **de Meschines**, and also **de Bricasard**) viscount of Bayeux in Normandy, earl of Cumberland, lord of Carlisle, and earl of Chester, died 1128, buried in the abbey of St. Werburgh.

2. **William de Meschines**, lord of Egremont, by gift of Henry I.

3. **Geoffry**, lord of Gilsland.

Geva, wife of Geoffry Riddel, (illegitimate according to sir P. L.) legitimate according to Dugdale.

Richard, only son and heir, earl of Chester, married Maude, dau. of Stephen earl of Blois in France, drowned 1119.

Robert, a monk of Utica.
Ottiwell, tutor to the children of Henry I.
Philip.

William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, temp. Hen. I.

Adeliza, wife of Richard, son of Gilbert de Clare.
Agnes, first wife of Robert de Grentemaisnil.

Randle II. (sirnamed **Gernons**) born at Gernon or Vernon castle in Normandy; died 1153, buried in the abbey of St. Werburgh. = **Maude**, dau. of Robert earl of Gloucester, base son of k. Hen. I.

William, earl of Cambridge living 1139.

Randle, died in his father's life-time.

Cecilia, wife of Rob. de Romeli, lord of Skipton in Craven.

A supposed first wife. = **Hugh II.** (sirnamed **Kevelioc**) died at Leek in Staffordshire 1181, buried in the abbey of St. Werburgh. = **Bertreia**, daughter of Simon earl of Montfort and Evreux in Normandy.

Richard, second son.

Amicia, wife of Ralph Mainwaring, justice of Chester, had a grant in frank marriage from her father.

...., whose illegitimacy is doubtful, wife of .... Bacun, and mother of Richard Bacun, founder of Roucester priory.

Paganus de Milneton, ancestor of Milneton of Grafton.
Roger, witness to a charter of Chester abbey.
.........., parent of Randle de Estbury.

Randle III. (sirnamed **Blundeville**) earl of Chester and Lincoln, and duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, in right of his wife, died at Wallingford, 1232, buried in Chester abbey, s. p.: married, 1st, Constance, dau. and heiress of Conan, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, widow of Geoffry Plantagenet, divorced aº 1200, remarr. Guy viscount of Thouers, died 3 Johann.: 2dly, Clemence, sister of Geoffry de Filgiers, widow of Alan de Dinham.

Matilda, eldest dau. and coheiress, wife of David earl of Huntingdon, brother of William king of Scotland.

Mabilia, 2d dau. and coheiress, wife of William d'Albeney, earl of Arundel.

Agnes, third dau. and coheiress, wife of Wm. Ferrers, earl of Derby, had male issue.
Hawisia, wife of Robt. de Quincy, countess of Lincoln, by gift of her brother.

Ada, wife of Henry Hastings, had issue Henry Hastings.
Isabella, wife of Robert Brus, father of Robert Brus, king of Scotland.

Matilda, died unmarr.
Margaret, wife of Alan de Galloway, had issue Devorgill, wife of John Baliol, and Christiana, wife of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle.

John, sirnamed **the Scot**, earl of Chester and Huntingdon, married Helen, dau. of Llewelyn, prince of North-Wales, and died at Dernhall, June 7, 1237, s. p. buried in Chester abbey.

William and **Hugh**, successively earls of Arundel, o. s. p.

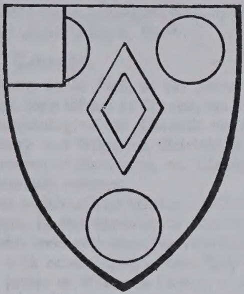
Mabell, 1st dau. and coheiress, wife of sir Robert Tateshall, kt.
Isabell, 2nd dau. and coheiress, wife of John Fitz-Alan, lord of Clun and Oswaldstre.

Nicholaa, 3d dau. and coheiress, wife of Roger lord Somery.
Cecilia, 4th dau. and coheiress, wife of Roger de Montalt, baron of Hawarden.

Margaret, dau. and coheiress, wife of John Lacy, baron of Halton, and earl of Lincoln.

Mainwaring

DICKERING WAPENTAKE. Kilham, 31 Aug. 1665.



Osbaldeston of Hunmanby.

ARMS :—Quarterly of six.
1. Argent, a mascle Sable between three pellets, a canton Gules. (Osbaldeston).
2. Azure, a cross moline square pierced Or (Molyneux).
3. Quarterly Argent and Sable, in each a leopard's face counterchanged (Koverdale).
4. Argent, two bars Gules, on the canton of the second a rose of the first (Derwyne).
5. A lion rampant purpure (Balderston).
6. As the first.

CREST :—A knight on horseback in complete armour, brandishing a sword, on his shield the arms of Osbaldeston.

I. RICHARD *OSBALDESTON, fourth son of* Sir Alexander *Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, in com. Lanc., Esqr*, of Sunderland. Will 1 Apr. 1556 (Hist. of Whalley), mar. Elynor . . . They had issue—

II. *EDWARD OSBALDESTON, of Langscales, in co. Lanc., died at Hunmanby, in co. Ebor., circa annum 1639*, removed to Hunmanby, bur. there 29 Aug. 1639, M.I., mar. *Margaret, daughter of* John *Molineux, of Sefton, in com. Lanc.* They had issue—
Richard (III).
Francis, bur. at Hunmanby 25 Jan. 1627.

III. *SIR RICHARD OSBALDESTON, of Hunmanby, in co. Ebor, Kt, Attorney-generall to King Charles the first in ye realme of Ireland, died at Dublyn, in Ireland, 11o Junii ao 1642* (?1640), bur. in St. John's Church there 13 June, *mar. Eleanor, daughter of William Westropp, of Brunton, in Pickering Lythe, in com. Ebor.*, at St. Martin's, Coney Street, York, 12 Apr. 1612, d. 1 Aug. 1638, bur. at St. John's Church, Dublin. They had issue—
Lambert, bp. at St. Dunstan's in the West, London, 30 Sept. 1628, d. y.
William (IV).
Frances, wife of Edward Hutchenson, of Wickham Abbey, in com. Ebor., Esqr.

Clayton Pedigree Chart #7

arms in Clayton genealogy

PEEL.

Peel, the Right Hon. Sir Robert, of Drayton Manor, co. Stafford; M.P. for the borough of Tamworth; *b.* 5 Feb. 1788; *s.* as 2nd bart. at the decease of his father, 3 May, 1830; *m.* 8 June, 1820, Julia, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir John Floyd, Bart

Lineage.

The family of Peel, Peele, or De Pele, as the name was originally written, though long settled in Craven, co. York, was, as early as the beginning of the fifteenth century, seised of lands in Salesbury and Wilpshire, districts in the lower division of the hundred of Blackburn, co. Lancaster. ✓ About the end of the sixteenth century,

Robert Peele left the parish of East Marton, in Craven, and settled at Hole House, in the hundred of Blackburn, ✓ with which his descendants have ever since been connected. He *d.* in 1608, leaving, with other issue, a son, William Peele, of Hole House, father of William Peele, of Hole House, who *m.* in 1619, Margaret Livesey, and *d.* 9 March, 1651, leaving a son, Robert Peele, of Hole House, who had two sons: the younger, the Rev. Nicholas Peele, was curate of Blackburn; the elder,

Robert Peele, of Peele Fold, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, *m.* in 1681, Anne Warde, and *d.* in 1733, leaving, with four daus., one son,

William Peele, of Peele Fold, Oswaldtwistle, co. Lancaster, *m.* 9 Aug. 1712, Anne, dau. of Laurence Walmesley, Esq. of Upper Darwent, in the same co., and had four sons and two daus. The eldest son,

Robert Peel, of Peele Fold, Lancashire, *m.* 28 Aug. 1744, Mary, dau. of Edmund Haworth, Esq. of Blackburne, and had issue.

Creation—29 Nov. 1800.

Arms—Ar., three sheaves of as many arrows, pp banded, gu.; on a chief, az., a bee, volant, or.

Crest—A demi-lion, rampant, ar., gorged with a coll az., charged with three bezants, holding between the pa a shuttle, or.

Motto—Industria.

Seat—Drayton Manor, near Tamworth.

The article in Burke's Peerages, left, starts far too late to tell about Cicely Peel who married John Clayton in 1175 or so, but does show the coat of arms.

The Norman People, page 357, shows that our branch started out in Preston, Lancashire (de Pele).

Peel. Radulphus Pele occurs in Normandy 1180; Robertus Piel 1180 - 95; William Pele 1198 (MRS). Of these, Robert, son of Robert le Pele (c. t. Henry II.), gave lands in Monk Bretton, York, to the abbey there (Burton, Mon. Ebor. 93). Hugh le Pele occurs 1242 (Roberts, Excerpta, i. 377). Richard and William Pelle were bailsmen for the M.P.s for Preston, Lancashire (PPW). ✓ From this northern family descended the Peels of Yorkshire and Lancashire, ancestors of the celebrated minister of England, Sir Robert Peel.

Peele. *See* Peel.

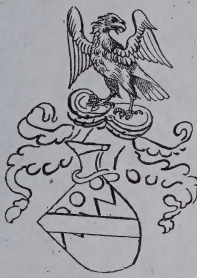
The article in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
clearly for the date of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]
to 1775 or so, but gives [illegible] [illegible]
of [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], 1847,
shows that the Brown [illegible] [illegible]
in Preston, Lancashire (the Family).

✓ LATHOM, OR LATHAM, OF ASTBURY AND CONGLETON.

From the Records of the College of Arms, Harl. MSS. and antient inscriptions remaining in Astbury church in 1576. Harl. MSS. 2151, p. 4.

The **Arms of Lathom** of Astbury, given below, are from the painted glass of Astbury church, as represented in drawings preserved in the College of Arms, and in Harl. MSS. 2151. (See the Note at p. 20 following.) The **Seal of sir Thomas de Lathom**, also annexed, is copied from a drawing in the College of Arms, of the Seal appendant to his grant of Witherington, circumscribed **Sigillum Thomæ de Lathom.**



Sir **Robert Lathom**, of Lathom, knt. (fourth in descent from Robert de Lathom, founder of Burscough abbey, 1124) died 18 Edw. II. = **Catherine**, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Knowsley.

Sir **Thomas Lathom**, of Lathom and Knowsley, kt. aged 24 years 18 Edw. II. died 40 Edward III.

Hugh Lathom.

Edward Lathom, of Witherington, by gift of his brother sir Thomas Lathom.

Philip de Lathom, of Astbury & Congleton.

Edward Lathom, grantee of Parbold, co. Lanc. from his father, 35 Edward III.

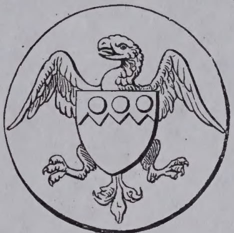
Sir **Thomas**, alias sir **Oskatel de Lathom** (fabulously said to have been found in an eagle's nest) adopted son of sir Thomas de Lathom. = **Joan**, dau. of Hugh de Venables.

John de Lathom.

Robert de Lathom, of Congleton, ancestor of a branch settled at Denbigh.

William de Lathom.

Thomas de Lathom.



Isabella, sole daughter and heiress, wife of sir John Stanley, kt. ancestor of the **Earls of Derby.**

Nicholas Lathom, will dated at Lathom, 1461. Thomas lord Stanley, sir William Stanley, kt. and John Stanley, esq. executors.

Thomas Lathom, enfeoffs Parnel, the wife of his younger brother Robert, with lands in Congleton, 6 Hen. VI.

Robert Lathom, has lands in Congleton from his brother Nicholas 1 Ric. III. = **Parnel**, sister of Thomas Daniel of Over Tabley, 14 Hen. VII.

Janet, wife of John Burges of Knutsford.

Richard Massey, third son of William Massey, of Tatton, esq. = **Blanche Lathom**, sole daughter and heiress, remarried to John Davenport, of

Knowsley Hall from the West

Knowsley Hall came to [illegible] Robt Lathom's [illegible], many of the [illegible],
Knowsley Hall has seen many [illegible] over the years and
centuries enlarged since the lifetime of Sir Robert de Lathom
and Katherine Knowsley. Their great granddaughter Isabel Lathom
married 1385 ~~1383~~ John Stanley and ~~the Stanleys~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Sir Thomas Stanley lived there
during the Wars of the Roses a century later with his second
wife, Margaret Beaufort, Mother of Henry Tudor (following Henry VII) who left
Bosworth Field for a month-long visit with his mother and
stepfather at Knowsley Hall.

but ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ the
[illegible]
associating the
relationship
something
[illegible] the
family

Lathom Descent (per Stanley Genealogy page 12
① Dering
② Seard de Lathom
③ Robert de Lathom
④ Richard de Lathom (d1220) m Alice
⑤ Sir Robert de Lathom (d1280) m ~~[illegible]~~ Millom dau [illegible] Millom (Millom)
⑥ Sir " " " (d1325) m Katherine
Knowsley dau Thomas ~~Knows~~
Knowsley)

History of the Stanley Family in England by ____